



THE  
Universal Library  
OF  
HISTORIANS;  
(VIZ.)

The Oriental, Greek, Latin, French, German,  
Spanish, Italian, English, and Others:

CONTAINING

An Account of their LIVES;

The Abridgment, Chronology and Geography  
of their HISTORIES;

With Critical Observations on their  
STYLE and CHARACTER;

And a Catalogue of the several Editions  
of their WORKS.

*Also Chronological and Geographical TABLES.*

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Written in French by LEWIS ELLIS de PIN,  
Author of the Ecclesiastical Bibliothecque, now  
Abbot of Clervaul.

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Done into English from the Paris Edition.

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THE  
AUTHOR'S  
ADVERTISEMENT  
TO THE  
READER.

**T**IS not necessary to speak here of the Advantage of Libraries; the Publick having so favourably received those that have appear'd within these few Years, and particularly the Library of Ecclesiastical Writers: We now endeavour to write that of the HISTORIANS after the same manner; and have reason to hope that its Reception will be as favourable, and that there will not be so many Objections made to it. The Subject also being more agreeable, it will probably be acceptable to more Readers. It does not only represent the Lives of the Historians, and the Catalogue of their Works; it enters into the Detail of the Histories themselves, and is indeed an Abridgment of them: Insomuch that one may see here in Little, not only the General History, but also the Particular and Different Relations of Historians which have not hitherto been done. Suidas talk'd of the Historians and their Works, in his Dictionary; Vossius afterwards collected, with his usual Exactness, the Names, Lives, and Titles of the Writings of the Greek and Latin Historians: But no Librarian has yet attempted to make an Extract and Abridgment of the Histories; which however is the most Important, most Useful, and most Agreeable Part of a Library, and the most Essential Duty of a Librarian. 'Tis not enough for  
A 2 him



# The Author's Advertisement, &c.

him to place the Books in good Order, to shew the Out-sides and Titles, to tell who are the Authors, when and how they liv'd; he ought also to open them, to inform others what is contained in them, to observe the finest Places, and the Profit that may be drawn from them, either for the Arts and Sciences, or for Civil and Political Life. This is what has chiefly been endeavoured to be added in this Library, to what Vossius and other Bibliographers have said of the Greek and Latin Historians. And we shall, after the same manner, continue to speak of the Ancient and Modern Historians of other Nations. By this Means the Reader will, in this Work, learn as well the History of the World, as that of the Authors. We cannot know the former, but from the Report of the Historians; and all the considerable Histories that remain, will be Abridged in our Undertaking. This Method of Learning History, will be so much the more useful and certain, by how much the more the Reader goes to the Spring-head, and sees the different Manners after which the same Events are related by different Authors. He may, in short, place them all in their true Epochas and Countries where and when they happen'd, by help of the Chronological and Geographical TABLES at the End of each Volume. Having said thus much, we have no more to add but that fine Passage of Horace,

- - - - si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

This First Tome, bound in Two Volumes, contains the Historians of the Oriental and Greek History down to Alexander the Great. We have very much enlarged on the Ancient Chronology of Empires and Kingdoms, a very obscure Matter, which we have endeavour'd to render more clear. This Part of the Work has cost us most, and ought to be most to the Gust of the Learned.



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T H E



T H E  
K I N G ' s

Royal Approbation and License.

**L** O U I S, *by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre; To Our Well-beloved and Faithful Counsellors in Our Courts of Parliament, the Masters of Requests in Ordinary of Our Hôtel, Great Counsel, Provost of Paris, Bailiffs, Seneschals, Provosts, their Deputies, and all other Our Justices whom it may concern, Greeting. Whereas Peter Giffart, Bookseller of Our good City of Paris, has made known to Us, That a Manuscript has been put into his Hands, Intituled, The Universal Library of the Oriental, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, English, and other HISTORIANS; containing their Lives, the Abridgment, Chronology, and Geography of their Histories, together with Critical Observations upon them, their Style and Character, as also a particular Account of the several Editions of their Works, with Chronological and Geographical Tables; Compos'd by the Sieur the Abbot of Claraval: Which he desires to Publish, if We would be Pleas'd to Permit him by Our License. For these Causes, being*

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willing to shew the said Peter Giffart such Marks of Our Royal Favour; We, by these Presents Permit and Allow him to Print and Sell in all Places of Our Kingdom, by what Printer or Bookseller he shall think fit, the said Book Intitled, The Universal Library of the Oriental, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish Italian, English, and other HISTORIANS containing their Lives, the Abridgment, Chronology and Geography of their Histories; together with Critical Observations upon them their Style and Character, as also a particular Account of the several Editions of their Works with Chronological and Geographical Tables Compos'd by the Sieur the Abbot of Claraval in such Form and Letter, with such Margin in One or more Volumes, and as often as to him seems meet within the Space of Eight Year next ensuing the Day of the Date of these Presents. During which Time, We strictly Forbid all Printers, Booksellers, and others, to Print, or cause to be Printed, to Sell, or cause to be Sold the said Book, under Pretence of Additions, Corrections, Change of Title, False Notes, or otherwise in any Manner whatsoever, or even to make Extracts or Abridgments of it; and also all Merchants and others to bring or disperse in this Kingdom any other Impressions, but such as shall be made with the Consent of the said Peter Giffart, given under his Hand, or under the Hand of those who he shall authorize to do the same: On Pa

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One thousand seven hundred and six, and in  
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the Regulations.*

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THE  
Universal Historical  
LIBRARY.

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BOOK I.

*Of the HISTORIANS which  
flourish'd before the Reign of  
Alexander the Great.*

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SECT. I.

*Of the pretended Ante-diluvian Historians.*

**T**H O' it may be reasonably suppos'd *of the*  
that the first Men had the use of *Writings*  
Writing, as well as that of Speech, *of the first*  
it is not certain that they apply'd it *Men.*  
to the describing the History of their Times.  
Their Lives being very long, and their manner  
of Living very plain and artless, they might  
easily instruct their Descendants in all the ne-  
cessary Knowledge of past Times, without the  
B assistance

assistance of Writing. But withal, it cannot yet be absolutely denied that they kept Registers, or drew up Memoirs of those things, the remembrance of which nearly concern'd them, as the Birth of their Children, the Death of their Parents, the good Offices they received from their Friends, and the Injuries which their Enemies did them ; and the principal Passages of their Lives. But all that can be said is barely conjectural ; not only because we have no Remains of what might have been written before the Deluge ; but also by reason that whatever has been said of those suppos'd most ancient Monuments, appears to be apocryphal or fabulous. For the Books ascrib'd to *Adam*, *Ham*, *Seth* and other Patriarchs, and cited by some of the Ancients, were certainly compiled and handed about under those Names by the Jews, or Hereticks ; and indeed besides *Enoch's* Book, which seems to be cited in St. *Jude's* Epistle, none of them have any resemblance of Antiquity. But St. *Jerom*, and others since him have observ'd that, this Apostle might very well quote an apocryphal Book ; and the Fragments of that Work which are alledg'd, discover it to be supposititious.

Of the Pillars of the Sons of Seth.

We are also told of certain Pillars erected by the Children of *Seth*, on which appear'd some sort of Writing ; but all that is said concerning them is founded solely on the Evidence of *Josephus*, the bare reading of whom, is all that is requisite to prove them purely imaginary.

“ *Seth*, saith that Historian, being educated by  
 “ his Father, and come to Years of Discretion,  
 “ his thoughts were bent on Religion ; he was  
 “ a virtuous Man, and left Children behind  
 “ him which trod in his paths : They then  
 being

being all good Men, lived in their Country without any Dissention, and passed their days happily, without any thing happening to interrupt their Repose. They found out the Knowledge of the Stars and Cœlestial Bodies, and lest their Discoveries should be lost, and Mankind perish before they had learnt them ; (*Adam* having foretold them that the Universe should be once destroyed by Fire, and another time by a Flood of Waters ; ) they set up two Pillars, one of Mortar, and the other of Stone, and wrote upon them their invented Sciences ; that if that of Mortar was wash'd away by the Deluge, that of Stone might remain, to preserve to Men the memory of those things describ'd on them." He adds, that " the Stone Column which they erected was thought to be standing in *Syria* in his time."

We need only read this passage, I say, to be convinc'd that the Fact is fabulous. The pretended Application of the Children of *Seth* to the knowledge of the Stars ; the Precaution, ascrib'd to them, which occasion'd their writing their Discoveries on two Columns ; the Prediction of the Destruction of the World, once by Fire, and another time by Deluge, which *Adam* is suppos'd to have utter'd ; the Preservation of one of the Pillars in *Syria* to *Josephus's* time, are Particulars so very improbable, that one must be extremely credulous to believe them, on the single testimony of *Josephus*, who doth not cite any Author elder than himself to back his Credit.

The Columns supposed to be erected in the *Terra Seriadica*, by the first *Thoth* or *Egyptian Mercury*, on which he is said to have written



the *Dynasties* of the first *Agyptian* Kings in Hieroglyphick Characters, are not less suspicious. *Minerben*, who liv'd under King *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, is the first and sole Author which mentions them; the *Terra Seriadica* is an unknown Country; and 'tis very probable, that this Story is confounded with the precedent, by changing  $\kappa\tau\ \tau\omega\ \sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha\delta\iota\alpha$ , which signifies Syria into *Terra Seriadica*; and so much the rather for that the Author of the *Hexæmeron* ascrib'd to *Euforbius*, speaking of the Pillars of *Seth*, saith they were  $\epsilon\upsilon\ \gamma\eta\ \Sigma\epsilon\iota\alpha\delta\iota\alpha$ , in the Country of *Seriad*. To conclude, these Characters, were rather the Figures suppos'd to be engraven on the tops of *Thor's* Columns; they were unintelligible; and the fifteen first *Dynasties* of the *Agyptians*, are fabulous.

The vanity  
of the Ob-  
servations  
of the Chal-  
deans.

The *Chaldeans* boast their having Observations of the Stars, for four million seven hundred and thirty thousand Years. *Berosus*, *Abydenus* and *Apolo Dorus* mention ten Kings of this Nation which they suppose to have reign'd before the Deluge, and allow each of them several millions of Years; so that the Space of time from *Alerus*, to *Xisuthrus*, which was the last, is four hundred thirty two thousand Years. *Cicero* ridicules these vain Observations, and adds, that no Author which deserves belief can be brought in evidence for them. *Simplicius* observes that *Alexander* the Great, when he took *Babylon*, having caus'd *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, to search for the most ancient Observations in that Country, found none which run higher back than 1903 Years. *Pliny* according to *Epigenes*, reduc'd the Antiquity of the *Chaldeans* to 720 Years, and according to *Critodemus* to 490.



Tho' the *Phœnicians* will not yield to any other Nation in Antiquity ; their History does not run higher back than the Flood. *Sancho-  
nion*, the first of their Historians, which *Porphy-  
rius* makes contemporary to *Semiramis*, lived af-  
ter *Tyre* was built under *Abibalus* the Father of  
*Hiram*, who reign'd in *Solomon's* time ; and as 'tis  
pretended, in the composition of his History,  
made use of the Books of *Thoth*, or *Mercury*,  
and the Memoirs kept in the Temples and Ci-  
ties, and which had been communicated to  
them by *Jerombalus* a Priest of *Jabo*, or God.  
But we cannot be certain that these Memoirs  
were ancients than the Deluge.

*The Phœ-  
nicians  
have no-  
thing el-  
der than  
the Deluge.*

The *Scythians* and *Iberians*, which also contest  
their Antiquity with other Nations, don't pro-  
duce any one Monument to prove it.

*The Scy-  
thians and  
Iberians.*

The *Chinese* pretend to Annals for forty nine of the  
thousand Years before *Fohi* ; but most of them  
agree that these Memoirs are fabulous, and de-  
serve no credit. *Tai-fu-sum*, one of their ablest  
Writers, owns that we know nothing of the  
*Chinese* History higher than *Xin*, their second  
Emperor : And the Compiler of their Great  
Annals, which contain about 150 Volumes, de-  
clares that he doth not give any credit to the  
ancient Relations, which had no other founda-  
tion than popular and uncertain Reports, and  
that there were no Historical Memoirs ancient-  
er than those of *Xin*, their second King. It is  
true that according to their Annals, the Succes-  
sion of their Kings from *Hoamti*, who imme-  
diately follow'd *Xin*, to the coming of *Jesus-  
Christ* took up 2697 Years ; to which if we add  
250 Years for the Reigns of *Fohi* and *Xin*, it  
will amount to near three thousand Years :  
which Calculation will agree very well with the

*The Scy-  
thians and  
Iberians.*

space of time from the Deluge to *Jesus Christ*, according to the Chronology of the *Septuagint Version*; but according to the *Hebrew Text* it will run back near 600 years beyond the Flood: pursuant to which, it must be own'd, that the *Chinese* have indeed Annals and Memoirs which are elder than the Deluge. But who can assure us that they were not compiled afterwards? How can they be evinc'd to be Monuments of the eldest Antiquity? Do the *Chinese* alledge any Proof for it? Have they any ancient Author, which evidences for them? Nothing of all this appears. But on the contrary, the *Chinese History*, even according to the Report of their own Authors, informs us that under the Reign of *Xi-Hoanti*, about two hundred Years before *Jesus Christ*, all the Books of the *Chinese Religion* were burnt by order of that Prince, who made a diligent search after them throughout the whole Empire, at the solicitation of *Lactantium*, one of those which follow'd his Opinion, and if there be any remaining Copies of some of them extant, they are imperfect and corrupted by Additions and Alterations; or may be supposititious, and substituted in the place of the former. Their most ancient Book, which is ascrib'd to *Fohi*, was neither a History, nor written in Characters possible to be understood; it was a Rhapsody of Lines, and Half-lines, variously join'd, and wholly unintelligible, which the Kings *Vu-Van*, and *Cheynehu*, who lived a long time after, about eleven Centuries before *Christ*, first endeavour'd to explain, and *Confucius* by meer chance has given it a Sense, with which he himself is dissatisfied. The other *Chinese Books*, according to their own Writers, are not above two thousand

Years

Years old ; so that it cannot be proved that this Nation has any Remnants of Antiquity elder than the Deluge : But on the contrary, the use of Letters and significant Characters not being known in *Fohi's* time, 'tis impossible there should be any written Memoirs or Annals of that date ; and whatever might have then been noted, is become utterly unintelligible and unknown ; whence it follows that their Annals are not so ancient as they represent them.

## S E C T. II.

*By what means the Memory of things hath been preserv'd : Of Festivals, Columns, Inscriptions, Trophies, Tombs, Coins, Seals, Tradition, Inspiration, Odes or Hymns, Registers, Memoirs, and Histories.*

THE most Ancient way of preserving the Remembrance of past Actions, is the Institution of *Festivals* : it began with the World ; for God having finish'd the Creation in six Days, rested on the seventh, bless'd and sanctify'd it, because in it he rested from all his Work which God had created and made, *Gen. 2. 3.* It was to perpetuate the Memory of the Creation of the World amongst Men, that the Festival of the Sabbath was observ'd before the Deluge, and it's future Observation was enjoyn'd to the *Israelites* by the fourth Commandment, as a

*Of the use of Festivals in order to the preservation of the remembrance of past Events.*



Precept before establish'd : Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy. The Passover which was the Greatest and most Solemn Festival among the Jews, was establish'd for no other end, than to preserve the remembrance of their Departure out of Egypt ; and all the Ceremonies of that Festival, the time of the Celebration, its Name, the Paschal Lamb, the Posture in which they eat it, and bitter Herbs, were so many Monuments of what had happen'd to them ; and the end of the Institution of the Ceremonies, was to make their Posterity remember what God had done to deliver the Israelites out of Egypt. *You shall observe these Ceremonies, saith the Lord, and it shall come to pass, when your Children shall say unto you, what mean you by this Service ? That ye shall say, It is the Sacrifice of the Lord's Passover, who passed over the House of the Children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians, and deliver'd our Houses, Exod. 12* Unleavened Bread shall be eaten seven Days : and there shall no Leavened Bread be seen with thee, &c And thou shalt shew thy Son in that Day, saying This is done because of that which the Lord did unto me, when I came forth out of Egypt. And it shall be for a sign unto thee upon thine Hand, and for a Memorial between thine Eyes, that the Lord brought thee out of Egypt with a strong Hand, Exod. 13. The Consecration of the First-born to the Lord, was also ordain'd, to oblige the Israelites to remember, that the Lord destroy'd the First-born of the Egyptians : *All the First-born shall be consecrated to the Lord : every Firstling of an Ass thou shalt redeem with a Lamb, and if thou wilt not redeem it, then thou shalt break his Neck. Thou shalt with Money redeem the First-born of Man ; And it shall be when thy Son asketh thee in time to come, saying*



*saying, What is this? that thou shalt say unto him, By strength of hand the Lord brought us out of Egypt, from the house of bondage. And it came to pass when Pharaoh would hardly let us go, that the Lord slew all the First-born in the Land of Egypt; both the First-born of Man, and the First-born of Beast: therefore I sacrifice unto the Lord all that openeth the Matrix, being Males; but all the First-born of my Children I redeem. And it shall be a token upon thine Hand, and for Frontlets between thine Eyes: for by strength of hand the Lord brought us forth out of Egypt.* Ibid. The Feast of Pentecost seems to have been instituted fifty Days after that of the Passover, in remembrance of the Promulgation of the Law fifty Days after their Departure out of Egypt. The Feast of Tabernacles was certainly ordain'd in Memory of the Israelites sojourning in the Desert, as is expressly declar'd in the 23d Chap. of *Levit.* *Ye shall dwell in Booths seven Days; all that are Israelites Born, shall dwell in Booths: That your Generations may know that I made the Children of Israel dwell in Booths, when I brought them out of the Land of Egypt.* Most of the other Festivals afterwards Instituted by the Jews, were also in Commemoration of some remarkable Event, as that of Propitiation, in remembrance of the Pardon of the Idolatry of the Israelites in Worshipping the Golden Calf; That of the Dedication of the Temple, to solemnize that Ceremony Annually: and that of Purim, in Memory of the Deliverance of the Jews from the Execution of the cruel Orders of Haman. The Pagans Celebrated Festivals in Honour of the Heroes, in remembrance of their signal Victories, the Births of their Kings, the Day of their Accession to the Crown, for the Dedication of their Cities and Temples, and to solem-

solemnize several other Events. There were also several Games Instituted for the same end; of this Nature were the *Capitoline Games* in remembrance of *Jupiter's* preserving the *Capitol*, when belieg'd by the *Gauls* in the 364th Year from the Foundation of *Rome*: the *Plebeian Games* in Memory of the Peace concluded betwixt the People and Senators of *Rome*, after the former fled to Mount *Accentinus*. They had also others which serv'd to express the *Epecha's*; as the *Olympick Games* which were Celebrated from four Years to four Years towards the Summer Solstice, on the side of the River *Alpheus*, near the Temple of the *Olympian Jupiter* at *Elis* a Province in the *Peloponnesus*, instituted by *Hercules*, and restor'd 442 Years afterwards by *Iphitus*, 22 or 23 Years before the Foundation of *Rome*: The *Secular Games* which serv'd to mark out the Hundred Years, establish'd by *Valerius Publicola*, in the 245 Year from the Foundation of *Rome*. To conclude, all the Christian Feasts are no more than Memorials of the Mysteries of our *Lord*, as for instance, of his *Birth*, *Circumcision*, *Death*, *Resurrection*, *Ascension*, &c. or of the Deaths, Actions, and Virtues of the *Martyrs*, or other *Saints*; they supply the place of Books to the People, by making them Annually remember those Mysteries and Saints.

*Of Pillars.* The Second way of preserving the Memory of remarkable Actions, is by the use of *materia Monuments*. Men at first contented themselves with setting up *Pillars* or *Stones*, to keep up the Memory of a considerable Event. Thus *Jacob* having had a miraculous Vision at *Bethel*, which assur'd him of the Blessing of God, taking the Stone which had serv'd him as a Pillow, he set it up for a Pillar, and poured Oyl on the top

of it, that it might be a Monument of the Promise which the Lord had made him, and that if he return'd in Health and Prosperity he might remember the place by this Pillar, regard it as a holy Place, and there offer to God the tenth part of all that God should give him, *Gen.* 28. v. 18. When *Jacob* and *Laban* were reconcil'd, *Gen.* 31. 45. the former of them took a Stone and set it up for a *Pillar*, to serve as a Monument of their Reconciliation: *Laban's* Brethren also took Stones and made a Heap; and *Jacob* and *Laban* each of them in his own Language gave this Heap of Stones the Name of the Heap of Witness, that it might remain as a solemn Testimony of the Treaty which they had concluded together, as they themselves declar'd. *Joshua* in Obedience to God's Command, caused the *Israelites* to carry twelve Stones from the middle of *Jordan*, to the place where they encamp'd, after having pass'd over that River on dry Ground, to serve as a Monument of that miraculous Passage to their Posterity, *Josh.* 4. The Tribes of the *Israelites* which return'd from the Conquest of the Country given them beyond *Jordan*, rais'd a sort of an Altar of Stone on the River-side, to serve as a Monument, as they declar'd to the Deputies of the other Tribes which were sent to know their design. *Xenophon* observes in his History of the Famous Retreat of the ten Thousand *Greeks*, that the Soldiers at the sight of the *Euxine Sea*, after having run thro' a great many Dangers and Fatigues, rais'd a great Pile of Stones, to express their Joy, and leave the Footsteps of their March.

These Stones at first were rude, and without Of *Inscriptions*,  
form, and had no other Mark to discover they  
had



had any signification, than their Position, and situation: they might cast before the Eyes some Event; but Memory was requisite to explain what they would say: Afterwards they were rendred in a sort speaking, two ways. First, by bestowing on them those Figures which represented the Gods, Men and Battles, and by cutting *Basreliefs* where the Facts were describ'd. Secondly, by Graving on them Characters and Letters, which contain'd either Names, Inscriptions, or Laws. This Custom of graving on Stones was very Antient amongst the *Phœnicians* and *Egyptians*, as *Herodotus*, *Strabo*, *Lucan*, *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, and others acknowledge. *Diodorus Siculus* mentions certain Subterranean Caves of the *Egyptians*, which were called *Syringes*, in which were seen Hieroglyphical Letters. The same Author saith, that at *Nisa* in *Arabia* there was a Pillar erected in Honour of *Osiris* and *Isis*, with an Inscription in Sacred Letters. *Toucydides* reports Book 6. that in the Citadel of *Athens* there were some Columns on which was express'd the Injustice of the Tyrants which usurp'd the Sovereignty. *Herodotus* Book 7. tells us, that a Pile was erected by the Decree of the *Amphictyons*, where there were Epitaphs in Honour of those which were kill'd at *Thermopilæ*. The same Author in the 4th Book of his History, speaks of a Pillar with an Inscription erected on the Banks of the River of *Scythia*. *Plutarch* in his Treatise of Musick, mentions an Inscription in the City of *Sicyon*, in which appear'd the Names of the Priests, Poets and Musicians of *Argos*. The number of these sorts of Inscriptions on Columns, Stones, Marbles, Tables of Wood and Brass, is almost infinite, and 'tis not to be doubted, but that they are the most

most faithful Monuments of History, to which nothing of this kind can be equally serviceable with the *Arundelian Marbles*, where are express'd the most antient *Epocha's* of the *Greeks*. Laws and Ordinances were also written on Pillars and Tables; of which *God* set the Example by writing himself his own Laws on Tables of Stone, and commanding *Moses* that the *Deuteronomy*, or Abridgment of the Law, should be written on Stones plaister'd with Lime. *Solon* wrote the Laws which he gave the *Athenians* on Wood. *Theopompus* observes that the *Corybantes* were the first which hit on the Invention of erecting Piles to write Laws on: This Custom was follow'd by all Nations, except the *Lacedemonians*, whose Legislator *Lycurgus* would not permit them to write his Laws, that he might force them to learn them by heart. *Numa*, the second King of *Rome*, wrote the Ceremonies of his Religion on *Oaken Tables*, according to *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. We read also in the same Author, that *Tarquin* revok'd the Laws which *Tullius* had made, and that he remov'd all the Tables on which they were written from the publick place. Treaties and Alliances were also graven on them. *Romulus* caus'd the Alliance which he contracted with the *Veii* to be written on a Pillar; as *Tullus* did that which he made with the *Sabins*, and *Tarquin* that he made with the *Latins*. *Thucydides* lib. 5. speaks of *Grecian Columns*, on which Treaties of Peace and Alliance were written, which were in the Plains of *Olinthos*, in the *Isthmus*, in *Attica*, at *Athens*, at *Lacedæmon*, in *Ampelie*, and every where else.



Publick Buildings, such as Cities, Temples, and Altars may be rank'd with Historical Monuments. Cities preserve the Names and Memory of their Founders or Restorers: Temples, that of those to whom they were consecrated, and of those who built and dedicated them: Altars, that of the Occasion for which they were raised. Thus *Noah* at his going out of the Ark, built an Altar to thank God for saving him from the Deluge, and left a Testimony of his Acknowledgment to Posterity. Extraordinary and Magnificent Works, as the *Pyramids* of *Egypt*, the Walls of *Babylon*, &c. are not only Marks of the Power and Art of those which rais'd them for their time only, but also for Posterity. The Remains of Cities, Palaces, Camps, Arms, and Bones of the Dead, the Wrecks of Ships, and Ensigns taken, are Evidences to Posterity of Battles and Victories. The Ruins of the Ark are alledg'd by Historians to prove the Truth of the Deluge; and the Gigantick Stature of King *Og* is attested in Scripture, by the largeness of his Iron Bed then kept at *Rabbath*.

Of Tombs. Sepulchres and Tombs serv'd to keep up in Families the Memory of their Ancestors. The Burying Place of each Family, the number and Disposition of the Tombs, the Pillars and *Mausolea* erected on them, distinguish'd the Families and Persons, and noted their Professions and Actions. Afterwards they wrote on their Tombs the Names of the Dead, their Age, Profession, and what they have done most remarkable. The *Egyptians* kept the very Bodies of their Dead embalm'd, looking on them from time to time, that they might not forget their Ancestors. Amongst the *Romans* in private Houses, they had the Statues and Effigies of the illustrious Men of their

their Family, which they carried to their Funerals.

*Trophies* are another sort of Monuments, which <sup>Of Tro-</sup> serve not only to the Conquerors present <sup>phies.</sup> Glory, but also to perpetuate the Memory of their Victory. The use of them is very Antient. When *Joshua* vanquish'd the *Amalekites*, *Moses* rais'd a sort of *Trophy* on account of this Victory, by building an Altar which he call'd *the Lord is my Refuge*. *Joshua* caus'd a Heap of Stones to be laid at the Mouth of the Cave, which contain'd the Bodies of the Kings which he defeated : This Custom was generally receiv'd amongst all Nations. The Famous Pillars of *Hercules* were erected for a Monument of that Hero's Conquests. *Herodotus* saith, that *Darius* at his Return from his Expedition against the *Scythians*, caus'd Columns of White Stone to be set up on the shoar of the *Bosphorus*, on which he grav'd Inscriptions, on one of them in *Affyrian*, and the other in *Greek* Letters. The Inhabitants of *Samos*, caus'd to be graven on a Stone the Names of the ten Captains of Ships, which bravely fought against *Darius*. *Strabo* remarks that *Sesostris* King of *Egypt*, whose Victories are famous in Story, erected in all the Countries which he conquer'd, Pillars on which he caus'd to be cut such Figures as distinguish'd the Effeminate Nations from those which gallantly defended themselves. 'Twould be to lose time to speak of the *Trophies* of the *Greeks* and *Latins* ; the Countries to which they carried their Arms are full of them ; and the *Macedonians* are the only People which had not this Custom ; if we believe *Pausanias* ; but they erected Statues and Pillars in Honour of those which had faithfully serv'd the Publick. All the Cities of *Greece* abounded

Of Statues.

bounded with the Statues of their Gods, Heroes, famous Captains, and celebrated Philosophers. *Italy* was not much short of *Greece* in the number of these sorts of Monuments. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* informs us, that even from the first Ages were seen the Statues of *Romulus*, *Nævius* the *Augur*, *Horatius Cocles*, *Clelia*, *Spurius Cassius*, &c. and the number augmented in proportion to the flourishing of the Republick. The same Custom obtain'd among the *Persians*. *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes*, being rais'd to the Throne by his Groom's Stratagem, set up his Statue on Horseback with this Inscription : *Darius Son of Hystaspes, acquir'd the Kingdom of Persia by the Mettle of his Horse, and the Artifice of Oebarus his Groom.* *Herodotus* lib. 3. and *Quintus Curtius* observe, that amongst other Ornaments of *Darius's* Chariot were two Statues, one of which represented *Ninus*, and the other *Belus*. 'Tis said of *Semiramis*, that receiving the News of the Revolt of the *Babylonians*, whilst she was dressing her Head, she would not finish the binding up of her hair, before she reduc'd the Rebels to their duty, and that her Statue represented her in that posture. All these Statues instruct us in the circumstantial Particulars of History, and the Lives of Great Men, either by the Posture of the Figures, the *Basreliefs* or Inscriptions.

Of Coins.

Money cannot be allow'd to be any ways subservient to History in the first Ages of Antiquity ; for in the Beginning Trade was manag'd by Bartering one Commodity for another; and the Gold, Silver, and other Metals began to be used in Buying and Selling, (a very ancient Custom, for we read *Gen. 23.* that *Abraham* purchased a Burying-place for *Sarah* at the price



price of Four Hundred Shekels of Silver) no Figures were stamp'd on them to shew their value ; but they were weigh'd as is at present customary in *China* and other Countries. The first Figures imprest on Coins were very plain and simple, and did not afford any particular Discovery. Such were those of Sheep or Oxen. By these Commentators explain what is said *Gen. 33.* that *Jacob* bought the Field of *Shechem* for One Hundred Sheep or Lambs : Which *St. Stephen* saith in the *Acts* was for a Sum of Mony : Whence they infer that they were Pieces mark'd with the Figure of a Sheep, and thence deriv'd their Name. The most antient Mony among the *Greeks* was stamp'd with the Figure of an Ox. Amongst the *Romans*, according to *Pliny*, *Servius* was the first which impress'd on their Brass Mony the Figure of a Sheep or an Ox. *Plutarch* also mentions the Impression of a Hog in the Life of *Publicola*. Whence 'tis thought Mony was call'd *Pecunia*, or from the first of the *Roman's* Mony being of Leather. The *Jews* stamp'd on their Shekels, and other Copper or Silver Coins, an Inscription in *Samaritan* or *Hebrew* Characters, with a Palm, or Vine Branch, a Flower, a Sheaf, or some other Symbol : but never either the Head or Figure of a Man, or any Animal. The Coins of the *Grecian* Kings or Cities bore the Head of Gods, Kings or Magistrates, with Inscriptions around them, and Reversees which shew'd the Historical Circumstances. *Herodotus* saith that the *Syrians* were the first which coin'd Gold and Silver Mony for the Commerce of their Country. *Strabo*, on the Testimony of *Ephorus* and *Ælian*, tells us, that the first Silver Mony was stamp'd in the Isle of *Ægina*, by order of *Pheidon*, whence the pieces were called



*Æginetes.* *Lucan* ascribes the Custom of applying Silver to Commerce to *Ithun*, the Son of *Deucalion*, King of *Thessaly*. *Cræsus* sent to the Temple of *Delphi* round Pieces of Silver ; but it is not said, they had any Mark set on them. The most antient *Grecian* Coins are those of *Giges*, which also have his Name impressed on them ; but there are very few elder than *Alexander's* time. The Antient *Latin* Mony was of Copper, and had engraven on one Side a double Head to represent *Janus* and *Saturn*, and a Ship on the other. The first *Roman* Mony was of Leather, painted Wood, and also of bak'd Earth, according to the Author of the *Notitia Imperii*. Some Authors think that *Numa* caus'd Copper Mony to be coin'd, but others will have that of Leather to have continu'd in use during his time. From the first *Punick* War, the *Roman* Brass Mony had impress'd on one Side a double fac'd *Janus*, and on the other the Stem of a Ship. The Coinage of Silver Mony at *Rome* did not begin before the Year 485. from the Foundation of that City, nor had that of Gold any Impression till 62 Years after the Year of *Rome* 547. The *Consular Medals* by their Figures express several general and singular points of History. There are some which have the Heads of some Antient *Roman* Kings, and Illustrious Men. *Julius Cæsar* was the first of the *Romans* whose Head was Coin'd upon their Mony by order of the Senate, and that Custom was afterwards follow'd by the succeeding Emperors and Kings of all Nations. *Cassiodore* saith, the *Gauls* were the first which chang'd the Mony from Leather to Metal, without putting on it any Characters at the Beginning ; and that after the *Romans* became Masters of their Country, they had

had on their Coins the Figures of Gods or Animals, which represented the Riches of their Country, the Courage of its Inhabitants, and the Victories which they had obtain'd. Under the *French* King's, the Copper, Gold and Silver Coins have their Effigies and Names impress'd, and sometimes also the Year of their Reign.

Other Kings and Foreign Princes do the same in their Territories; the Republicks, Cities, and Churches which have the Right of Coinage, have also caused their Names to be express'd on their Mony, as also several Figures which distinguish it. It is not to be doubted but that Coins after they came to be impress'd with Figures, Inscriptions, and *Exergues*, have been a great Help to History, and have very much contributed, as well to the fixing of Epochas, and the Duration of Reigns, as to discover those Princes of whom we could learn nothing from History, and to trace out the Actions and Events which lay buried in Oblivion.

To Medals may be join'd the Rings commonly used for Sealing. We have nothing on this Subject elder than what is said in Holy Writ, that *Judah* the Son of *Jacob*, gave his Ring or Signet to *Thamar*, in confirmation of his Promise. The *Hebrew* Word (in some Versions) translated Ring in this place, is taken in the same Sense in the First Book of *Kings*, ch. 21. where it is said that *Jezebel* made use of the King's Ring to seal the Letters in his Name to destroy *Naboth*. These Rings were in use amongst the *Egyptians*, for *Pharaoh* resolving to promote *Joseph* to the Charge of Prime Minister, took his Ring off his Finger and gave it to him. They were also used by the *Babylonians*, as is remark'd in the History of *Daniel*, who when

thrown into the *Lion's-Den*, the King of *Babylon* seal'd with his Ring, and that of the two Ministers, the Stone which was put to the Mouth of the Den, *Dan. 6.* *Thucydides* observes that the Kings of *Persia* had Rings, on which the Effigies of *Cyrus* and *Darius* were Engraven and that when *Alexander* had conquer'd the *East* he made use of *Darius's* Rings in his *Asiatick* Dispatches, and of his own in those of *Europe*. The Kings of *Persia* gave Rings to those they pleas'd to Honour. 'Tis probable that the *Greeks* were ignorant of them at the time of the *Trojan War* since they clos'd their Letters with various knots instead of Seals; and the Artifice which the *Lacedemonians* made use of to send their Letters so as they could not be read, to the Generals of their Army; which was to write them on a long Paper rouled on a stick, which they unroul'd when they gave them to the Bearer, and the General render'd them legible by rolling them on another stick exactly of the same size plainly enough shews that the use of Seals was not then common. What is said of *Prometheus* and King *Midas's* Ring is Fabulous. The Ring of *Polycrates* and *Gyges*, are famous in Antiquity, but 'tis not said that they were Engraven. *Josephus* cites a Letter of *Arius* King of *Lademonia* to *Onias* High-Priest of the *Jews*, and saith that it was written on a square Sheet, and seal'd with a Signet on which was graven an *Eagle* holding a *Serpent*. 'Tis storied of *Ismenias* the *Theban*, that resolv'd not to adore the King of *Persia*, he let fall his Ring at the instant he approach'd that Monarch, to furnish himself with a pretence to stoop to take it up. 'Tis uncertain when the *Romans* began to wear Rings; they did not appear in the time of their first Kings: But the

Use



Use of them afterwards became very common amongst them. They were first of *Iron*, and afterward of *Gold* ; and the Ring was the ordinary Mark of their Knights. Rings were not at first wore only for Ornament, but to close and seal their Letters, or other things which they would have remain secret and shut, or to confirm their Judicial Acts or Instruments, and especially their Wills, one of the Solemnities of which was to be seal'd. *Veteres*, said *Macrobius*, *non ornatu, sed signandi causâ annulum secum ferebant*. They must have had something graven on them, or else they had been useless. It appears that in *Moses's* Days, Engraving on precious Stones and Plates of Gold was in use ; for 'tis said *Exod.* 28. that the Names of the Twelve Children of *Israel* were graven like the Engraving of a Signet, on the two precious Stones which sustain'd the High-Priest's Breast-Plate : And these words, *Holiness to the Lord*, on the Golden Plate which he wore on his Forehead. According to *Josephus*, the Names of the Twelve Tribes were also separately Graven on the Twelve Stones of the Breast Plate. There is an infinite number of Antient and Modern Stones thus Engraven, which were used for Signets ; but every Person made them of what sort best suited with his Inclinations, Interest, Profession, Dispositions and Fancy. Some caus'd to be graven on them the Effigies of their Fathers or Ancestors, as *Lentulus* did that of his Grand-father, and *Scipio* the Younger, that of the *African Scipio* ; Lovers those of their Mistresses, as *Commodus* did that of *Martia*, drawn like an *Amazon* ; which was very frequent : for in the time of *Clement* of *Alexandria*, we find a great many, which to flatter their Passions,



caus'd the Objects of their Love to be drawn naked on their Seals ; (Lib. 3. Ch. 2). The Conquerors caus'd to be Engraven on them the Portraits of the Kings which they had vanquish'd ; as *Sylla* that of *Jugurtha* ; *Scipio Africanus*, that of *Sipbar* : Citizens that of the Founders of their Cities ; as some Greeks that of *Helen* ; the *Pergamenians*, that of *Pergamus* ; the Inhabitants of *Heraclea*, that of *Hercules* ; those of *Alexandria*, that of *Alexander* ; those of *Seleucia*, that of *Seleucus* ; those of *Athens* that of *Solon* ; those of *Lacedæmon*, that of *Lycurgus*, &c. Courtiers those of their Princes and their Ministers ; as *Narcissus* that of *Pallas* ; *Aristenes*, that of *Agathocles* ; several Romans, that of *Sejanus* : the Soldiers, those of their Captains ; witness those which were order'd to be punish'd for having the Effigies of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, as *St. Ambrose* tells us : Priests those of their Gods ; Philosophers, those of the Authors of their Sect ; Poets and Orators, those of the Men which excell'd in their Profession ; Emperors those of Illustrious Princes, which they were ambitious of imitating ; as *Augustus* that of *Alexander* the Great. Several chose the Representations of Gods, others of Temples, and some of Symbols. *St. Clement* exhorts all Christians to grave on their Signers, instead of Figures, a Dove, or a Fish, or a Ship driven by the Wind, or a Harp, or an Anchor. The Inhabitants of a Diocess sometimes took the Portrait of their Bishop ; as those of *Antioch*, that of *Meletius* their Pastor, as *St. Chrysostome* reports : the Clients those of their Protectors ; the Freed-Men those of their Master, &c. Sometimes particular Actions were Engraven on them : frequently purely imaginary Designs, and very commonly the Letters of

of the Names of those for whom they were made, either contracted, or at length ; to which was sometimes added their Quality and Country. In *Pliny's* time these Seals were most used in the *East*, and *Egypt*. We find some of them amongst the *Greeks*. Amongst those of the *Antient French*, the most remarkable is King *Childeric's* Gold Ring, found in his Tomb, with the Figure of his Person and his Name engraven : 'Tis probable that other Kings follow'd his Example. Yet the Custom of affixing Seals to Patents did not become common till very late in *France*, as Father *Mabillon* observes. It was not used during the first Race of our Kings, tho' their Patents were adorn'd with their Pictures. The Race of the *Carlovingiens* is here meant ; for in the Family of *Hugh Capet* they became common. The *Fisherman's* Ring which the *Popes* seal with, hath not been in use longer than about Four Hundred Years. I don't here mention common Seals, on which are Graven what we call the Arms of Families, which are very modern ; nor the Stones on which Error or Superstition has caus'd to be grav'd Figures, or Characters, as of *Talismans*, or other Stones, or Superstitious Medals ; because they are not at all subservient to History. Nor indeed are those Seals, of which we have spoken, of any great use ; either because they commonly bring us nothing of consequence, which we don't find elsewhere, or because most of them are made with regard to private Men, or they are very obscure and difficult to interpret, or because Fiction has frequently a larger share in them than Truth ; or lastly, because there is a great number of Modern ones, which it is very difficult to distinguish from the *Antique*.

Of Tradition.

After having treated of mute and inanimate Monuments which might have preserv'd the Memory of things, we must come to those which have been, as it were, living Channels thro' which the History of things past has been transmitted to Posterity. The first is Tradition by word of Mouth from Father to Son: Men naturally curious, take pleasure in observing what is done under their Eyes, of learning what passes in distant Places, of remembring what they have seen or learnt, of talking with those with whom they converse, of telling their Children and enquiring of others what they know. This Commerce is profitable, and even sometimes absolutely necessary to Civil Life. The Father instructs his Children in what relates to the Family, in order to keep them in Union and Prosperity: He learns them the History of their Country and Nation, and the Laws of the State under which they live, that they may be good Citizens: He discovers to them what he can know of the People of Neighbouring Countries, that they may thence take their measures for Commerce, and the Communication they may happen to have with them. In short, Children are greedy of Learning, and the Fathers carefully fond of Teaching. By these means History transmitted it self from the first Men to their Descendants from Age to Age, till it grew Customary to set it down in Writing; without which it must be own'd, that a great deal of Confusion, and a vast many Fables would have crept into History. First of all, because Memory is treacherous: Secondly, because Men are very much enclin'd to add Circumstances to the Facts which they relate: Thirdly, because 'tis hardly possible that the Truth of things should



should not be alter'd in process of time by either the Ignorance, or Malice of those which relate them: Fourthly, because 'tis impossible that several Foreign Events, which not at all concern the Relators, should not remain in Oblivion: Fifthly, because there are Circumstances which almost of necessity escape reciting: Sixthly, because Men either out of Interest, Vanity, Wit and Gayety, or to divert themselves, have frequently invented Facts, and told Fables as true Histories; which is the Reason that the Story of those times which preceded the written Histories, is in all Nations either intirely unknown, very obscure, or intermix'd with an infinite number of Fables.

The Second Way, which would be the most certain of all, is Inspiration, if God would please to reveal the History of Things past or present to Men; but 'tis an especial Grace, which he has granted but to very few Persons, and also in bestowing it, he hath most frequently made use of Humane Means, and ordinary Ways; that is to say, of the Notices which those Persons had of things, whether by being Witnesses themselves of them, by hearing them from others, or reading them in the Memoirs, which he directed and appointed.

The Third Way of preserving the Memory of Actions, is the use of *Hymns*, which was undoubtedly very antient, and very probably preceded that of keeping Registers or Memorials. We read in *Genesis* that *Nimrod* having begun to grow Potent by his Conquests, it was proverbially said; even as *Nimrod* the mighty Hunter before the Lord, *Gen.* 10. 9. The Memory of the Sacrifice which *Abraham* offer'd to make of his Son, was preserv'd by the Name which



which he gave to the Mountain on which he prepar'd to sacrifice him, which was *Yebowab-jireb*, that is the *Lord will see*, or *provide*; whence came that Proverb us'd by People in Adversity, *On the Mountain the Lord will provide*, Gen. 22. v. 14. The memorable Victory obtain'd by *Sihon* King of the *Amorites*, over the King of *Moab*, and the taking of *Heshben* was preserv'd to Posterity by those which speak in Proverbs, intricate Sentences or Verse, which made a Hymn on this Subject, recited in *Numbers* 21. v. 27. 'Tis also very probable that the Book of the Wars of the *Lord*, mention'd in *Numbers* 21. v. 14. was a Hymn, as the words there cited plainly make appear. The same ought to be concluded of the Book of *Jasher*, or the *Just*, cited in the 10th Chap. of the Book of *Joshua*, v. 13. The *Israelites* frequently celebrated the memorable Events which happen'd to them in Hymns, as they did their Passage thro' the *Red Sea*, *Exod.* 15. and the Abundance of Water which the Lord caused them to find in the Confiner of *Moab*, *Numb.* 21. v. 17. *Balaam* also took this way of expressing himself in his Prophecies, *Numbers* 23. 24.

If we pass from Sacred to Prophane Story, we shall find that the first Historical Monuments were also *Hymns*: *Linus*, *Amplion*, *Oles* of *Lycia*, *Pamphus* of *Athens*, and *Orpheus*, are celebrated for Hymns which they compos'd to preserve the remembrance of Famous Actions: And tho' there is no reason to doubt *Homer's* Writing his Poem intire, we yet know that he sang it in Parts pursuant to Antient Custom. Amongst the *Latins*, *Carmena* or *Themis*, as *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* saith, compos'd their own Country Songs, which were called *Hymns*, in  
which

which were mention'd *Romulus* and *Remus*; and when *Romulus* Triumph'd over the *Cæsenates*, the Soldiers sang Hymns in Honour of the God's, and recited the Praises of their General. *Polybius* informs us that in *Arcadia*, the Children sung the Actions of their *Heroes*. The *Persian Magi* chanted their National Hymns during the Marches of their Kings.

It is not to be doubted but that ever since Men have practis'd the Art of Writing, they have always thought of leaving behind them Memorials of such things as might concern their Posterity; that Fathers have done it in what regarded their Domestick Affairs, and Princes and Magistrates in what related to the Publick. These were the first Histories of Mankind, and the most Antient Historians, besides retrenching superfluities, have done no more than to digest them into the Form of a History. Thus *Manethon* compil'd his History from the Memoirs of *Ferombalus*, an *Egyptian* Priest, *Berosus* from the Registers of the *Babylonians*, *Sanchoniathon* from those of the *Phœnicians*, *Herodotus* and *Diodorus* the *Sicilian* from those which they had from several places. *Titus Livy*, and *Dionysius* of *Halicarn ssus*, from those of the first Ages of the Kings and Republick of *Rome*, and the Annals of the *Roman Pontiffs* who were appointed to write the History of their Times in the Publick Register: And indeed there is reason to believe that most Cities and States had Registers, in which they, from Year to Year, wrote down their most remarkable Occurrences; and Archives in which they preserv'd Letters, Titles, Treaties, and other Pieces which might serve as Evidences to Posterity: But it must be own'd that there are no Remains of these antient Memorials, and that

that on pretence of having such, supposititious Ones have frequently been impos'd on the Publick.

*Of the various sorts of Histories.*

To conclude, When Men began to acknowledge the Necessity and Advantages of History, several which were able to write well appear'd, and apply'd themselves to the Compiling Books on that Subject. Some extracted the History of past Events from the Antient Monuments and the Memoirs which they had. Others wrote that of their own Time, of which they had been Witnesses, or they had exact Relations. Others have drawn up Memoirs of what happen'd to them, what they have perform'd in the Civil or Military Affairs, with which they have been charg'd, or what they have seen in the Voyages which they made. Some struck with Admiration of the Virtues of Great Men have written their Lives : others directed by Love of their Country and Nation, have describ'd its Original, Progress and Manners. Religion has engag'd several to treat on what might concern it. And some whose Designs have been more vast, have grasp'd the Universal History of the World. These different Designs have produc'd the great Number of Historians and Histories which have appear'd. Some have remain'd in obscurity ; the Works of others have been intirely lost : Of several we have only some Fragments left : But part of the Writings of the most excellent and most considerable, have escap'd Shipwrack, and have reach'd our Hands. 'Tis of those, and them of which we have Fragments, or some remaining Remembrance, that we undertake to speak in this Work.

SECT.



S E C T. III.

*Of the Jewish Historians.*

**M**oses by Universal consent is allow'd to be the most Antient Historian which we have extant: for whether he was contemporary to *Inachus*, as *St. Justin Martyr*, *Athenagoras*, *Tatian*, *Clement of Alexandria*, *Tertullian*, *Julius Africanus*, and other Christian Authors, *Josephus* and *Justus* amongst the Jews, and the Pagan Writers, *Manethon*, *Ptolemæus*, *Mendesius*, or the *Mendesian*, *Apion* of *Alexandria*, and *Porphyrius* suppose; or whether he liv'd in the time of *Cecrops*, the first King of *Athens*, according to *Eusebius*, it is yet certain that he preceded, not only all the Authors, but all the Histories, and even the Fables of the *Greeks*; since according to the Calculation of the first, he was 675, and pursuant to that of the last 275 Years before the *Trojan War*. All Authors both Sacred and Profane, or rather all Nations, with common consent make him the Author of the *Jewish Laws* and *History*. The one and the other are comprised in his Five Books now extant, and known to us by the Title of the *Pentateuch*. This is no place to shew that they are truly written by that Author; I have already in another Work prov'd it at large, and sufficiently answer'd the Conjectures, which some Criticks have alledg'd to prove that they did not come out of *Moses's* Hand in the condition they at present are. Nor can I here propose to enter into the Particulars of

*The Antiquity of Moses.*



of the History which they contain ; that is sufficiently known, and the End of this Work is not to treat throughly on the Sacred Historians, on which there seems nothing remaining to be said, after so many Learned Men have written on that Subject ; but on the Prophane Historians which are less known, and on which less Labour has been employ'd. It will then suffice to have hinted that *Moses* flourish'd several Ages before all other Historians.

For the same Reason I shall forbear speaking of the Author's of the Historical Books of the Old Testament, and content my self with referring to what has been said in the III. Chap. of the Preliminary Dissertation, or Prolegomena on the Bible.

## S E C T. IV.

### *Of the Egyptian Historians.*

*Of Mercurius Trismegistus.*

**N**O Prophane Historian is allow'd to be of greater Antiquity than the Famous Egyptian MERCURY. Cicero in his 3d Book of the *Nature of the Gods*, distinguishes five Mercuries, two of which are Egyptian : The one the Son of Nilus, saith he, which is forbidden to be nam'd amongst the Egyptians : The other which the Pheneates worshipp'd, which was reported to have kill'd Argus, and for that reason to have Govern'd Egypt, learnt the Egyptians the use of Letters, and given them Laws, was called Thoith, or Thoth, the Name given to the first Month of the Year. And Thoth was really the same on which the Greeks bestow'd

bestow'd the Name of *Hermes*, the *Latins* that of *Mercury*, and the *Egyptians* that of *Thoth*, or *Thoth*, *Thaaut*, *Tath*, *Theuth*, *Touth*, or *Atbothis*; for his Name is written all these ways in different Authors. He was also called *Theutath* by the *Germans*.

The most Antient *Egyptian Thoth*, is he whom they placed in the *Dynasty* of their Gods. *Plato* ascribes to him the Invention of Letters, or Grammar, and the Mathematicks; for thusthat Author introduces *Socrates* speaking in his *Phædon*: *I have heard of Naucrates in Egypt, that he was one of the Antient Gods, to which the Bird called Ibis was consecrated, and that this God was nam'd Theuth; that he was the first Inventaer of Numbers, Supputation, Geometry, Astronomy, Games on the Dice, and Letters.* He also saith in his *Philebus*: *Theuth amongst the Egyptians was the first which distinguish'd the Vowels from the Consonants, and the Mutes from the Liquids, and which invented Grammar.* *Sanchoiathon* says, that it was *Taaut* which first invented Letters, and discover'd the Art of helping Memory by Writing: 'tis he, adds he, which the *Egyptians* call *Thouth*. *Diodorus the Sicilian* saith, that *Mercury* was endued with a piercing Genius for the discovery of Inventions advantageous to Life; that he was the first which rendred Speech Articulate, that he gave Names to several things which had none before; that he invented Letters; that he regulated the Worship of the Gods and Sacrifices; that he first observ'd the Order of the Stars, the Harmony and Nature of the Voice; that he invented the Lute; that he taught the decent Deportment of the Body; and found out the Harp with three Strings.

The Age of this first *Mercury* is not unanimously agreed. *Sanctioniathon* gives him the Character of Secretary to *Saturn* ; *Diodorus* makes him the Master of *Isis*, and *Osiris*, to prove which he cites, the Pillars, which, as he says, were at *Nysa*, a City of *Arabia*, on the Sepulchre of *Isis* and *Osiris*, on one of which was found these words : *I am Isis Queen of Egypt, instructed by Mercury, and Wife to Osiris.* *Sanctioniathon* ranks him amongst the *Cabirian* Gods, of which *Jupiter* was the Father. A Memorial in *Eusebius's Chronicon* places him before *Vulcan*. To conclude, the common Opinion is that he was that *Athotbis*, which in the Dynasty of the *Thebans* and *Memphites* follow'd next after *Menes*, the first King of *Egypt*. *Eusebius* (*Præp. Evan.* l. i.) saith, that *Athotbis*, the Son of *Menes*, is the same which the Egyptians call *Thoth*, the Alexandrians, *Thoth* ; and the Greeks, *Mercury*. I pass over in silence the Chimera's of those which confound him with *Adam*, *Noah*, *Canaan*, or *Moses* ; as well as the Opinion of some Authors, which pretend that *Mercury* is a Mystical Name, which does not signify any particular Person, but in general a Man endued with the Divine Word and Virtue.

To this first *Mercury* (as we have already hinted) are attributed the Hieroglyphical Characters Engraven on the Pillars found in the *Terra Seriadica*. *Manethon* which relates this, tells us that he compiled his History from Memoirs drawn from the Pillars in the *Seriadic* Country written in the Sacred Dialect, and Hieroglyphical Letters by *Thoth*, which is the first *Mercury*, and explain'd by the Second, in the Book which he placed in the Temples of the Egyptians *Sanctioniathon* gives us an Idea of those Hieroglyphical



phical Letters, in a passage cited by Eusebius, in the First Book of his *Evangelical Preparation*. The God Taaut, says he, bath represented Heaven, and the Faces of the Gods ; he bath form'd Sacred Characters of Saturn, Dagon, and others ; he bath given to Saturn, as a Mark of his Reign, four Eyes, two in his Face, and two behind his Head, two of which are open, and two shut ; and four Wings on his Shoulders, two of which are spread, and two hang down ; which emblematically hints that Saturn sees sleeping, and sleeps seeing ; that he flies resting, and rests flying : and tho' he bestows but two Wings on the other Gods which follow Saturn, he bath yet added two more which he affixes to the Head of this Deity, one to denote his Spirit of Government, and the other to signifie his Perspicacity. It will not be improper to observe in this place, after St. Clement of Alexandria, Lib. 5. *Stromat.* that “ the Egyptians had three different ways of Writing the *Epistolographical*, adapted to the writing of Letters ; the *Hieratical*, which was used by those which wrote their Sacred things, and was of two sorts ; the *Chyricological*, express'd by ordinary Letters ; and the *Symbolical*, by Signs, which spoke, either properly by imitation ; or Tropically, or Allegorically by Riddles or dark Sayings. To give examples of these three ways of Writing : According to the first they express'd the Sun by the Emblem of a Circle, and the Earth by representing its Figure ; pursuant to the Second ; they made their Eulogies of their Kings, by Theological Fables : and to the third they signified the Motions of the Stars, by the Bodies of Serpents, and that of the Sun by a Beetle. , If *Athot* this is the same with the first *Mercury*, and he only wrote in Hieroglyphical Characters, we can-



not ascribe many Books to him ; and what is remark'd in the *Dyn. sty* of the *Thinites*, that he wrote some Anatomical Tracts, has no more Foundation than Authority.

Of the  
Second E-  
gyptian  
Mercury.

The Second *Mercury* of the *Egyptians* is not to be found under that Name in their *Dynasties* but in the Series of *Theban Kings*, compos'd by *Erastosthenes* we find opposite to the 35th King named *Syphoces*, ὁ καὶ ἑρμῆς υἱὸς Ἡρακλῆος. which is also *Mercury*, the Son of *Vulcan*. This is not at all conform to what *Manethon* says, That the Second *Mercury* was the Son of *Agathomedon*, and Father of *Tat*. But this place appears somewhat confus'd, for *Tat*, of which *Manethon* makes him Father, was *Mercury* himself. Yet *Eusebius*, following *Manethon*, saith in his *Chronicon* on the 50th Year after the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*: " 'Tis known, that in these Days flourish'd *Tat*, the Son of *Mercurius Trismegistus*. ", If the Tract entituled *Asclepius* was really written by *Mercurius Trismegistus*, he would be the Grand-son of the first *Mercury* for he saith there, his Grand-father was the Antient *Mercury*, which was the Father of Counsel, and instructed all the World. The Second *Mercury*, if we believe *Manethon*, compos'd some Books of the *Egyptian* History, in which he explain'd the Pillars which the first *Mercury* left. His Works were preserv'd in the Secret Archives of the *Egyptian* Temples. *Philosophus Biblicus* cites his Work under the Title of the Book of the Original of the World, in *Eusebius* Lib. 1. *Præp. Evangel.* c. 7. These Books were termed *Genealogical*, according to *Manethon*. A great many other Works are attributed to him *Jamblichus*, in the VIII. Book of the *Mysteries of the Egyptians*, saith that *Mercury* compos'd

twenty Thousand Books, and according to *Manethon* 36525. *Julius Firmicus* ascribes to him also twenty Thousand Volumes. *Jamblichus* says farther that he left one Hundred Books of the Gods of the *Empyreal* Heaven, as many treating on those of the *Æther*, or Region of the Air, and a Thousand on Celestial Gods. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, Lib. 6. of his *Stromata*, reduces the number of these Books to 42. of which 36 contain all the Philosophy of the *Egyptians*, and six which Treat of *Physick*, of which Subject there were some in *Galen's* time which then went under the Name of *Mercury*; but that Learned Physician observes that it was visible that they were the Fictions and Inventions of their Authors.

Of all the Books which we have at present which bear the Name of *Hermes*, or *Mercurius Trismegistus*, there is not one Genuine, and of the first Antiquity: The most considerable are the *Pimander*, or *Pæmander*, which was Printed in Latin, of the Version of *Marsilius Ficinus*, at *Venice* in 1483. in *Greek*, publish'd by *Turnebus* at *Paris* in 1554. and in *Greek* and *Latin* by *Francois de Candale*, at *Bordeaux* in 1574. and at *Colen* in 1620. *L. Patricius* publish'd a more ample Edition, with a new Version, Printed at *Venice* in 1591. and at *London* 1628. The Dialogue entituled *Asclepius*, or, the Perfect Word concerning God, Man, and the World; of which there is but one Version which is attributed to *Apuleius*, is Printed at *Venice* in 1531. at *Basil* in 1597. and at *Francfort*, in 1621. The Three Books of *Asclepius* to *Ammon*, extant in *Greek* and *Latin*. These Works have been prov'd to be the Writings of some *Platonic* Philosophers, which lived since the beginning of *Christianity*.

There is yet a great number of Astrological and Chymical Treatises, which pass under the Name of *Hermes*, which plainly appear to be composed by Impostors; of the first sort is the *Iatromathica* of *Hermes*, or the Prognosticks of the Event of Diseases, by the Planets and Stars, a Version of which was made by *Bodarius*, and Printed in Latin in 1535. in Greek at Nuremberg by the Care of *Camerarius*, and the Greek and Latin by *Hæschelius* in 1597. *Ptolomy* has not once mention'd this Book, nor *Julius Firmicus*, tho' he apply'd himself to the Study of the Egyptian Astrology, and cites the Books of this nature ascribed to *Æsculapius*, *Potoliris*, *Necelis*, and *Abraham*. There are also two Books of the *Horoscope*, set out under the Name of *Hermes*, by *Wolphius*; and Printed at *Basil* in 1559. But tho' they bear the name of *Hermes*, he himself as well as *Ptolomy* are cited in them. Their Author was some *Arabian* Christian, for he speaks of Miracles, Prodigies, Divine Propitiatory sacrifices, and Ecclesiastical places. He cites the *Canons* and *Almagest* of *Ptolomy*, which the *Greeks*, says he, call the Grand Work. The *Aphorisms*, or the Hundred Astrological Sentences, different from *Ptolomy's Centiloquium*, which are Publish'd under *Hermes's* Name at *Venice* in 1493. are also written by some *Arabian*. There are in the *Anthology* sixty six Verses on the significations of Earthquakes ascrib'd to *Hermes*. Several Authors have also attributed to him the *Cyranides*; for the Title is not the Name of the Author, nor, as some explain it, that of *Cyran* King of *Persia*. *Salmasius* and *Scaliger* will have it an *Arabick* Word which signifies Collections. Goar on *Syncellus*, and *Allatius* take it for an Astrological Word which come from *κυραν* design'd to express the Domination and



and Power of the Stars ; and the Translator of this Work makes the Author say, that this Collection is so entituled, because it is the Queen of Books. This Version is Printed at *Leipsich* in 1638. and at *Francfort* in 1681. The Translator says, that the Manuscript was brought out of *Italy*, in the Reign of the Emperor *Manuel*, in the Year of *Christ* 1168. The *Greek* Title which is *Cyranides*, &c. imports *Cyranick* Books of natural Sympathies and Antipathies ; and in some Manuscripts, is added, that they are extracted out of the Observations of *Coyran*, King of *Persia*, and the Book of the Elements of *Harpocratio* of *Alexandria*, It treats of the Magical and Medicinal Virtues of Pretious Stones, Herbs, Birds, Fish and other Animals.

*Synesius*, *Zosimus*, and *Olympiodorus*, cite *Hermes's* Chymical Books ; and there is extant a Book entituled, The Secrets of the Philosophers Stone, in Seven Chapters, under his Name ; but the Author is of a much later date, since he cites the *Greek* and *Arabian* Philosophers, and *Avicenna* amongst others. This Piece, and a vast number of other Books of the same nature, don't deserve our mentioning. From all that we have said, 'tis easie to conclude, that all the Books which bear the name of *Mercurius Trismegistus* are supposititious, and much more Modern than the time when the *Egyptian Mercuries* are supposed to have lived.

*HORUS* of *Samos* is by *Tatian* rank'd amongst *Horus*. the number of Writers, which preceded *Homer* : The Name is *Egyptian*, and was given to the Sun, or *Apollo*. *Dion Chrysostom* cites his *Oneirocritica* ; and *Pliny*, Lib. 30. c. 15. praises the Receipt of *Horus*, King of the *Assyrians*, to prevent Ebriety. We have two Books of *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*, publish'd under the Name of *Horus*,



or *Apollo Niliacus*, printed in Greek by *Aldus Manutius* in 1505. pretended to be translated into that Language by *Philip*; but that Version is the Performance of some modern Greek. *Suidas* mentions a Grammarian of *Alexandria*, which liv'd in the Reign of the Emperor *Theodosius*, whose Name was *Horus Apollo*; but he doth not say that he wrote on the *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks*: But *Photius* which also mentions this latter *Horus*, Code 274. saith, that he wrote something concerning *Alexandria*, and some Poems. The Piece which we have been speaking of is the spurious Fiction of some Greek, which never deserv'd that several Learned Men should take the pains to Translate, and Comment on it as they have done.

*Isis.*

*Trigon* mentions one *Isaris* amongst the Writers before *Homer*; but the intire Silence of all other Authors concerning him, has given occasion to some to believe that it ought to be read *Isis*, instead of *Isaris*. *Isis* was the Mother of *Horus*, and instructed her Son in the Sciences which she learnt of *Hermes*. *Plato* in his Second Book treating of Laws, speaks of the songs, or rather the Airs of *Isis*, which were in use in *Egypt*.

*Manethon  
the Sebennite.*

*MANETHON*, or *Manethos* of *Egypt*, well acquainted with the Greek Literature, also wrote the History of the *Egyptians*, which, as he says, he extracted from the Writings of *Mercury*, and other Antient Memorials preserv'd in the Archives of the Temples. He compiled this Book under the Reign, and by the Order of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, as appears by the Epistle Dedicatory, the beginning of which we find in *Eusebius's Chronicon*, which informs us, that "*Manethos*" was High-Priest, and Secretary, or *Bibliothecarian*

“ *rian* *year* *ual* *d*’s of the Sacred *Archives* *ἱερῶν*  
 “ *ἀδελφῶν* of Egypt : By Nation a *Sebennyte*, and of  
 “ *Heriopolis*., *Eusebius* saith, that “ *Manethon* wrote  
 “ the entire History of *Egypt* at large in *Greek*,  
 “ and treated more particularly on the Theo-  
 “ logy of that Nation, as well in his Sacred  
 “ Works, as his other Commentaries. Perhaps  
 the last Words should be read thus : “ extra-  
 “ cted, as well from the Sacred Books, as other  
 “ Commentaries ;,, For we don’t read that  
 this Author compiled any other Works be-  
 sides this History, which was divided into  
 Three Parts. The first contain’d the History  
 of the Gods ; the second that of the Princes,  
 or Kings of *Egypt*, and Demi-Gods ; and the  
 third the 31 *Dynasties*, which ended with *Nectanebus*,  
 the last King of *Egypt*, which reign’d  
 14 Years before the Conquest of *Alexander*.  
 These 31 *Dynasties* are in the Extracts of *Africanus*,  
 recited in the Chronology of *Eusebius*,  
 and by *George Sincellus* ; but we have there only  
 the Names of the Princes, and the Years of their  
 Reigns, which in the whole amounted to 5355.  
 Years ; but we are not to think that these  
 Princes succeeded one another. No this is a  
 Series of the Princes of several Provinces of *Egypt*,  
 whose Reigns were concurrent. There are  
 Princes of *Thinnis*, *Diospolis*, *Thebes*, *Memphis*, &c.  
*Josephus* who had read *Manethon*’s History, says,  
 that this Writer, as he says himself, had extra-  
 cted it from the Sacred Books of that Nation ;  
 and that he frequently censures *Herodotus*, for  
 having advanc’d several Falsities with regard to  
 the *Egyptian* History, which he did not under-  
 stand. In his first Book against *Apion*, he cites  
 a long Fragment of the Second Book, which a-  
 grees with the 18 and 19 *Dynasties* of the *Diospo-*  
 D 4 *litan*

*litan* Kings, which we have in the *Chronicon* of *Eusebius*, and in *Sincellus*; and another concerning the *Jews*, full of Fables, which *Josephus* refutes in his first Book, by shewing this Author to fall into Self-contradiction. *Porphry* in his Second Book of Abstinence from Animals, cites a passage of *Manethon*, from his History, which he calls the Book of Antiquity and Piety, where this Historian says that *Amosis* abolish'd, at *Heliopolis*, the Custom of sacrificing Men. *Plutarch* mentions *Manethon*, in his Book of *Isis* and *Osiris*; and this Author is quoted by *Theophilus* of *Antioch*, in his Third Book to *Autolytus*, and by *Tertullian* in the 19th Chap. of his *Apology*.

Manethon  
the Men-  
desian.

With this *Manethon*, we ought not to confound an Author of the same Name, a *Mendesian* Priest, which according to *Suidas*, wrote a Tract concerning the manner of preparing *κκκκ*, or the Incense, which the *Egyptian* Priests used. This Author is mention'd in *Plutarch's* Tract of *Isis* and *Osiris*, by *Galen*; and in the Second Book of *St. Hierom* against *Jovinian*; and perhaps is the same which is cited by *Luertius*: but 'tis difficult to determine which of the two *Alian* means, in his Book of the Nature of Animals, chap. 16. Where he says, that *Manethon* the *Egyptian*, a Man of excellent Knowledge, wrote, that those which drank *Swines-Milk*, are subject to Scabby-heads and Leprosy.

The Egyp-  
tian Chro-  
nicle.

The Antient Anonymous Chronicle of the *Egyptians* in *Sincellus*, seems to be only an Extract of *Manethon*, and contains only the Names and Times of the Reigns of the Princes of the *Dynasties*.

Eratosthe-  
nes.

ERATOSTHENES the CYRENÆAN, invited to *Alexandria* by *Ptolemæus Evergetes*, and entrusted with the keeping of the *Alexandrian* Library,  
by



by order of that Prince wrote the History of the *Theban* Kings of Egypt, which he took from the *Egyptian* Memoirs, and translated into Greek. We have in *George Sincellus* a List of Thirty-eight *Theban* Kings, from *Menes* to *Amuthatis*, out of *Eratosthenes*. These Kings were omitted by *Manethon*; but *Apollodorus* and *Africanus* have inserted them in their *Chronicles*, from whence *Sincellus* took them.

The History of Egypt was also written by *Hecataeus*, not the *Milesian*, but the *Abderite*, who was bred up in *Alexandria*, and lived with *Ptolemæus* *Lagus*, as *Josephus* hints in his first Book against *Apion*. *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*, in the first Book of his History, mentions this *Hecataeus*, and his History of Egypt. This is not only related, says he, by the *Egyptian* Priests, as taken out of their Sacred Books; but also several Greeks which have written the History of Egypt, during the time of *Ptolemæus* *Lagus* (amongst which is *Hecataeus*) agree with what we have said. *Ælian* in his Second Book of the Nature of Animals, chap. 1. observes that *Hecataeus*, of *Abdera*, compiled the History of the *Hyperboreans*: This Work is also cited by the Scholiast upon *Apollonius*. *Josephus* says that *Hecataeus* left behind him a Book of the Life of *Abraham*; it might probably be part of the History of the *Jews*, which he mentions in his Book against *Apion*; and which *Eusebius*, Book 9. of his *Evangel. Preparation*, says was written by *Hecataeus* of *Abdera*, which was at the same time a great Philosopher, and a Man of a good address in Business. *Eusebius* cites a passage out of this History; but *Origen* observes that this Book is so partial in favour of the *Jews*, that *Hierrenius Philo* doubts whether it be of *Hecataeus*, Book 1. against *Celsus*. We have under the Name of *Hecataeus the Historian*, a Book concerning the *Jews*, in which the Author so largely praises the Wisdom of  
that

that People, that Herennius Philo, in his Writings concerning that Nation, doubts whether it was written by that Historian; and adds, that if it be his, 'tis probable that he was corrupted by the Persuasion of the Jews, or that he approv'd their Opinions. Sc liger in his 115th Letter to Casaubon, pretends that this Book was compos'd by the ancient Hellenist Jews; which Philo did not venture to affirm. Stephanus cites the *Ætica* of Hecataeus; but does not say that it was the *Abderite* he meant. Plutarch in his Treatise of Isis and Osiris, mentions a Book of Hecataeus of Abdera, which seems to be that which Lactantius cites in the Tract of the Egyptian Philosophy; this Book might also be part of the History of Egypt: Suidas speaking of Hecataeus the Abderite, gives him no other Character than that of a Philosopher and a Grammarian, and tells us that he wrote on Homer and Hesiod, without ever mentioning his Histories.

Ptolemæus the Mendesian.

Apion of Alexandria who wrote the History of Egypt, in his fourth Book mentions a more ancient Author, named PTOLEMÆUS the MENDESIAN, which compiled the History of the Kings of Egypt. This Passage of Apion is cited by St Clement, in the first Book of his *Stromata*, and by Eusebius in the tenth Book of his *Præparat. Evangel.* where 'tis observ'd that this Ptolemy was not a King, but a Priest. Apion's Words run thus: "Amosis which  
" destroy'd Athens lived in the time of Inachus the  
" Argian, as Ptolemy the Mendesian says in his Book  
" of the Times. This Ptolemy was a Priest, and  
" comprised in three Books all the Actions of  
" the Kings of Egypt, and hath related that in  
" the time of Amosis King of Egypt, the Jews  
" departed out of the Kingdom under the Con-  
" duct of Moses." Justin Martyr and Tatian make use of this Author's Evidence to prove that, Moses liv'd at the same time with Inachus. Tertullian also men-

mentions him in his Apologetic, chap. 19. and St. Cyril in his 1<sup>st</sup>. Book against *Julian*. *Ammonius* in his Treatise of the Difference of Words, cites one *Ptolomy* in these Terms : *The Idumæans and the Jews are different, as Ptolomy saith in his first Book of Herod*. If this *Ptolomy* is the *Mendesian*, he must not have liv'd before the time of *Augustus* : but 'tis more probable that this was not the *Mendesian* which is cited as an antient Author by *Appion*, who liv'd in *Tiberius's* time.

*CHÆREMON* which also wrote the History of *Chæremôn*. the *Egyptians*, lived long after those Authors of which we have been speaking, and under the *Cæsars*. He was according to *Suidas*, Tutor to *Dionysius of Alexandria*, who taught from the Reign of *Nero* to that of *Trajan*. *Strabo* relates that he follow'd *Aulus Gallus* into *Egypt*, with the Character of a Philosopher and Astronomer ; but that he render'd himself contemptible by his Vanity. *Tzetzes* says that this *Chæremôn* an *Egyptian* Secretary, or Writer of sacred things, pretended that the *Phœnix* came to die in *Egypt* at the expiration of six thousand Years, by which he pushes the Fable of that Bird beyond other Writers ; for some allow it to live but five hundred Years, and those which go farthest, as *Tacitus* observes, have not exceeded fourteen hundred Years. *Porphyrus* informs us that he was a Stoick, and that he explain'd the Ceremonies of the *Egyptian* Priests. *Origen* in his first Book against *Celsus*, cites a Stoic Philosopher of this Name, which wrote of *Comets* ; and *Porphyrus* assuring us that this *Chæremôn* the *Egyptian* was of that Sect, 'tis reasonable to believe him the same : as we may also, when *Seneca* in his *Natural Questions*, c. 5. of the last Book, mentions one *Charimander* which wrote concerning *Comets*, conclude that Name to be put in the place of *Chæremôn*. Be it how it will, *Josephus* at the end of



of his first Book against *Appion*, speaks of one *Chæremôn* which wrote the History of *Egypt*, which speaking, as *Manethon* does, of King *Amenothis*, and his Son *Ramesses*, said “ that *Isis* appear’d in a  
 “ Dream to *Amenophis*, and that she reproach’d  
 “ him with her Temple being destroy’d in the  
 “ War ; that then *Phritiphorite*, a sacred Writer,  
 “ said to that Prince, that if he purg’d *Egypt* of  
 “ impure Men, he should be deliver’d from that  
 “ Fear which seiz’d him in the Nights ; that pur-  
 “ suant to that Advice, the King drove out of  
 “ *Egypt* two hundred and fifty thousand weak  
 “ or sick Men ; that their Chieftains were *Mis-  
 “ ses* and *Joseph*, who was also one of the sacred  
 “ Scribes ; that the former was call’d in *Egypt* *Ti-  
 “ sitbes*, and the latter *Petiesepbes* ; that this Com-  
 “ pany of People being come to *Pelusium*, found  
 “ there three hundred and eighty thousand Men,  
 “ which *Amenophis* had left there, and that being  
 “ join’d with them, they undertook to conquer  
 “ *Egypt* ; that *Amenophis* not daring to stay their  
 “ Approach, retir’d into *Ethiopia*, leaving his  
 “ Wife big with Child, who hid her self in  
 “ the Caves, where she was deliver’d of *Messenes* ;  
 “ that this young Prince being grown up, drove  
 “ the *Jews* into *Syria*, to the number of two hun-  
 “ dred thousand, and caus’d his Father *Amenophis*  
 “ to return out of *Ethiopia*.” This Story *Josephus*  
 cites out of *Chæremôn*, the falsity of which he  
 proves.

He quotes another which indeed, as he says, outdoes the former in Lying : ’tis out of an Author of the History of *Egypt*, whose Name is *LYSIMACHUS*. This Historian saith, “ that *Bochoris*  
 “ King of *Egypt*, warn’d by the Oracle of *Ammon*,  
 “ caus’d thole to be thrown into the Sea which  
 “ were afflicted with the Leprosy or Scab, and  
 “ that he sent into the Desert those which were  
 “ impure ;

“ impure ; that these having cross’d the Desert  
 “ under the Conduct of *Moses*, and destroy’d all  
 “ the Temples and Altars they met with, came to  
 “ *Judea*, where they built a City to which they  
 “ gave the Name of *Jerosule*, and afterwards *Jeru-*  
 “ *salem*.” This *Lysimachus* was of *Alexandria* ; he wrote  
*Thebaics*, a Passage out of which is cited by the  
 Scholiast on *Oedipus*, on the Sepulture of that  
 Prince. The Scholiast on *Athenæus*, and *Michael*  
*Apostolius* cite the Books which he wrote *τῶν*  
*ἐσθίων*, of Revenues, and *Pliny* frequently mentions  
 his Book of *Agriculture*.

*Pliny* speaking of the Pyramids, *lib. 36. sect. 6.* Several  
*cap. 12.* says that those which have written on *Authors of*  
 them, are *Herodotus*, *Euthemerus*, or *Euhemerus*, *Du-* *the Egyp-*  
*ris* of *Samos*, *Aristagoras*, *Dionysius*, *Artemidorus*, *A-* *tian Hi-*  
*lexander-Polyhistor*, *Butorides*, *Antisthenes*, *Demetrius*, *story.*  
*Demoteles*, and *Appion*. Some of these Authors are  
 neither *Egyptians*, nor have confin’d themselves to  
 the History of *Egypt* alone : Notwithstanding  
 which, we shall lightly touch upon each of them.  
*Herodotus* is sufficiently known, and we shall here-  
 after discourse more at large on his History.

EUTHEMERUS OR EUHEMERUS, was Friend to *Eutheme-*  
*Cassander*, and the Son of *Antipater* King of *Mace-* *rus.*  
*don*, as *Eusebius* testifies in his second Book *de Præ-*  
*paratione Evangelica*. By Order of that Prince he Tra-  
 vel’d to the Southern Countries: *Arnobius* says, he was  
 of *Agrigentum*, and *Plutarch* calls him a *Messenian*. His  
 History was extracted from antient Inscriptions: We  
 shall say more of it in another Place.

DURIS of *Samos* liv’d under *Ptolemæus Philadel-* *Duris.*  
*phus*, he is cited not only by *Pliny* in this place, in  
 the 8th Book, *cap. 40.* and in the 34th, *chap. 8.* but  
 also by *Plutarch*, *Strabo*, *Clement* of *Alexandria*, *Dio-*  
*genes Laertius*, *Suidas*, and the Sholiast on *Aristo-*  
*phanes*: He wrote *Lybica*, or the History of *Lybia*,  
 which is part of *Egypt*. We shall speak of his  
 other Histories in another place. ARI-

*Aristagoras.*

ARISTAGORAS is cited as an *Egyptian* Historian by *Stephanus*, and *Ælian*. According to the Order observ'd by *Pliny*; he must have flourish'd after *Duris*, which liv'd under *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, and before *Artemidorus*, and *Alexander-Polyhistor*, who flourish'd under *Ptolemæus Lathyrus*.

*Dionysius.*

DIONYSIUS flourish'd about the same time; but 'tis uncertain whether he is the same mention'd by *Pliny*; there being several Historians of that Name.

*Artemidorus.*

ARTEMIDORUS surname'd the *Aristophanian*, from his being the Pupil of *Aristophanes* the Grammarian, liv'd under the Reign of *Ptolemæus Philometor*. He says he wrote a Book *de Doride*, which is mention'd in *Athenæus*; but the Author which *Pliny* speaks of in this place, was rather another *Artemidorus* an *Ephesian*, which liv'd in the 169th Olympiad, under the Reign of *Cleopatra*, the Mother of *Ptolemæus Lathyrus*, which wrote a Book of *Geography*.

*Butorides.*

BUTORIDES is an unknown Author.

*Alexander Polyhistor.*

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, on the contrary, was a celebrated Author, in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Lathyrus*, and was carried Captive to *Rome* in *Sylla's* time. Amongst the numerous Histories which he compil'd, was that of *Egypt* and *India*. *Clement* of *Alexandria* also cites a Book of *Alexander Polyhistor* treating of the *Jews*, in which are inserted King *Solomon's* Letters to the *Egyptian* and *Phœnician* Kings, with their respective Answers. *Eusebius* in his 9th Book of the *Evangelical Preparation*, cites them out of *Eupolemus*, and not from *Alexander*; but he recites a long Fragment of *Alexander Polyhistor's* Work concerning the *Jews*.

*Antisthenes.*

ANTISTHENES was a *Peripatetick* Philosopher, which is cited as a Historian by *Phlegon*; he is perhaps *Antisthenes* the *Rhodian*, which *Laertius* mentions in the Life of *Antisthenes* the *Cynic*, another of the same Name.

DEME-



DEMETRIUS, was perhaps the famous *Demetrius Phalereus*. DEMOTELES is no where mention'd besides this place. As for APPION, or APION, he is very well known : he was born at Oasis a City in Egypt, and caus'd himself to be called the *Alexandrian*, by becoming a free Citizen of *Alexandria*. *Africanus* and *Justin Martyr* say that he was the Son of *Possidonium*, surnamed *αλεξανδρινος*, frequent Vanquisher, and *μωχθικός*, a painful laborious Man. *Africanus* and *Eusebius* give him the Character of an illustrious Author ; and *Tiberius Cæsar*, under whom he flourish'd, call'd him the \* *Cymbal of the World*. He was by the *Alexandrians* sent on an Embassy to the Emperor *Caius Caligula*, against the *Jews*, and lived till *Claudius's* time. He wrote a Tract against the *Jews*, which *J. sephus* refuted in two Books. He also compiled a History of Egypt in five Books, which is mention'd by *Gellius*, *Justin Martyr*, *Tatian*, and *Clement of Alexandria*. *Gellius* says that his History comprehended whatever was most worthy admiration amongst the Actions and Sayings of the *Egyptians* ; but that in relating what he said he learnt or read, he gave himself an Air of Vanity, which render'd him verbose, and made him set the Facts he related, in a better Light than they deserved.

\* The French Word in the Original is Tymbale, which signifies a Kettle-drum; but the Latin Words in Pliny, from whence our Author takes the Expression are Cymbalum Mundi.

These are not the only Authors which have written the *Egyptian* Story. *Athenæus* in his 13th Book, mentions one *LYCIAS* of *Naucrates*, and in his 3d Book one *ASCLEPIADES*, which compos'd sixty Books of the *Egyptian* History ; in this Book he speaks of *NICOMACHUS*, who wrote on the *Egyptian* Feasts : In his 13th Book he cites *HELLANICUS* of *Egypt*, on whose Authority he tells us that the *Egyptian* Gods threw away their Crowns, when they saw *Typhon* reign there. Amongst these *Egyptian* Historians ought to be rank'd *PHILISTUS* of *Syracuse*, related to the first *Dionysius*.

*Lycias*.  
*Asclepiades*.  
*Nicomachus*.  
*Hellanicus*.  
*Philistus*.

To

To draw towards a Conclusion, we may also reckon amongst the *Egyptian* Historians *THRASYBULUS* the Mathematician, so well known to *Augustus* and *Tiberius*; and *SENECA*, who, if we believe *Usher*, wrote concerning the *Egyptian* Rites. Even the Women signaliz'd themselves by writing the *Egyptian* Story; of which are *PAMPHILA* an *Egyptian* Lady which liv'd about *Nero's* time, and the famous *ZENOBI*A, who abridg'd the *Egyptian* and *Eastern* History. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* mentions an Author named *ISTER* or *ISTRUS*, who wrote a Treatise of the *Egyptian* Colony, and another of the Law of Combats; the first is cited by *Stephanus de Urbibus*; and is thought to be the same Person of whom *Athenæus*, book 6. *Deipnosoph.* says that he was the Son of *Menander* an *Istrian*, *Cyrenæan*, or *Macedonian*, which was a Historian, and both the Slave and Disciple of *Callimachus*: *Hermippus* in his 2d Book of those Slaves which have been famous for Learning, saith that he was of *Parhos*. He wrote several Books, of which we shall speak in another place.

## S E C T. V.

### *Of the Chaldean Historians.*

*The Vanity of the pretended Antiquity of the Chaldeans.*

OF all the Nations in the World, none have boasted a greater Antiquity than the *Chaldeans*; and we may venture to say that it was only in imitation of them, that the *Egyptians* and other Nations invented fabulous Antiquities. According to *Cicero* and *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*, they pretend to Observations of the Stars for four hundred and seventy thousand Years before the Expedition of *Alexander*.

*Alexander.* Notwithstanding which, *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, which accompany'd *Alexander*, could not find in *Babylon* any Observations which ran farther back than nineteen hundred and three Years, according to the Testimony of *Simplicius*, who cites *Porphyrus* for his Authority. *Epigenes*, which *Pliny* alledges as a very considerable Author, *Autor gravis in primis*, reduces the number of Years to seven hundred and twenty. *Berosus* and *Critodemus* (cited by the same Author also) to four hundred and ninety ; which points back to the most antient Astronomical *Epocha*, which was that of *Nabonassar*. *Hipparchus* and *Ptolomy* never heard of any *Cælestial* Observations of an elder Date than this : So that 'tis plain that what is said of the pretended Antiquity of the *Chaldeans* is fabulous.

The most antient Author pretended to have liv'd amongst the *Chaldeans*, is ZOROASTER the *Zoroaster, Bactrian* ; which some Writers make to be contemporary to *Nimrod* : *Eusebius* in his *Chronicon* places him about *Ninus's* time, and makes him King of *Bactria* ; he also says that *Ninus* made war with him ; but *Ctesias* mentions *Oxyartes* as the King of the *Bactrians* against which *Ninus* declar'd War : And *Pliny* had good reason to doubt whether *Zoroaster* was ever King of the *Bactrians*. Some have reported him to be the Son of *Oromasus*, the principal of the *Magi*, and Inventer of Magick amongst the *Easterns* : *Plato* makes him the eldest of all the Sages, which the *Persians* call'd the *Governors of Kings* : *Eudoxus*, *Pliny*, and *Hermippus* allow him to have liv'd five or six thousand Years before that Philosopher, and five thousand before the *Trojan War* ; but *Xantus* of *Lydia* reckons no more than six hundred Years from *Zoroaster* to *Xerxes*, according to the Testimony of *Laertius* : *Ctesias* makes him a Contemporary to *Cyrus* ; *St. Epiphanius* believes him as ancient as *Nimrod*, and *Eusebius* makes



makes him coeval with *Semiramis* : *Apuleius* says he flourish'd in the times of *Cyrus* and *Cambyfes*, and that he was *Pythagoras*'s Master. Not to dwell on the fabulous Stories related of *Zoroaster*, as, amongst many others, that he laugh'd at his Birth, that his Brains beat, and that after his Death being laid on the Funeral Pile, he return'd to the World; we proceed to recount what has been said of his Works. *Hermippus* tells us that he wrote two millions of Verses : *Suidas* recites the Titles of some of his Works, viz. four Books of Nature, one of Precious Stones, and five of Astronomical Predictions. *Eusebius* in the first Book of his *Evangelical Preparation* cites a Passage out of his sacred Collection of the *Persian* History, which contains an excellent Description of the Attributes of God : *Synesius* cites the Oracles on Dreams ; several Hereticks have serv'd their Cause by Books which they ascrib'd to *Zoroaster*, particularly the Followers of *Prodicus* and the *Gnosticks*. *Theodorus* of *Mopsuestia* treating of the Magick of the *Persians*, in his first Book recites *Zoroaster*'s Hypothesis, which establish'd two Principles ; and it was from this Spring that *Scythianus*, *Therebinthus*, and *Manes* drew their Errors. *Proclus* made a Collection of the pretended Oracles of *Zoroaster*, in seventy Stanzas of four Lines, or two hundred and eighty hexameter Verses ; of which there are no more than sixty printed, with the short Commentaries of *Gemistius Pletho*, at *Paris* in 1538 ; and without the Scholia, in 1595 ; after which they were publish'd in Greek and Latin by *Opsopæus*, at the end of his *Sibylline Oracles*. *Francis Patricius* afterwards augmented the number of these Verses, by the addition of those which he found cited by several Authors under the Name of *Zoroaster*, and printed them at *Ferrara* in 1591, and *Venice* in 1593. But all these Verses have no one Mark to prove them

of equal Antiquity with *Zoroaster*, but seem to be the Performance of some *Platonic* or *Pythagorean* Philosopher.

HOSTANES, or *Ostanes*, or *Otanes*, is a celebrated Magician which some will have to have been *Zoroaster's* Master, and antienter than *Homer*. *Pliny*, lib. 30. cap. 1. saith that *Hostanes*, who was the first Magical Writer, accompany'd *Xerxes*, King of the *Persians*, in his War against the *Greeks*; and that he scatter'd in *Greece* the Seeds of that damnable Art, after which that Nation in some time grew fond of it even to Distraction. *Plutarch* also mentions *Hostanes*, in his Book of the Cessation of Oracles: He is cited as a very antient Magician by *Apuleius*, *Tatian*, *Tertullian*, *Arnobius*, *Cyprian*, *Minutius Felix*, and *St. Augustin*: *Eusebius* in his last Book of the *Evangelical Preparation*, cites *Ostanes's* *Oetateuchus*: The Chymists have forg'd Books in his Name; and we read in *Syncellus* that he made a Prediction relating to the *Virgin Mary*, which was publish'd with *Malela's* *Chronicon*.

*Synesius* in his Discourse entituled *Dion*, mentioning an antient Barbarian Author, call'd *Amus*, as not only before *Zoroaster* and *Hermes*, but yet a little elder, says that this *Amus* (which he calls an *Egyptian*) did not invent Letters, but determin'd concerning the Use of them. A Scholiast on *Synesius*, and *Petavius* after him, speak of a certain Anchorer named *Amus*, from whence this Sentence is cited by *Palladius* in his *Historia Lausiaca*: If the Spirit is vigorous, there's no need of Letters. But 'tis more probable (as *Cotelerius* observes) that *Synesius* speaks of an antient *Egyptian*, whose Name was *Amus* or *Amis*, who is mention'd with the Character of a great Man in *Plutarch's* Tract of *Isis* and *Osiris*, and in *Jamblichus* of the *Mysteries of the Egyptians*; and perhaps 'tis to this Author that the *Ammonæan* Writings are ascrib'd, which

are cited by *Philo* of *Byblos*, and *Eusebius*. According to *Plutarch*, *Amus* in the *Egyptian* Language signifies *what is hidden* ; but according to *Jamblichus* it is the Name of *God*, by reason that he work'd in the Generation of Things with Wisdom, and discover'd the Virtue of hidden Things ; whence it was that the *Greeks* gave the Name of *Jupiter* to *Ammon*, who had a famous Temple in *Egypt*. *Hecataeus* of *Abdera* also saith that the *Egyptians* call the Supreme God *Amus*, because tho' mysterious and Exalted in his Nature, he is yet willing to manifest and discover himself : Thus in this Sense *Amus* is not the Name of a Man, but a God amongst the *Egyptians*. But *Plato* in his *Phædrus* mentions one *Thamus* King of *Thebes*, which, saith he, was the same which the *Egyptians* call'd the God *Ammon*. *Thautb*, adds he, making a Visit to him, also imparted to him the Arts which he had discover'd, and directed him to instruct the *Egyptians* in them. *Thamus* ask'd the Use of each Art, which *Thautb* explaining to him, *Thamus* either approved or disapproved, according to his Judgment ; but being come to that of Letters, “ *Thautb* told the King, that Art would make the  
“ *Egyptians* wiser, and strengthen their Memory ;  
“ on which *Thamus* said, Those which have a  
“ Genius for the Invention of Arts are not al-  
“ ways the most proper Judges of the Advantages  
“ which may be drawn from them, or the Disad-  
“ vantages with which they may be attended ;  
“ which is exactly your case ; for you being the  
“ Inventor of Letters, your fond Regard for that  
“ Discovery, makes you attribute to them an effect  
“ directly contrary to what it will really produce ;  
“ for the Use of Letters will render Men more  
“ negligent in Learning ; because, relying on the  
“ exteriour Monuments, they will not be at al-  
“ l solicitous to imprint them in their Minds : So  
“ that



“ that your Invention doth not really tend to the  
 “ strengthening of Memory, but to help Recol-  
 “ lection ; and you rather furnish your Disciples  
 “ with the Means of seeming Learned, than those  
 “ of being so., After this ’tis very natural to think,  
 that *Amus* the *Egyptian*, of which *Synesius* speaks,  
 which did not invent Letters, but was able to make  
 a right Judgment of them, was this *Thamus*, and  
 that *Synesius* alluded to the passage in *Plato* just  
 now cited.

*HYDASPES*, or *Hystaspes*, also passes for one of *Hydaspes*  
 the *Persian Magi*, much antienter than *Homer*, and  
*coæval* with *Zoroaster* : Some Authors have very  
 improperly confounded him with *Hystaspes*, *Darius’s*  
 Father. *Lactantius* takes him for a *Persian King*, of  
 a much elder Date. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, says,  
 that *Hystaspes* having penetrated in the *Indies*, even  
 to the Solitary Retirements of the *Brachmans*,  
 learnt of them the Motions of the Parts of the  
 World, and the Stars, and the Holy Ceremonies,  
 in which he instructed the *Magi*. *Iustin Martyr*,  
*Clement of Alexandria*, and *Lactantius* cites *Hystaspes’s*  
 Books, in which was the Prediction of the end  
 of the World ; but ’tis very probable that they  
 were supposititious as well as those of the *Sybils*.

The first *Chaldaic* Historian, was *BEROSUS*, or *Be- Berofus*.  
*rossus* ; which some, grossly mistaken, make contem-  
 porary to *Moses*. *Tatian* saith, that he liv’d in the  
 Time of *Alexander*, and dedicated his History to *An-*  
*tiochus* the 3d King after that Conqueror, and *Eu-*  
*sebius* places him after *Seleucus* ; for *Alexander* was  
 succeeded by *Seleucus Nicanor*, and after him suc-  
 cessively follow’d, *Antiochus Soter*, and *Antiochus*  
 𐤀𐤒𐤍, the one Forty Four, and the other Sixty  
 Years after the Death of *Alexander*. *Berosus* being  
 Born, or being Young, in the Reign of *Alexander*  
 the Great, might dedicate his Book to either the one  
 or the other *Antiochus*, and yet he flourish’d in the  
 E 3 Time

Time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*. Some Authors say that the *Alexander* mention'd by *Tatian*, was not *Alexander* the Great ; but him that succeeded *Demetrius Soter*, in the Kingdom of *Syria* ; and that the *Antiochus* under which *Berosus* lived, was *Antiochus Sidetes* ; if so, he is not so Antient as *Manethon*, who flourish'd under *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* ; but it is easie to know when *Berosus* wrote ; for *Pliny* in the Sixth Book of his *Natural History*, ch. 55. tells us, that *Berosus's* History contains the Events which happened for the space of 480 Years, which doubtless must begin with the era of *Nabonassar*, that is in the 2d. Year of the first *Olympiad*, and end towards the latter part of the Reign of *Antiochus Soter*.

*Berosus's* Chaldean or Babylonish History, which took in also that of the *Medes*, was divided into three Books ; which are not at present extant, for all the World agrees that *Annius of Viterbo's Berosus*, is a supposititious Book : but the true *Berosus* is cited by *Pliny*, *Tatian*, *Clement of Alexandria*, *Tertullian*, *Vitruvius*, and *Eusebius*. *Josephus* has preserv'd some considerable Fragments of his Work, in his Books against *Apion*. He says that *Berosus* following the most Antient Historians, spake as *Moses* did, of the Deluge, the Corruption of Men, the Ark in which the Restorer of Mankind was saved, and of his being born on the Waters above the Mountains of *Armenia* ; that he mentions the Descendants of *Noah* and their Age, to *Nabulassar*, King of the *Babylonians* and *Chaldeans* ; and relating the Actions of that Prince, he describes in what manner he sent his Son *Nebuchadnezzar*, with a Potent Army into *Egypt* and *Syria* ; that those Nations refusing Obedience to him, he subdued them, burning the Temple of *Jerusalem*, carried the *Jews* Captives to *Babylon* ; that this caus'd the Desolation of that City for Seventy Years, till the Reign of *Cyrus* :

Cyrus : that farther, this King of *Babylon*, conquer'd *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, and *Arabia*, and surpassed all the other Kings of *Babylon* in great Actions. He after cites *Berosus's* own Words, and adds, that this Historian blam'd the *Greeks*, for falsely believing that *Semiramis* of *Assyria* built *Babylon*, and numerous other wonderful Structures. *Josephus* continuing to cite him on the Succession of the Kings of *Babylon*, this Author (*Berosus*) saith he, in his Third Book tells us, that “ *Nabuchodonosor* “ having continu'd to build a Wall to *Babylon*, died “ after he had Reign'd Forty Three Years. His “ Son *Evilmeradach*, which succeeded in the Empire, abandoning himself to all manner of Irregularity and Debauchery, was kill'd by *Niriglissor*, his Sister's Husband, after having reign'd “ but Two Years. This *Niriglissor* enjoy'd the “ Crown for Four Years. His Son *Laborfardach*, “ an Infant, had the Name of King for Nine “ Months ; but in that short time plainly discovering his wicked Nature, he was kill'd by “ his Friends. Who being assembled, by Unanimous Consent, bestow'd the Government on “ *Nabonidas*, a *Babylonian* of the same Family. In “ his Reign were built the Walls about the River “ of *Babylon*, with Bricks and *Bitumen*. In the “ Seventh Year of his Reign *Cyrus* went out of “ *Persia* with a great Army, and having subdu'd “ all *Asia*, entred *Babylon* : *Nabonidas* advertis'd of “ his March, made towards him with an Army, “ gave him Battle, and being beaten, fled with a “ small number of his Forces, and shut himself up “ in the City of *Borsippa*. *Cyrus* belieg'd *Babylon*, “ and attempted to batter down the outmost Walls ; “ but finding it too difficult a Task, and the City “ too well Wall'd to be taken, he return'd to “ *Borsippa* to besiege *Nabonides*. But that King “ without staying till the Siege was form'd, had “ recourse



“recourse to the Clemency of *Cyrus*, who appoint-  
 “ed him a Dwelling-place in *Caramania*, but  
 “drove him entirely out of *Babylon*: And thus  
 “*Nabonidus* pass’d the rest of his Life in that Pro-  
 “vince.,”

This Passage of *Berosus* relates to a real Historical Time, and contains a true Series of the Kings of *Babylon*; but there is another cited by *Apollodorus*, and recited by *Eusebius*, which is but an imaginary Time. There are there reckon’d up ten *Chaldean* Kings before the Deluge, which Reign’d 120 *Staros*, or 432000 Years; which two Monks named *Anianus* and *Pandorus*, have reduc’d, without any ground, to the number of 1058 Years, computing Years for Days.

*Josephus* cites another Passage out of *Berosus*, in the 8th Chap. Book 9. of his *Antiquities* concerning *Abraham*, of whom *Berosus* thus expresses himself: *In the Tenth Age after the Deluge there was amongst the Chaldeans a Great Man, which was a Lover of Justice, and Learned in the Science of the Stars.*

*Alexander Polyhistor*, has given us an Idea of *Berosus*’s Book, and made a long Extract of it in a Passage quoted in *Eusebius*’s *Greek Chronicon*, and by *George Sincellus*. *Berosus* in the first Book of his *History of Babylon*, says, “That he was Born in the  
 “Youth of *Alexander* the Son of *Philip*, that at *Ba-*  
 “*bylon* were very carefully preserv’d the Writings  
 “of several Authors, which contain’d the Histo-  
 “ry of about an Hundred and Fifty Thousand  
 “Years, and which comprehended the History of  
 “Heaven, Earth, the Sea, the first Original of  
 “Things, of Kings, and what pass’d under their  
 “Reigns. He says first of all, that the Country  
 “of *Babylon* is situate betwixt the Rivers *Tigris*,  
 “and *Euphrates*; he afterwards relates a great  
 “number of Fabulous Stories, concerning the O-  
 “rigin of Mankind, and the Antient Inha-  
 “bitants

“ bitants of that Country, which are contain’d in  
 “ *Berosus’s* First Book ; he adds, that the Second  
 “ contain’d the History of the Ten Kings of the  
 “ *Chaldeans*, whose Reigns took up the space of  
 “ an Hundred and Twenty *Saros*, or Four Hun-  
 “ dred Thirty Two Thousand Years. ,,

ABYDENUS, or *Abydinus*, wrote since *Berosus*, for *Abydenus*.  
 he cites him, as we have already observ’d. He wrote  
 a History of the *Chaldean* Empire, of which there  
 are some Fragments extant in *Eusebius’s* *Chronicon*,  
 &c. The First contains the Names and the Reigns  
 of the ten first Kings of the *Chaldeans*, which were  
 supposed to have preceded the Deluge. The Se-  
 cond treats of the Tower of *Babel*, and the Con-  
 fusion of Languages, and confirms what is said in  
 Holy Writ. *Eusebius* also cites another considera-  
 ble Fragment in the 9th Book of his *Evangelical*  
*Preparation*, and *St. Cyril* mentions this Author in  
 his First Book against *Julian*. This *Abydenus* or  
*Abydinus*, is not the same with *Palaphatius* the *Aby-*  
*denian*, *Aristotle’s* Favourite, who is said to have  
 written the Histories of *Cyprus*, *Delos*, and *Ara-*  
*bia*.

## S E C T. VI.

*Of those Authors which have written the Hi-*  
*story of India.*

TO the *Chaldean* Historians, we shall subjoin  
 those which have written that of *India*, or  
 made any Relation of that Country.

MEGASTHENES, who according to *Strabo*, and *Cle-* *Megasthe-*  
*ment* of *Alexandria*, was contemporary with *Seleucus* *nes*.  
*Nicanor*, compos’d a History of the *Indies*, from  
 the Third Book of which, *Clement* of *Alexandria*  
 cites

cites a Passage in the First Book of his *Stromata*, where that Author assures us, “ That all that the  
 “ Antients have said concerning Nature, was taught  
 “ them by others than the *Greeks*, as by the *Brach-*  
 “ *mans* amongst the *Indians*, and the *Jews* in *Syria*.,”  
*Pliny* and *Solinus* inform us, that *Megasthenes* lived  
 in the *Indies* on purpose to compile this History.  
 It was vastly different from that which *Annius* of  
*Viterbo* has given us, under the Name of *Metasthenes*,  
 he being misled by that Name in *Erasmus*’s Version  
 of *Eusebius*’s *Evangelical Preparation*, where the Pas-  
 sage quoted by *Clement* of *Alexandria*, is cited un-  
 der the Name of *Metasthenes*. We have several Ex-  
 tracts of the real History of *Megasthenes* in the 15th  
 Book of *Strabo*. *Josephus* cites his 4th Book of the  
 History of the *Indies*, in the 11th Chap. of the 10th  
 Book of his *Antiquities*. “ *Megasthenes*, saith he,  
 “ in the 4th Book of his History of the *Indies*, men-  
 “ tions the Gardens built on the top of their Edi-  
 “ fices by *Nebuchodonosor*, and endeavours to prove  
 “ that Prince much to have surpassed *Hercules*, be-  
 “ cause he subdued the Principal City of *Africa*,  
 “ and great part of *Spain*.,” This Author is also  
 cited by *Abydenus* and *Pliny*, and mention’d by *Æ-*  
*lian* and *Arrian*.

To this place must be referr’d *DAIMACHUS*, *Se-*  
*Daimachus* *leucus*’s Ambassador at the Court of King *Allithec-*  
*Onesicritus* *crades* in the *Indies*, who wrote the History of the  
*Nearchus* *Indians*. *Onesicritus* and *Nearchus*, which accompa-  
*Patrocles* *nied Alexander*, and *Patrocles* which Sail’d thro’ the  
*Clitophon* *Indian Sea* in the time of *Antiochus*, and *Seleucus*  
*Ortagnas* *To these should be joyn’d Clitophon of Rhodes*, *Or-*  
*Scylax* *tagoras*, and *Scylax*, which King *Darius*, the Son  
*Chryfermus* *of Histaspes*, sent to view the River which bears  
 the Name of *Indus*, as *Herodotus* says in his *Melpo-*  
*mene*.

*Plutarch* in his Treatise of Rivers, mentions one  
*Chryfermus*, who compiled about 80 Books of the  
 History



History of the *Indies* ; but we have none of the Works of any of these Authors. *Strabo's* judgment of the former of them appears in his following Words. " All those (says he Book 2.) which have " written of the *Indies*, are great Liars, but above " all *Daimarchus*, and after him *Megasthenes*, *Oncsi-* " *critus*, *Nearchus*, and some others, which have " written very confusedly ; which we came to " discover clearly, by Writing the History of *A-* " *lexander*. But we ought to give less Credit to " *Daimachus* and *Megasthenes* ; for they are the Au- " thors which tell us, that there are in that Country " Men whose Ears are so large that they cover " them ; that they have no Mouths nor Noses, " and but one Eye ; that their Feet are large, and " their Toes turn'd inwards : they have also adopted " the War of the *Pygmies*, mention'd by *Homer*, " by fixing their Stature to the height of three " Spans : they also report, that there are *Pisimires*, " which search for Gold, *Peacocks* with Heads " sharp like a Wedge, and which swallow Ser- " pents, Oxen, and Stags whole, Horns and all : " they accuse one another of Falsities, as *Erato-* " *sthenes* observes. 'Tis said that they were sent " to *Palimbrotus*, *Megasthenes* to *Andracottus*, and " *Daimachus* to his Son *Alithocrades*, and as they say, " they have left us Memoirs of their Travels : but " *Patricles* is not like them : As for the other Wri- " ters, they seem'd to *Eratostrhenes* to be creditable " Authors, and he makes use of them. „ *Plutarch* mentions *Daimachus* in the Life of *Publicola*, and perhaps also in that of *Lycephron*, where he calls him *Daumachus*. *Athenæus*, *Harpocration*, and the Scholiast on *Apollonius*, cite his *History of the Indies*. He left also behind him some *Poliorcetica* Books, or of the Sieges of Towns, of which the 35 is cited by *Stephanus*.

**Onesicritus** **ONESICRITUS** the *Astipalæan* (that is, a Native of *Astipalæa*, an Island in the *Ægean Sea*) according to *Ælian* was one of those which accompanied *Alexander*. That Prince sent him to the *Indian* Philosophers, which were called *Brachmans*; he had a long Conversation with *Cassianus*, a celebrated Philosopher, which follow'd *Alexander* into *Persia*, and burnt himself voluntarily on his own Funeral Pile in the presence of the *Macedonians* and *Persians*, as *Strabo* relates. *Plutarch* also mentions *Onesicritus* in the Life of *Alexander*, where, he says, he was a *Cynick*; That *Alexander* made him Governour of the *Indies*, and that he gave him the Command of a Fleet on the *Indian Ocean*; that being return'd, by Sea, into the *Euphrates*, he came to *Alexander* when he went to *Babylon*; that he advertis'd him, that according to the Advice of the *Chaldeans*, he ought not to enter that City; that he then flighted that Advice; but being afterwards struck with Terror, by some Prodigies, he repented his not following it; that some Days before his Death, being Sick, he sent for *Onesicritus* to his Bathing-Place, and he related to him his Voyage, and what he had seen in the *Indian Sea*. *Arrian* says, that *Onesicritus* was not Commander of the Fleet; but a bare Pilot to the *Alexandrian* Ships. *A. Gellius*, *Quintus Curtius*, and *Lucian* mention *Onesicritus*; *Suidas*, speaking of his Style, says, he aim'd at the Imitation of *Xenophon*: but never came near his Elegance.

**Nearchus.**  
\* Upon Examining this Quotation, the Translator finds that according to J. Lycus ought to be inserted in the room of Syria.

**NEARCHUS** was also one of *Alexander's* Retinue. *Strabo* cites several Passages from this Author, and *Suidas* mentions him. He appears to be the same which after the Death of *Alexander* was Governour of <sup>^</sup> *Syria* and *Pamphylia*, as *Justin* tells us, and *Arrian* avers, that he Sail'd on the *Indian Ocean*, and that *Alexander* plac'd a Crown on his Head because he carried a Fleet into the *Indian Sea*. *Strabo*,

so, *Plutarch*, *Arrian*, and *Quintus Curtius*, make him *Onesicritus*'s Companion in his Expedition. “*Alexander* (saith the last Chap. 9.) commanded *Nearchus* and *Onesicritus*, both skilful Navigators, to conduct their largest Vessels into the Ocean, and advancing as far as was possible, they should explore the Nature of that Sea, and return by the same River, or the *Euphrates*, when they came Home.”

*PATROCLES* also made a Voyage to the *Indies* in *Patrocles*, the time of *Seleucus Nicator*, and *Antiochus*, as *Pliny* relates in his 6th Book of his *Natural History*, ch. 17. *Strabo* thinks he ought to be more credited than the others, because that he did not only like *Nearchus* and *Onesicritus* take a Transient view of those Places; but govern'd the Provinces; and besides understood the Mathematicks; in which he took care to be instructed by those who knew the Country, and made use of those Memoirs with which he was furnish'd by *Xenocles*, the Keeper of the Treasury.

The Tenth Book of *CLITOPHON*'s *Indian History* is cited by *Plutarch* in the last Chapter of his Book of Rivers. *Clitophon* also wrote the History of the *Gauls*, that of *Italy*, and a Book of the Original of Cities, mention'd by *Plutarch*.

*ORTHAGORAS*'s History is cited by *Ælian*, who saith, Lib. 3. that this Author reports, that there are in the *Indies* a sort of *Whales*, which are an half *Stadium*. or 62 ½ Paces long, which throw out such great quantities of Water at their Nostrils, that those who are Ignorant what they are, mistake them for a Storm. *Strabo* found his description of the Situation of the Island *Tinna*, King *Erythræ*'s Tomb, and the Original of the Name of the *Erythræan Sea*, on the Credit of this Author and *Nearchus*.



Scylax.

*Aristotle* in his *Politicks*, Book 7. Chap. 1. cites *Scylax*. "It is not here, says he, as in the  
 " *Indics*, where *Scylax* says, that the Kings are al-  
 " ways far superior to those which they com-  
 " mand. ,, That Philosopher also cites in another  
 place, one *Scylax* of *Carionda*, or *Carianda* (an I-  
 fland, or City of *Caria*). *Suidas* mentions *Scylax* of  
*Carionda*, "as a Mathematician and Musician, and  
 " faith, that he wrote an Account of a Naviga-  
 " tion beyond *Hercules's* Pillars, a History of *Hercules*,  
 " King of the *Myllassians*, a Voyage around the  
 " World, and a Treatise against the History of  
 " *Polybius*. ,, If this *Scylax* of which *Suidas* speaks,  
 really wrote against *Polybius*, he could not be the  
 same which *Heredotus* reports to have been sent to  
 Sea, by *Darius*, the Son of *Hystaspes*, to discover the  
 Mouth of the River *Indus*: for that *Darius* dy'd  
 the Third Year of the Sixty Third *Olympiad*, and  
*Polybius* was not born till the Fourth Year of the  
 Hundred and Forty Third. *Hoeschelius* has publish'd  
 a Voyage which bears the Name of *Scylax* of *Cari-  
 onda*; but that Piece contains some things Poste-  
 rior to *Darius*, the Son of *Hystaspes*; for in it are  
 mention'd the Walls of *Piræus*, built by *Themistocles*  
 of *Amphipolis*, founded by *Brasidas*; of *Cleostratus*,  
 the Astrologer of *Tenedos*, and *Callistratus*, the A-  
 thenian Rhetorician, which built the City of *Da-  
 thos* in *Thrace*. Yet the Antient Author of the Life  
 of *Scylax* of *Carionda*, faith, that he had never seen  
 either *Alexander*, or any of them which flourish'd  
 a little time before him. He adds, that this Au-  
 thor dedicated his Book to *Darius*. There were  
 three Kings of *Perſia* of that Name, the Son of *Hy-  
 staspes*, the Bastard, and him surnamed *Codomanus*,  
 who was conquer'd by *Alexander*: But since *Scylax*  
 liv'd long before the last, it must be one of the  
 two former to whom he dedicated his Book. The  
 Piece which we have is of a later Date than the  
 time

ime of the Son of *Hystaspes*, wherefore it must of necessity be the second, to whom it was address'd. But 'tis probable that this Voyage is only an Abridgment of the performance of the antient *Scylax*, cited by *Herodotus*, who liv'd in the time of *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes*, and that all that was later was added by the Epitomiser. And indeed it is but a very imperfect Abridgment, and the Work which *Suidas* mentions was much more considerable: It began the *Trojan* Story with *Abydus*, and that extant begins it with *Dardanus*. *Harpocration* cites *Sylax's Periplus* concerning the *Troftotildæ*: and \* *Marcian* of *Heraclea*, in his Abridgment of \* *Marcian* *Artemidorus* and *Menippus*, ranks *Scylax* and *Botthæus* nus Hera- amongst the Authors which have describ'd the cleota. interior and exterior Sea's. *Philostratus* in the Life of *Apollonius Tyaneus*, or of *Tyana*, Lib. 3. Chap. 14. saith, that *Scylax* in his History of the *Indies*, reports, that in those Countries there were Men with such large Feet that the Shadow of them cover'd their Bodies; that there were others with extraordinary great Heads, and a great many other Prodigies cited by *Tzetzes Chil. VII.*

The last of the Authors which we have menti- Chrysermus on'd was *CHRYSERMUS* of *Corinth*. *Plutarch* cites the Twenty Fourth Book of his History of the *Indies* concerning the River *Hydaspes*; and the History of *Peloponnesus*, compil'd by the same Author; and *Stobæus* cites a passage out of the 12th Book of the History of *Persia*, written by *Chrysermus*.

## S E C T. VII.

*Of the Phœnician History.*

*Sanchoniathon of Berytus.*

THE most Antient, and also most Celebrated Phœnician Historian, is SANCHONIATHON of Berytus. Porphyrius the Philosopher, in his 4th Book against the Christians, pretends that he lived in the time of Semiramis: but he is mistaken in his Chronology; for he saith, that Queen flourish'd before, or about the time of the Trojan War. But it is certain that she reign'd above Eight Hundred Years before that time; and that Sanchoniathon is of a much later Date; for that Historian mentions the City of Tyre, which was not built till Eighty or Ninety Years before the Trojan War. Sanchoniathon must then have liv'd some time after that War, as Suidas avers. Porphyry might not be in the wrong with regard to Sanchoniathon's time; but he is certainly mistaken in that of Queen Semiramis. If what is said of Sanchoniathon be true, that he dedicated his Book to Abibal, King of Phœnicia, who was Hiram's Father, and Solomon's Ally, he must have been contemporary with David, who did not begin to reign till several Years after the Trojan War.

Sanchoniathon, according to Porphyrius collected the History of his Country from the Monuments and Memoirs which he received of Jerombalus, Priest of the God Jaco, and dedicated to Abibal, King of Berytus. He made use of the Registers and Archives of the Cities, which he found in their Temples. Philo of Byblos which translated his History, adds, "That Sanchoniathon very carefully sought out the Writings of Taaut, knowing that



“ that the same which the *Egyptians* call'd *Thouth*,  
 “ the *Alexandrians* *Thoth*, the *Greeks* *Hermes*, and  
 “ the *Latins* *Mercury*, was the first Inventaer of Let-  
 “ ters, and the Art of Writing.

*Philo* of *Biblos*, which translated *Sanchoniathon's*  
 History out of the *Phœnician* into the *Greek* Tongue,  
 and reduc'd it into Eight Books, was a Grammar-  
 ian which liv'd after *Nero's* Reign ; for *Suidas* re-  
 ports, that he himself said, that under the Con-  
 sulate of *Severus* and *Herennius* in the 220 *Olympiad*  
 he was 78 Years Old. *Severus* and *Herennius* were  
 Consuls in the Year of *Christ* 171, in the 237 *O-*  
*lympiad*, an Hundred Years after *Nero's* Death, so  
 that he flourish'd particularly in the Reigns of  
*Vespasian*, *Titus*, *Domitian*, *Trajan* and *Adrian* ; he  
 wrote himself some other Books, of which we shall  
 speak hereafter ; but here we consider him only  
 as the Translator of *Sanchoniathon's* History, which  
 as well as the Version, is at present lost.

*Josephus*, in his first Book against *Apion*, says, *The Regi-*  
 that “ the *Tyrians* had their Publick Registers of *sters of the*  
 “ several Years, which they carefully preserv'd, in *Phœnici-*  
 “ which were written the most memorable Events *ans.*  
 “ with regard to themselves and others ; that it was  
 “ Recorded in these Registers, that *Solomon* built  
 “ a Temple at *Jerusalem*, one Hundred Forty Eight  
 “ Years and Eight Months before the *Tyrians* built  
 “ *Carthage* ; that the *Tyrians* made a Description of  
 “ it, which they preserv'd, as also the Letters  
 “ which King *Hiram* and *Solomon* wrote.

The same Historian to prove the Truth of what  
 he had said of the *Phœnician* Registers, cites also  
 the Evidence of a *Phœnician* Author named *Dius*, *Dius*  
*who is believ'd*, saith he, *to have been very exact in*  
*his History*. That Author, adds he, tells us in his  
 History of the *Phœnicians*, “ That *Abibal* being  
 “ Dead, his Son *Hiram* Reign'd : That he augment-  
 “ ed the *Eastern* part of the City, and enlarg'd the  
 F Citadel ;

“ Citadel ; that he join’d to the City, the Temple  
 “ of the *Olympian Jupiter*, which was in an Island,  
 “ by making a Mole, and adorn’d that Temple  
 “ with Presents of Gold. He went to *Lebanon* to  
 “ cause Wood, proper for the building of Ships, to  
 “ be fell’d there. ’Tis said that *Solomon King* of  
 “ *Jerusalem* sent Riddles to *Hiram*, and ask’d him  
 “ the Meaning of them, adding, that he which  
 “ could not explain them, should give a Sum of  
 “ Money to him that should ; and that *Hiram* own-  
 “ ing that he could not solve those of *Solomon*, it  
 “ cost him a great deal of Money ; that afterward  
 “ a Man of *Tyre*, nam’d *Abdemon*, expounded them,  
 “ and put others to *Solomon*, that if he could not  
 “ explain them, he might also give great Sums to  
 “ *Hiram*. ,

We come now to a third Writer of the *Phœnician*  
*History*, quoted by the same Author, and in the  
 same place. *I will also produce*, says he, *the Testi-*  
*monies* of *MENANDER the Ephesian*, who wrote the acts  
 of each King against the Greeks and Barbarians, care-  
 fully collected the Archives and Registers of each Pro-  
 vince, to compile his History. This Author being come  
 to *Hiram*, thus expresses himself concerning him. “ A-  
 “ bibal being Dead, his Son *Hiram* succeeded him.  
 “ He lived 34 Years ; he joyn’d a large Tract of  
 “ Ground to the City ; he plac’d in the Temple of  
 “ *Jupiter* a Pillar of Gold, and went into the For-  
 “ rest on Mount *Lebanon*, to cut Wood to cover  
 “ the Temples. He demolish’d the Antient Tem-  
 “ ples to build new ones : he dedicated Altars  
 “ to *Hercules* and *Astarte*. That of *Hercules* was fi-  
 “ nish’d first in the Month of *Peritius*, and that of  
 “ *Astarte* some time after, when he march’d with  
 “ his Troops against the *Tyrians* which refused to  
 “ pay him Tribute. Amongst them was a Young  
 “ Man nam’d *Abdemon*, which expounded the Rid-  
 “ dles sent by *Solomon King* of *Jerusalem*. The  
 “ Time

“ Time from this King to the building of *Carthage*  
 “ is thus computed. *Hiram* being Dead, *Balazar*  
 “ his Son succeeded him : he lived Forty Three  
 “ Years and reign’d Seven. After him, his Son  
 “ *Abdastatus* lived Twenty Nine Years, and reign’d  
 “ Nine : he was assassinated by the Conspiracy of  
 “ the Four Sons of his Nurse, the eldest of which  
 “ reign’d Twelve Years. After them succeeded  
 “ *Astarte*, the Son of *Beleabde*, who liv’d Fifty Four  
 “ Years, reign’d Nine, and was kill’d by his Bro-  
 “ ther *Pheles*, who having seized the Kingdom,  
 “ reign’d Nine Months and lived Fifty Years ; he  
 “ was dispossess’d by *Ithobar*, the Brother of *Astarte*,  
 “ who reign’d 32 Years, and lived 68. *Bazedore*  
 “ his Son succeeded him, lived 45 Years, and  
 “ reign’d Six. His Successor was his Son *Mareg-*  
 “ *nus*, who liv’d 32 Years, and reign’d Nine ; to  
 “ him succeeded *Pygmalion*, who liv’d 56 Years,  
 “ and reign’d 40. In the Seventh Year of his  
 “ Reign his Sister flying from him, built *Carthage*  
 “ in *Lybia*. Thus the whole Series of time from  
 “ *Hiram*’s Reign to the Construction of *Carthage* ;  
 “ is 143 Years, 8 Months.,,

*Josephus* cites this Author again in the 7th Chap.  
 of the 8th Book of his *Antiquities*, where he says,  
 that *Menander* in the Book of the Life of *Ithobal*,  
 King of the *Tyrians*, mentions the Famine which  
 happen’d in *Abab*’s Reign. “ In this Reign, says  
 “ *Menander*, there was a Drowth which continued  
 “ from the Month of *Hyperbetes*, to the same Month  
 “ of the following Year ; and that this Prince ha-  
 “ ving order’d publick Prayers, they were follow’d  
 “ by frequent Tempests and Thunders. He built  
 “ the City of *Botrys* in *Phœnicia*, and that of *Auzate*  
 “ in *Africa*. ,,

The same Author in general Terms cites the  
*Phœnician* History in his Book against *Apion*, to  
 prove that what he said in his *History of the Jews*,



concerning *Nabuchodonosor's* destroying the Temple of *Jerusalem* was true. The words of the Historian which he cites are : “ In the Reign of King *Ithobal*, “ *Nabuchodonosor* laid and continued the Siege for “ thirteen Years. After *Ithobal*, *Baal* reign'd Ten “ Years. His Reign was follow'd by the Govern- “ ment of the Judges. *Zenibal* the Son of *Bassasquo* “ govern'd for two Months: *Chelbdes* the Son of “ *Abdæus*, Ten Months ; the High-Priest *Abbarus*, “ Three Months ; *Mitten* and *Gegastrates* the Son “ of *Abdelemus*, were Judges for Six Months. Af- “ ter them *Balaterius* Reign'd One Year ; he being “ Dead, *Merbalus* was sent from *Babylon*, he Reign'd “ Four Years, and after his Death was sent his “ Brother *Iromus*, who Reign'd Twenty Years. “ Then *Cyrus* became King of *Persia* : So that this “ whole time is 54 Years and three Months ; for “ *Nabuchodonosor* began the Siege of the City of *Tyre* “ in the seventh Year of his Reign, and in the 4th “ of that of *Iromus*, *Cyrus* of *Persia* seiz'd the Em- “ pire.

*Mochus,*  
or *Mos-*  
*chus.*

*Mochus* a *Phœnician*, which wrote the History of his Country, was much elder than *Menander*. *Strabo* Lib. 16. cites one *Moschus* of *Sidon*, as the Author of the Notion of *Atoms*, and believes that he lived before the *Trojan War* : 'tis uncertain whether our Historian and this Person are the same ; however it is, *Josephus* cites one *Mochus* in the 4th Chap. of the 1st. Book of his *Antiquities* : and *Athenæus* in his Third Book makes *Cynulcus* say to *Ulpian* of *Tyre* : According to those who have written the *Phœnician History*, *Suniathon* (perhaps he would say *Sanchoniathon*) and *Mochus*, his fellow Citizens. *Mochus*, or *Moschus*, are the same, and *Moschus* seems to be the *Phœnician* Name *Mosche*, or *Mose*, which is the same with *Moses*. But yet *Moschus* is really a different Name from *Moses*, and *Tatian* mentions him with two other *Phœnician* Authors which

which are *Theodotus* and *Hypsicrates*. There were, says he, amongst the Phœnicians three Authors, *Theodotus*, *Hypsicrates*, and *Mochus*, whose Books were translated into Greek by *Chætus* or *Acytus*, who also accurately wrote the Lives of the Philosophers. " In these Histories is recorded in what King's Reign *Europa* was Ravish'd, and *Menelaus* came into *Phœnicia*. They mention King *Hiram* who gave his Daughter in Marriage to *Solomon*, King of the Jews, and which furnish'd him with a great quantity of Wood for the building of the Temple. But the Age in which *Hiram* liv'd is not far distant from that of the *Trojan War*; and *Solomon* who was contemporary to him, lived several Ages after *Moses*.

We must not forget *Histiaëus*, or *Estiaëus* of *Miletus*, who also compos'd a History of *Phœnicia*, which *Josephus* mentions in the same place, and joyning him to *Mochus*, of whom we have already spoken, and *Hierome* the Egyptian, who also wrote the History of the *Phœnicians*; he in the following Chapter quotes a Passage out of this Author concerning the Country of *Sennaar*. This is, saith he, what *Estiaëus* saith of the place call'd *Sennaar* in *Babylon*. 'Tis said that the Priests which surviv'd this Disaster, taking the Holy Things Consecrated to *Jupiter Engelius* came to *Sennaar* in *Babylon*. This same Passage is also cited by *Eusebius* in his *Chronicon*.

*Histiaëus.*  
N.B. The Original has it Egypt; but it must be a mistake, for our Author is now speaking of the Phœnician Historians, of which he was one. Vid. Vossii de Histor Græcis.

This *Hierom* the Egyptian, or *Hieronymus Phœnix*, or *Ægyptius*, mention'd in the foregoing passage, was Governour of *Syria* under King *Antiochus*, according to the Greek Text of *Josephus*; or under *Antigonus*, according to *Ruffinus* and *Gelenius*, his Translators: Which seems the more probable to be right, because *Lucian* in his Treatise *De Longævis*, or long Livers, saith, that the One Ey'd *Antigonus*, the Son of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, being engag'd

in *Pirrgia* against *Seleucus* and *Lyfimachus*, died of the Wounds which he received in the Battle, Aged 81 Years, as *Hierome* who was in his Army reports. *Lyfimachus*, according to the same Author, was 80 Years Old when he was kill'd, sixteen Years after the Death of *Antigonus*; and if we may believe *Lucian*, our *Hierome* when he dy'd was Aged 104 Years. *Tertullian* in his *Apologitick*, joins him to *Manethos* and *Berosus*: *Ptolomy* the *Mendesian* calls him a *Phœnician*, and King of *Tyre*, perhaps confounding him very improperly with *Hiram*; which allow'd him room to make him a *Phœnician*.

## S E C T. VIII.

*Of the Antient Fabulous History of the Greeks, extracted from Apollodorus.*

**V**ARRO, as we have already hinted, divided the whole Series of Time into Three Ages. The first, from the Beginning of the World to the Deluge which happen'd in the Reign of *Ogyges*, which is a Space of Time wholly unknown. The second, from the time of *Inachus* to that of the first *Olympiad*, which is call'd the Fabulous Age, because its History is intermix'd with Fables; and the last, that since the first *Olympiad*, which is the Historical time. *Diodorus* the *Sicilian* extends the Fabulous Age no farther than the *Trojan War*; and indeed from that Time things began to clear up, and Truth might more easily be discover'd: but all that preceded that *Æra* is so interwoven with Fables, that 'tis very difficult to distinguish what is true, from what is not so.



APOLLODORUS, an *Athenian* Grammarian, the Son of *Asclepiades*, and Pupil of *Aristarchus* and the Philosopher *Panætius*, who lived in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Evergetes*, collected this fabulous History in a Book entituled the *Bibliothèque of the Gods*. The Abridgment of which, reduced into three Books, we have yet extant; but the whole Work was much larger, and divided into a greater number of Books; for *Macrobius* cites the 14th, *Hermolæus* the 16th. and *Photius* informs us that *Sopater* the Sophist treating of the same Subject copied several select Passages out of this Work, from the first to the twenty fourth Book. And the very Style of those Books, which are now extant under the Name of *Apollodorus*, plainly shews that they are only a Summary of his Work.

This *Bibliothèque*, in *Scaliger's* Opinion, abounds with good Sense, is elegant, and fabulous, treating not on the Names of the Men, but of the Facts ascrib'd to them. For the Fable is founded on historical Truth, and the Persons are such as have existed, tho' the Acts attributed to them are false, exaggerated or disguised. The same Author saith that we may extract from *Apollodorus* a much more certain and truer Chronology, than from the Rhapsodies of *Beroaldus*: and *Vossius* believes that it is not very difficult to draw a History from it, by separating the fabulous Stories from the real Events. Wherefore let us at least cast an Eye on the Chronology of the whole Work, as drawn up by Mr. *le Fevre*.

We have no account of any thing in *Greece* before the time of *Inachus*, who was elder than *Jupiter* and the other Princes which were called *Gods*, that is *Dynastes*. He founded the Kindgom of the *Argians* in *Abraham's* time: His Name discovers his being a Stranger; for *Inachus*, *Anach*, or *Enach* are the same Name, from whence comes *ʿAraç* in Greek,

*Greek*, which signifies *the Gods*. *Deucalion's Deluge* was 350 Years posterior to *Inachus*, happening in *Greece* towards the middle of *Moses's* time. The History, or rather the Fable of the Giants (I speak of those which were in *Greece*, and of which the Poets wrote) is of a later Date than *Inachus*. Whence it follows that *Apollodorus's* History comprehends 650 Years; for *Inachus* began to reign in the Year of the World 2090, and 1858 Years before *Jesus Christ*: And *Apollodorus's* History comes down to *Theseus* Prince of *Athens*, where it at present ends, tho' it was formerly larger. The Children of *Theseus* went to the Siege of *Troy*, as *Homer* and the Antients testify. That Siege happen'd in the Year of the World 2765, and 1233 before *Jesus Christ*.

We shall at present recite whatever is historical in *Apollodorus's* *Bibliothèque*, remarking or retrenching all that is manifestly fabulous. *Cælus* was the first who had the Empire of the World: he married the *Earth*, by whom he had Children which were nam'd *Centimani*, or Hundred-hands, *Briareus*, *Gyges*, and *Cæus*, and were of a larger Stature, and stronger than other Men. He had by her the *Cyclopes*, *Harpies*, *Sterope*, and *Brontes*: These *Cælus* caus'd to be bound, and thrown into *Tartarus*, or Hell; that is, cast them into Prison. He had besides by his Wife, the *Titans*, which were *Oceanus*, *Cæus*, *Hyperion*, *Japetus*, and *Saturn*, which was the youngest of all; not to mention his Daughters *Tetbys*, *Rhea*, *Themis*, *Mnemosyne*, *Phæbe*, *Dione*, and *Thea*. *Cælus's* Wife enrag'd at his destroying the *Cyclopes*, set up the *Titans* against him, who attacking their Father, drove him out of the Kingdom, deliver'd their Brethren the *Cyclopes*, and placed *Saturn* on the Throne. He imprison'd the *Titans*, married his Sister *Rhea*, and for fear his Children should dethrone him, pursuant to an Oracle.

racle, he devour'd them as fast as they came into the World ; that is, either expos'd them to be kill'd by Hunger, the Injuries of the Weather, devour'd by wild Beasts, or hid them ; *Vesta*, *Ceres*, *Juno*, *Pluto*, and *Neptune* were thus treated. After which *Rhea* resolving to save some of her Children, when big with *Jupiter*, fled to *Crete*, where she was deliver'd of him in the *Dictæan* Cave, and entrusted the Nursing of him to the *Curetes*, and *Adrastæa* and *Ida* two Women of that Country. The *Curetes* guarded him by their Arms. *Jupiter* being grown up, married *Thetis* the Daughter of *Oceanus*, who found *Saturn's* Children ; with whose Assistance he made War against his Father and the *Titans*, and vanquish'd them. After this Victory, the three Brothers divided the Empire betwixt them : *Jupiter* had the High Places, *Neptune* the Sea, and *Pluto* the Low Places ; (which perhaps we ought to understand to be Heaven, the Sea, and Hell.) The *Titans* had several Sons and Daughters ; amongst which *Japetus* had by *Asia* the Daughter of *Oceanus*, *Atlas*, *Prometheus*, and some others. As for *Jupiter*, he married his Sister *Juno*, and convers'd with several other Women, by which he had a great many Children : As by *Themis* the Daughter of *Caelus*, *Irene*, *Eumone*, *Dice* ; and *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*, which are call'd the Destinies ; by *Dione*, *Venus* ; by *Eurynome* the Daughter of *Oceanus*, *Aglaia*, *Euphrosyne*, and *Thalia*, the three Graces ; by *Styge*, *Proserpina* ; by *Mnemosyne*, the nine Muses, *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Melpomene*, *Euterpe*, *Erato*, *Therpsychore*, *Urania*, *Thalia*, and *Polyhymnia*. *Linus* and *Orpheus*, were the Sons of *Calliope* and *Oeagrus* ; the first was kill'd by *Hercules*, and the latter was an excellent Musician, which being cut in pieces by the *Menades*, was interr'd near *Pieria*. *Clio* falling passionately in love with *Pierius* the Son of *Magnes*, had a Son by him nam'd *Hyacinthus*, with whom



whom *Thamyris*, the Son of *Philammen* and *Argiops*, was in love to Distraction. *Hyacinthus* was kill'd by *Apollo*, and *Thamyris* blinded by the *Muses*. *Juno* had a Son nam'd *Vulcan*, but who was his Father is uncertain ; *Jupiter* drove him into the Isle of *Lemnos*. He had a Daughter nam'd *Pallas* by *Thetis*, and by *Latona* two Children, *Diana* and *Apollo* : The latter kill'd the Serpent *Python*, as he did also *Pitrus* the Son of *Jupiter* by *Elara* the Daughter of *Orchomenus*, and *Marsyas* the Son of *Olympus*. *Diana* kill'd at *Delphi*, *Orion* the Son of *Neptune* and *Euryale*. *Neptune* married *Amphitrite* the Daughter of *Oceanus* ; and *Pluto* stole *Proserpina* the Daughter of *Ceres*. The Giants War now follow'd, and *Jupiter* assisted by *Hercules* and the *Titans* exterminated them ; and pursued *Typhon*, the most formidable of them to the farthest part of *Syria*, whither he was fled ; he led him fighting as far as *Cilicia*, but *Jupiter* having receiv'd a fresh Reinforcement, drove him to the Mountain *Nysa* ; he then escaped into *Thrace*, but *Jupiter* follow'd him, and beat him near Mount *Hæmus*. The Giant then fled into *Sicily*, where *Jupiter* completely conquer'd him : Whence comes the Fable that he cover'd *Typhon* with Mount *Etna*, and when its Fires issue out, they are thrown out by him.

'Tis said that *Prometheus* having stolen Fire, form'd Men out of the Water and Earth. It is difficult to guess what this signifies ; probably he taught savage helpless Men to civilize themselves, and form free Republicks. However it was, his Enterprize proved very fatal to him ; for he was bound to Mount *Caucasus* (that is to say, shut up in Prison at that place) and long remain'd there gnaw'd with Grief (that was the Eagle which daily fed on his Liver in the Fable) till he was deliver'd by *Hercules*. *Deucalion* the Son of *Prometheus* having

having conquer'd the Country about *Phthia*, married *Pyrrha* the Daughter of *Epimetheus* and *Pandora*. At that time Greece was drown'd by a Deluge, and all the Country was cover'd with Water, except the Mountains of *Thessaly*: *Deucalion* being shipp'd in a Bark was nine Days on the Water, and landed on *Parnassus*. Almost all the Inhabitants of Greece perished by this Deluge, except those which escap'd to the Mountains; and *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* repeopled the Country. *Hellen* and *Amphiction* were *Deucalion's* Sons: The last of them reign'd in *Attica* with *Cranaus*. *Hellen* gave his Name to those which were afterwards call'd *Hellenians*, or *Hellenes*, or *Greeks*; he had Children by *Orseus*, which parted Greece amongst them. *Xuthus* had the *Peloponnesus*, and, by his Wife *Creusa* the Daughter of *Erichtheus*, he had *Achæus* and *Ion*, who afterwards entail'd their Name on the *Achæans* and *Ionians*. *Dorus* having seized a Country situate North of the *Peloponnesus*, call'd the Inhabitants from his own Name *Dores* or *Dorians*. *Æolus* his third Son govern'd the People near *Thessaly*, which from his Name were call'd *Æolians*. He marrying *Enarete* the Daughter of *Deimachus*, had by her seven Sons, viz. *Critheus*, *Sisyphus*, *Athamas*, *Salmonæus*, *Deion*, *Magnes*, and *Perieres*; and five Daughters, viz. *Canache*, *Halcyone*, *Pisidice*, *Calyce*, and *Perimede*. By which last *Achelous* had *Hippodamas* and *Orestes*; and *Myrmedon* by *Pisidice* had *Antiphon* and *Action*: *Halcyone* married *Ceix*, *Jupiter's* Son; *Canache* had several Children by *Neptune*, who had also, by *Ephidemia* the Daughter of *Priapus*, *Othus* and *Ephialtes*, which were call'd the *Aloidæ*. *Iphimedia* was the Wife of *Aloëus* the Son of *Neptune* and *Canache*. These *Aloidæ* became so potent, that the eldest ask'd *Juno* in Marriage, and the other *Diana*. They imprison'd *Mars*, who *Mercury* deliver'd by stealth; but *Diana* set them on fighting one

one against the other. *Endymion* the Son of *Calyce* and *Ætibilus*, having oblig'd the *Æolians* to quit *Thessaly*, settled them in *Elis*. *Ætolus* the Son of *Endymion* by either *Nais* or *Iphianassa*, having kill'd *Apis* the Son of *Pboroneus*, and shelter'd himself amongst the *Curetes*, where killing those who receiv'd and protect'd him, the Sons of *Phthia* and *Apollo*, he call'd the Country *Ætolia*. To him by *Pronoe* the Daughter of *Phorbus*, were born *Pleuron* and *Calydon*, who bestow'd their Names on two Cities in *Ætolia*. *Pleuron* marrying *Xantippe* the Daughter of *Dorus*, had by her *Agenor*, two Daughters, *Sterope* and *Stratonice*, and a second Son named *Leophon*. *Calydon* by *Æolia* the Daughter of *Amitbaon* had *Epicaſte* and *Protogeneia*; of whom and *Mars* was born *Oxylus*. *Agenor* the Son of *Pleuron* married *Epicaſte* the Daughter of *Calydon*, by whom he had *Parthaone* and *Demonice*; which last had by *Mars*, *Evenus*, *Molus*, *Pylus*, and *Thestius*. *Evenus* had a Daughter named *Marpessa*, which *Apollo* ask'd in Marriage, but *Idas* the Son of *Aphareus* stole her: *Evenus* pursued him to the River *Lycormas*, and not being able to overtake him, threw himself into that River, which afterwards bore his Name. But *Apollo* meeting with *Idas* in his Passage to *Messina*, retok *Marpessa*, who being left to her choice by *Jupiter*, preferr'd *Idas* before *Apollo*. *Thestius* had several Children by *Eurythemis* the Daughter of *Cleobæa*, which were, two Daughters, *Altbæa* and *Hypermnestra*, and four Sons, *Iphicles*, *Evippus*, *Plexippus*, and *Eurypylus*. The Children of *Parthaon* and *Euryte*, the Daughter of *Hippodamas*, were *Oeneus*, *Agrius*, *Alcathous*, *Melas*, and *Leucopeus*, beside one Daughter nam'd *Sterope*, who is said to have had the *Sirens* by *Achelous*. *Oeneus* who commanded at *Calydon*, is reported to have first had the Art of Planting Vines from *Dionysius* or *Bacchus*. He married *Altbæa* the Daughter of *Thestius*,



*Thestius*, by whom he had *Oxeus* or *Toxeus* whom he kill'd : After him he had *Thyreus* and *Clymenus*, and *Gorge* a Daughter, who married *Andræmon*, besides *Deïanira*, which others say was the Daughter of *Bacchus* by the same *Althæa*. She being very dextrous in driving of Chariots, apply'd herself to the exercise of the Art of War ; and to obtain her for his Wife, *Hercules* fought *Achelous*. *Althæa* had also *Meleager* by *Oeneus*. This *Meleager* was a very strong Man, and the following Story is told of his Death : *Oeneus* having offer'd the First-fruits of his Crop to all the Gods (that is, the neighbouring Kings) except *Diana*, she enrag'd at the Slight, sent a great Boar to hinder his cultivating and sowing his Lands, and devour both Men and Cattle upon them : (by this Boar is probably meant a Troop of Soldiers which ravag'd the Country.) *Meleager* to rid himself of this ravenous Beast, invited all the valliant Men of that time, and as a Reward for him that should kill this rapacious Devourer, he promis'd his Skin (that is, the Spoils of the Enemies.) Those which met to hunt this wild Boar, were *Meleager* the Son of *Oeneus*, *Dryas* the Son of *Mars*, both *Calydonians* ; *Idas* and *Lynceus* the Sons of *Aphareus*, *Messenians* ; the Brothers *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, *Lacedæmonians* ; *Theseus* the Son of *Ægeus*, an *Athenian* ; *Admetus* the Son of *Pheres* of *Pheræ* ; *Ancaus* and *Cepheus* the Sons of *Lycurgus*, of *Arcadia* ; *Jason* the Son of *Æson* from *Iolcos* ; *Iphicles* the Son of *Amphitryon*, a *Theban* ; *Pirithous* the Son of *Ixion*, a *Larissean* ; *Peleus* Son of *Æacus* of *Phthia* ; *Telamon* Son of *Æacus*, of *Salamis* ; *Eurytion* Son of *Actor*, of *Phthia* ; *Atalanta* Daughter of *Schæneus*, of *Arcadia* ; *Amphiarans* Son of *Oricleus*, an *Argive* ; together with the Sons of *Thestius*. When these Warriors were assembled, *Oeneus* hospitably receiv'd and treated them for nine Days ; and on the

tenth

tenth they went in pursuit of the wild Boar (or their Enemies) but thought it an Affront to their Characters to admit a young Woman one of their Company ; but *Meleager* passionately in love with *Atalanta*, persuaded them to let her accompany them. When these Heroes had surrounded their Game, *Neus* and *Anceus* were mortally wounded by the Beast, and *Peleus* unfortunately and without Design run a Dart into *Eurytion*. *Atalanta* was the first which hit the Boar on his Back with an Arrow ; (perhaps by this is meant that she beat the Rear of the Enemy.) After her *Amphiaraus* wounded him in the Eye ; and at last *Meleager* running him thro' the Flank kill'd him , and then flaying him, gave the Skin to *Atalanta*. Upon which the Sons of *Tbestius*, resenting it as an Indignity that a Woman should be prefer'd to Men, took from *Atalanta* the Skin which *Meleager* had bestow'd on her, urging that if *Meleager* would not have it, then it belong'd to them by right of proximity of Blood. *Meleager* enrag'd, kill'd them, and restor'd the Boar's Skin to the Lady : But *Althæa* resolving to revenge the Death of her Brothers, procur'd that of *Meleager*. Other Authors say, that the Sons of *Tbestius* maintaining that it was *Iphicles* which gave the Boar the first Wound, thereby rais'd a War betwixt the *Curetes* and *Caledonians* ; that *Meleager* acting on the defensive, killed some of the Sons of *Tbestius* ; and that the Enemies approaching the Town, he was forced, notwithstanding the Entreaties of his Mother *Althæa*, to make a Sally, in which he kill'd the rest of *Tbestius's* Sons, and fell himself in the Engagement. After his Death *Althæa* and *Cleopatra* hang'd themselves ; and after the Death of the former, *Oeneus* married *Peribæa* the Daughter of *Hipponous*, by whom he had *Tydeus*, who kill'd *Alcathous* his Father's Brother, for which he was banish'd his Country :

try ; he retir'd to the *Argives*, married *Deipyle* the Daughter of their King *Adrastus*, by whom he had *Diomedes*. *Tydeus* accompanying *Adrastus* to the *Theban* War, was mortally wounded by *Menelippus*. The Sons of *Agrius* seiz'd the Kingdom of *Oeneus* their Unkle, clapt him in Prison, treated him very ill, and gave his Territories to their Father. But *Diomedes* returning secretly from *Argos*, slew all the Sons of *Agrius* except *Onchestus* and *Thersippus*, which escap'd into the *Peloponnesus* ; and *Oeneus* being too old, *Diomedes* gave the Kingdom to *Andraemon*, who had married *Oeneus's* Daughter, and carried the old King along with him into the *Peloponnesus* ; but the Sons of *Agrius* which were there, lying in Ambuscade in *Arcadia* near the *Vesta* of *Telephus*, kill'd the poor old *Oeneus*. *Diomedes* transporting his Corps into the Country of *Argos*, buried it in a City call'd from his Name *Oenoe*. *Diomedes* having married *Aegialæa* the Daughter of *Adrastus*, or according to others of *Aegialæus*, is reported to have warr'd against *Thebes* and *Troy*. As for the rest of the *Æolian* Race, *Athamas* the Prince or petty King of *Bæotia*, one of the Sons of *Æolus*, had by *Nephele* a Son nam'd *Phrixus*, and a Daughter call'd *Helle* ; his Wife *Nephele* dying, he married *Ino*, by whom he had *Learchus* and *Melicerta*. *Athamas* resolv'd, pursuant to the appointment of the Oracle of *Delphi*, to sacrifice his Son *Phrixus*, to deliver his Country from Famine ; but *Phrixus* escap'd with his Sister *Helle* on a Ram with a Golden Fleece (which doubtless was a Ship which bore that Name.) When they were come to the Streight betwixt *Sigeum* and the *Chersonnesus*, *Helle* fell into the Sea, and by being drown'd there gave her Name to the *Hellespont*. *Phrixus* went to *Colchos*, where then reign'd *Æetes* the Son of the *Sun* and *Perseis*, Sister to *Circe* and *Pasiphae* Wife of *Minos*. *Æetes* hospitably receiv'd *Phrixus*, and  
gave



gave him in Marriage his Daughter *Chalciope*. *Phrixus* sacrific'd the Ram to *Jupiter*, and gave the Skin to his Father-in-law *Æetes*, (that is, he burnt the Vessel, and presented his Father-in-law with the Riches which he brought with him.) *Æetes* fasten'd this rich Fleece to a Tree in the Grove of *Mars*, that is, he plac'd this Treasure in some Citadel.) *Phrixus* had by *Chalciope* four Sons, viz. *Argus*, *Melanes* or *Melas*, *Phrontis*, and *Cyturus*. *Athamas* running mad, kill'd his Son *Learchus*, and his Wife *Ino* threw her self into the Sea with her Son *Melicerta*. *Athamas* after this driven from *Bæctia*, settled in the Country to which he gave the Name of *Athamantia*, and married *Themiste* the Daughter of *Hypsæus*, by whom he had *Leucon*, *Erythroë*, *Schæneus*, and *Ptoüs*. *Sisyphus* another Son of *Æolus* having built *Ephyra*, (afterwards call'd *Corinth*) married *Merope* the Daughter of *Atlas*, by whom he had *Glaucus*, who by *Eurimede* had *Bellerophon*, who kill'd the Ignivomous *Chimæra*. *Deion* King of *Phocis* espous'd *Diomede* Daughter of *Xuthus*, which Conjunction produc'd one Daughter nam'd *Asteropea*, and four Sons, viz. *Ænetus*, *Actor*, *Philacus*, and *Cephalus*. The last of these married *Procris* the Daughter of *Erichtheus*. *Perieres* the Son of *Æolus*, or according to others, of *Synortas* which was the Son of *Amycles*, having possess'd himself of *Messina*, married *Gorgophone* the Daughter of *Perseus*. *Mignes* another Son of *Æolus* married the Nymph *Nais*, by whom he had *Polydectes* and *Dictys*, both which settled in the Isle of *Seriphus*. *Salmonæus* lived first in *Thessaly*, and thence returning to *Elis*, he built a City, which was destroy'd, and its Builder struck dead with Thunder by *Jupiter* for his Impiety. *Tyro* the Daughter of *Salmonæus* and *Alcidice*, was bred up by *Cretheus* her Father's Brother, and falling passionately in Love with the *Enipeus*, had two Children by *Neptune*, who transforming himself

himself into the shape of that River, violated her Chastity on its Banks. These two Children being dropt, like other Bastards, were found by several Grooms ; and the one named *Pelias*, and the other *Neleus*. When they came to be of Age, and had learn'd who was their Mother, they kill'd their Foster-Mother ; and *Neleus* driven out of his Country by his Brother, fled to that of the *Messenians*, and there built *Pylus* ; he married *Chloris*, the Daughter of *Amphion*, by whom he had several Children : but *Nestor*, who was bred amongst the *Geranians*, was the only Survivor amongst them. He had by *Anaxibia* the Daughter of *Cratæus*, two Daughters, *Pisidice* and *Polycaste* ; and seven Sons, viz. *Perseus*, *Stratichus*, *Aretus*, *Echephron*, *Pisistratus*, *Antilochus* and *Thrasymedes*. *Pelias* liv'd in *Thessaly*, and married *Anaxibia* Daughter of *Bias*, or according to other Writers, *Philomache*, the Daughter of *Amphion* ; he had one Son named *Acastus*, and four Daughters, viz. *Pisidice*, *Pelopea*, *Hippothoe* and *Alceste*. *Cretheus* or *Creteus* having built *Jolcos*, married *Tyro* the Daughter of *Salmonæus*, by whom he had *Æson*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*. *Amythaon* living at *Pylus*, married *Idomene*, Daughter of *Pheres*, by whom he had *Bias* and *Melampus*. *Bias* made Love to *Pero*, Daughter of *Neleus* : but her Father would not consent on any other Condition than that he should bring to him the Oxen of *Phylacas*, which were kept in a City by a Dog which no Mortal durst venture to engage. *Bias* by the Subtlety of his Brother *Melampus* got them into his Hands, and married *Pero*, with whom he liv'd some time at *Messenia*, and afterwards went to *Argos*, where *Melampus* had part of that Kingdom. *Talaus* the Son of *Bias* and *Pero*, had by *Lysimache* Daughter of *Abas*, Son of *Melampus* ; *Adrastus*, *Parthenopæus*, *Pronax*, *Mecistæus*, *Aristomachus*, and a Daughter named *Eriphyle*, who married *Amphiaræus*. *Promachus*,

*chus*, alias *Pronacbus*, Son of *Parthenopæus* in conjunction with the *Epigoni* made War with the *Thebans*. *Euryalus* Son of *Mecistæus* went to the *Trojan War*; and to *Pronax* was born *Lycurgus*. But *Adrastus* had by *Amphithea*, Daughter of *Pronax*, three Daughters; *Argia*, *Deipyle* and *Ægialea*; and two Sons, *Ægialeus* and *Cyanippus*. *Pheræus* Son of *Cretheus*, which built the City of *Pheræ* in *Thessaly*, was Father to *Admetus* and *Lycurgus*; the latter of which lived near *Nemea*, and having married *Eurydice*, or as other Authors will have it, *Amphithea*, had *Opbeltes*, surnam'd *Archemorus*. *Admetus* King of *Pheræ*, married *Alcestis*, Daughter of *Pelias*, who offer'd to die for her Husband. *Jason* the Son of *Æson* Son of *Cythereus*; and *Polymeda*, Daughter of *Autolycus*, lived at *Jolcos*; where *Pelias* reign'd after *Cretheus*, and sent *Jason* to the Conquest of the *Golden Fleece*, which was hung on a Tree and strongly guarded at the Grove of *Mars*, at *Colchos*. *Jason* employ'd *Argo* a Ship-wright to build him a Galley with Fifty Oars, and engaged in this Expedition all the greatest Heroes of *Greece*, whose Names were: *Typhus* the Son of *Hagnius*, to whom was entrusted the Conduct of the Vessel; (or rather the Fleet) *Orpheus* the Son of *Oeager*; *Zetes* and *Calais* the Sons of *Boreas*; *Castor* and *Pollux*, Sons of *Jupiter*; *Telamon* and *Peleus*, the Sons of *Æacus*; *Hercules* Son of *Jupiter*; *Theseus* Son of *Ægeus*; *Idas* and *Lynceus* Sons of *Apbareus*; *Amphiaras* Son of *Oicles*; *Cronus* Son of *Cæneus*. *Palæmon* Son of *Vulcan*, or *Ætolus*, as *Cepheus* was of *Aseus*; *Laertes* of *Arceus*, and *Autolycus* of *Mercury*; *Atalanta* Daughter of *Schæneus*; *Menæti* the Son of *Actor*; *Actor* the Son of *Hippalus*; *Admetus* the Son of *Pheræus*; *Acastus* the Son of *Pelias*; *Eurytus* the Son of *Merane*; *Meleager* the Son of *Oeneus*; *Anceus* the Son of *Lycurgus*; *Euphemus* Son of *Neptune*; *Pæon* Son of *Thaumaschus*; *Butes* Son of *Teleon*; *Phanus* and *Staphylus* Sons of *Dionysus Erginus*; Son of *Neptune*.

\* In *Comelin's Edition* of *Apollodorus* his *ἑρμῆς*, i. e. *Mercury*, wherefore our Author or his Corrector seem here mistaken.

*Peri-*



*Periclymenus* Son of *Neleus*; *Augeas* Son of *Helius* (or the Sun); *Iphycus* Son of *Thestius*; *Argus* Son of *Phrixus*; *Euryalus* Son of *Mecisteus*; *Peneleus* Son of *Hippalmus*; *Leitus* Son of *Alector*; *Iritus* Son of *Naubolus*; *Ascalaphus* and *Almenus* Sons of *Mars*; *Asterius* Son of *Cometa*; *Polyphemus* Son of *Elates*. These Valiant Warriours under the Conduct of *Jason* landed at the Isle of *Lemnos*, which was then govern'd by *Hypsipyles* Daughter of *Thoas*, and inhabited solely by Women, who had kill'd all their Husbands. The *Argonauts*, charm'd with this favourable Opportunity, without control enjoy'd these Women. *Hypsipyle* had by *Jason*, *Ervenus* and *Nebrophonus*. From *Lemnos* they went to the Territories of the *Dolionces*, whose King *Cyzichus* then was: That Prince gave them a very favourable Reception. Parting from this Country in the Night, they were by the Wind driven back thither without knowing where they were; and the *Dolionces* taking them for the *Pelasgians*, their Enemies, they fell into a Bloody Engagement without knowing each other; and the *Argonauts* kill'd several of them, amongst which was King *Cyzicus*: But Day-light discovering their Mistake, they were extremely afflicted at it, and magnificently interr'd that Prince. From thence they made to *Mysia*, where they left *Hercules* and *Polyphemus*, strayed from the Shoar, and running after Young *Hylas* the Son of *Theiodamas*, and *Hercules's* *Ganymede*, who was stole by the Nymphs, (that is, the Young Girls of that Country) *Polyphemus* stay'd there, and built the City of *Cius*, of which he became King. *Hercules* return'd to *Argos*, and according to *Herodotus*, before his Return, he serv'd *Omphale*: But *Pherecydes* says, that he was left at *Aphetæ*, a Town of *Thessaly*; and *Demaretes* averrs that he went thro' with them to *Colchus*; and *Dionysius* makes him Capt. of the *Argonauts*. From *Mysia* they went into the Country of the *Bebrycos*, where then reign'd *Amycus*, the Son of

*Neptune* and *Bitbyuis* ; This *Amycus*, challeng'd the *Argonauts* to a Wrestling Match ; and *Pollux* accepting his Challenge, kill'd him. Upon which the *Bebryces* fell upon him : but the *Argonauts* falling to their Arms, put them to flight. From thence they went to *Salmydessus*, a City of *Thrace*, where resided *Phineus*, the Diviner, which some will have to be the Son of *Agenor*, and others of *Neptune* ; who was blinded and tormented by the *Harpies*, which were winged Women which forcibly stole away the greatest part of what was serv'd up to his Table, and spoil'd the rest ; (these were probably Pirates which carried off the most valuable Riches of the Country, and destroy'd the rest) *Phineus* promis'd the *Argonauts* to foretel what should happen to them, on condition they would deliver him from the *Harpies*. They then immediately set out a Table with Victuals (that is, they laid some sort of a Bait for them to steal). The *Harpies* coming to seize the Edibles (or Booty) *Zetes* and *Calais*, the Sons of *Boreas*, who had also Wings, (that is who commanded two light Vessels), flew after these *Harpies* and pursued them to the *Peloponnesus*, where one of them was drowned in the River *Tigries*, which was afterwards thence called *Harpys*. But some call it *Nicotboe*, and others, *Hellopis*. The Name of the other, as some will have it, was *Ocypete*, according to others, *Ocythoe*, but *Hesiod* calls her *Ocypode*. She flying by the *Propontis*, came to the Islands call'd the *Echinades*, now nam'd the *Strophades*, from her altering her Course when she came thither ; and being landed, she fell down tir'd and breathless, together with her Pursuer, (This relation plainly shews that both of them were on Board Ships, which the Poets metamorphos'd into Wings). *Apollonius* in his *Argonautics*, saith that the *Harpies* were pursu'd by the Sons of *Boreas* to the

the Islands called the *Strophades*, and that they escap'd unhurt, on taking an Oath that they would no more torment poor *Phineus*: Who now freed from this Terror, taught the *Argonauts* the Course they ought to steer, warn'd them of the Risques they were to run amongst the Rocks *Symplegades*, and gave them a Dove, (that is, some good Pilot to conduct them thro' those Rocks). From thence the *Argonauts* arriv'd at the Country of the *Mariandini*, where they were well receiv'd by King *Lycus*. Here *Idmon*, the Diviner, was kill'd by a Boar, and *Tiphys* died; and *Ancaus* undertook the Conduct of the Vessel in his place. The *Argonauts* then passing by *Thermodon* and *Caucasus*, arriv'd at the *Phasis*, a River in *Colchis*. The Vessel being gotten into the Port, *Jason* went to *Æetes*, acquainted him with the Order he had receiv'd from *Pelias*, & exhorted him to deliver the Golden Fleece: Which that King promis'd, on condition that he could himself alone yoke two Oxen of an immense Grandure, which had brazen Feet, and cast Fire out of their Mouths, and after that sow the remainder of the Dragon's Teeth, left by *Cadmus*, when he sow'd the other part at *Thebes*. *Jason* found means to accomplish both, being instructed by *Medea*, the Daughter of *Æetes*, by *Idya* the Daughter of *Oceanus*; who promis'd him the Golden Fleece, if he would marry and carry her into Greece: *Æetes* very far from keeping his Word with *Jason*, according to Agreement, after he had perform'd what he desir'd, intended to kill the *Argonauts*, and burn their Gally; but *Medea* having prevented her Father's Designs, in the Night time, led *Jason* to the place where the Golden Fleece was, and cast the Dragon which guarded it into a profound sleep, (that is, she gain'd the Guards to her side;) and having seiz'd it, went with *Jason* aboard the Ship *Argos*, which made to Sea with the utmost expedition, carrying



with her *Abſyrtus* her Brother. *Æetes* put to Sea in purſuit of her ; but *Medea* cutting her Brother in pieces, threw all his Members one after another into the Sea ; and her Father ſtopping to take them up, gave over the purſuit of the *Argonauts* and buried the mangled Morſels of his Son in the place afterwards call'd *Tomis*. He ſent ſeveral Perſons once more in purſuit of the *Argonauts*. Who for the Death of *Abſyrtus*, were driven from their right Courſe, and by the Storm were blown along the *Libyan* Coaſts, from whence they rowed towards that of *Gallia* near *Sardinia* ; from thence coaſting along *Hetruria*, they came to *Æea*, where the Murther of *Abſyrtus* was expiated by *Circe*. There being preſerv'd by *Orpheus* againſt the *Syrens* Songs they paſs'd *Sicily* betwixt *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, and landed on the Iſle of *Corcyra*, inhabited by the *Pbæaci*, over whom reign'd *Alcinous*. The *Colchians* which *Æetes* ſent after the *Argonauts*, never finding them, ſettled, ſome of them on the Mountain of the *Pbæaci*, the other on the Iſlands called *Abſyrtides* ; Some of the former at laſt found the *Argonauts* Gally at *Corcyra*, and demanded *Medea* of *Alcinous*. That Prince answer'd that he could not deliver her to them if ſhe was the Wife of *Jaſon* to whom *Arete* *Alcinous's* Wife immediately marry'd her, to prevent her Huſbands being forc'd to ſurrender. The *Argonauts* departing from *Corcyra* were attack'd by a violent Storm, and diſcerning a Port, put into it, and landed on an Iſland which they call'd *Anapbe*. From thence they made Sail towards the Iſle of *Crete*, where *Talus* endeavour'd to prevent their Landing by throwing of Stones but was kill'd by an Arrow, and they went on Shoar, but did not venture to ſtay above one Night there. From thence they went to take in freſh Water at *Ægina*, and paſſing along by *Eubæa* and *Locris*, they arriv'd at *Jolcos* four Months after the

the beginning of their Expedition. *Pelias* in the mean time despairing of their Return, resolv'd to kill *Æson*, who voluntarily put an end to his own Life, by drinking the Blood of a Bull : *Jason's* Mother hang'd her self, leaving behind her a young Male Child, which *Pelias* immediately put to Death. *Jason* now return'd with the Golden Fleece, deliver'd it to *Pelias* ; and deferring his Revenge till a more proper Opportunity, sail'd to the *Isthmus*, with a select number of Valiant Men, charging *Medea* to rid him of *Pelias*. Which she accordingly did by perswading his Daughters to cut him in pieces. *Acastus* his Son, after having paid his last Duties to his Father in his Obsequies, drove *Jason* and *Medea* from *Jolcos* : they then return'd to *Corinib*, where they liv'd very happily together for the space of Ten Years ; after which *Creon* King of *Corinth* married his Daughter *Glauce* to *Jason*, who divorc'd *Medea*, to revenge which, she Poyson'd his new Wife, together with her Father *Creon* ; and kill'd her own Children by *Jason*, escap'd in a Chariot drawn by flying Dragons (or rather in a Ship so call'd) to *Athens*, and there married *Ægeus*, by whom he had a Son nam'd *Medus*. Afterwards attempting the Life of *Theseus*, she and her Son were banish'd *Athens*. The latter possess'd himself of a great Empire amongst the *Barbarians*, (which deriving its Name from his own was call'd *Media*) and died in his War with the *Indians*. *Medea* return'd to *Colchos*, where finding her Father *Æetes* dethron'd by his Brother *Perseus*, she restor'd him to his Kingdom.

The Epitomizer of *Apollodorus*, after having in the first Book recited the Genealogy and History of the Descendants of *Deucalion*, undertakes in the second to treat of the Posterity of *Inachus*. He was the Son of *Oceanus* and *Thetis*, (a) and his Name devolv'd on a River in the Kingdom of

(a) Our Author or the Corrector is again here mistaken ; for the Wife of *Oceanus* according to *Apollodorus* was *Thetis*, that is *Tethys*, or *Tethyos*, vid. *Apol. Lib. 2. in Argos, Principio.*



(b) *Ægi-*  
*allia; af-*  
*terwards*  
*call'd the*  
*Pelopon-*  
*nesus, now*  
*the Morea.*  
 (.) *Pelo-*  
*ponnesus*  
*was so call-*  
*ed from A-*  
*pis the Son*  
*of Phoro-*  
*neus by La-*  
*odice, who*  
*d. genera-*  
*ting to Ty-*  
*ranny, was*  
*Murder'd*  
*by the Con-*  
*spirators,*  
*and not*  
*Phorone-*  
*us, as our*  
*Author*  
*would have*  
*it, vide A-*  
*pollodor.*  
 (c) *Niobe*  
*was also*  
*the Daugh-*  
*ter of Pho-*  
*roneus*  
*which*  
*plainly*  
*proves*  
*what our*  
*Author says*  
*of Phoro-*  
*neus was*  
*by him*  
*meant of*  
*Apis.*  
 (d) *vide*  
*Note c.*

*Argos, or Argia.* He had by *Melissa* Daughter of *Oceanus*, *Phoroneus*, and *Agialeus*; the last of which dying without Issue, yet left his Name fix'd on the Country of *Agialeia* (b). *Phoroneus* having now master'd the whole Peninsula, afterward called *Peloponnesus*, nam'd it *Apia* (c). He fell by the Conspiracy of *Thelxion* and *Telchin*, leaving no Issue behind him. But *Jupiter* had by *Niobe* (c) *Argus*, who according to the Testimony of *Acusilaus*, was call'd *Pelasgus*, as was *Peloponnesus* from him *Pelasgia*. *Hesiod* will have *Pelasgus* to be of this Country. But be it as it will, *Argus* succeeding *Phoroneus*, in the Kingdom of *Peloponnesus*, gave it the Name of *Argos*, and had by his Wife *Evarine* Daughter of *Strymon* and *Neæra*, *Jasus*, *Piranthus*, *Epidaurus*, and *Criasus*: which last succeeded him. To *Jasus* was born *Agenor*, from whom descended that *Argus*, which was said to be all over Eyes, (on account of his great Prudence). He was brave and to him are ascrib'd a vast many great Exploits amongst which were killing the Bull which ravag'd *Arcadia*, and a Satyr which continually plagu'd the *Arcadians*, and stole away their flocks. Besides which 'tis also reported, that he kill'd *Echidna*, the Daughter of *Terra* and *Tartarus*, that he assassinated Travellers, and reveng'd the Death of *Apis* (d) by destroying the Murtherers. *Argus* by his Wife *Ismene*, Daughter of *Asopus*, had *Jasus* the Father of *Io*. Tho' *Castor*, who wrote the History of these dark and unknown Ages, and several Tragic Writers make *Io*, the Daughter of *Inachus*. *Hesiod* and *Acusilaus*, will have her the Daughter of *Pirene*: But *Asclepiades* averrs her to be the Daughter of *Arestor*, as *Pherocydes* doth of *Inachus*, and *Cercops* of *Argus*, and *Ismene* the Daughter of *Asopus*. She is said by the Fable to be transform'd into a Cow by *Jupiter*, to conceal his Amours with her from the Jealous Eyes of *Juno*, who asking her of the Thun-



Thunderer, entrusted her to the keeping of *Argus*; but *Jupiter* order'd *Mercury* to steal her away privily. Which he not being able to do, kill'd *Argus*, and *Juno* in Revenge, infected the Court with Madness, hurried on by which, she threw her self into the adjacent Sea. Which from her Name was call'd the *Ionian Sea*. *Io* making her way through *Illyricum*, pass'd Mount *Hæmus*, cross'd the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and arriv'd in *Scythia*, and the *Cymmerian Regions*: At last, after a tedious Wandring on the Continent, and Coasting along the *European* and *Asiatick* Shoars, she arriv'd in *Egypt*, where she reassum'd her Pristine shape of Woman, and was deliver'd of *Epaphus* on the Banks of the *Nile*: The *Curetes* at the instance of *Juno* hid the Child. *Io* Travell'd over the greatest part of *Syria*, to which she was encourag'd by a Report that the (e)Daughter of the King of the *Byblii* was then breeding up her Son. At last having found *Epaphus*, she return'd to *Egypt*. It plainly appears thro' this whole Fable that all *Io*'s Wandrings, could mean nothing more than the Travels of the *Argians* by Sea and Land, either to trade, or plant Colonies in several Countries; perhaps *Io* settled in *Egypt*, or her Son *Epaphus* married *Memphis*, the Daughter of *Nilus*, and built a City, which bore her Name. He was King of part of *Egypt*, and had a Daughter named *Libya*, who imparted her Name to a part of *Africa*. 'Tis story'd that to *Neptune* and *Libya* were Born *Agenor* and *Belus*: That *Agenor* went into *Phœnicia*, where he establish'd the Seat of his Government, and became the Father of a numerous Race. *Belus* reign'd in *Egypt*, and Married *Anchinoë* Daughter of *Nilus*, by whom he had *Ægyptus* and *Danaus*, and according to *Eurypides*, *Cepheus*, and *Phineus*. *Belus* sent *Danaus* into *Libya*, and *Ægyptus* to *Arabia*. The last having conquer'd the Country of the *Melampodes*, gave it the Name of

(e) Apol-  
lodorus  
saith the  
Wife of the  
King of the  
Byblii.

of *Agypt*. We are told he had fifty Sons by several Wives, and that his Brother *Danaus* had as many Daughters. These two Brothers contended for the Kingdom, and *Danaus* being the weakest, fitted out a Vessel with fifty Rovers, went on Board it with all his Daughters, and landed first on the Isle of *Rhodes*, and afterwards at *Argos*, where *Helanor* who then reign'd there, gave him his Kingdom. *Danaus*, now become Master of this Country, call'd the Inhabitants from his own Name *Danai*, or *Danaians*. After this the Sons of *Agyptus* coming to *Argos* to conclude a Treaty of Peace, ask'd in Marriage all *Danaus's* Daughters. Their Father firmly bent on Revenge, distributed them among the young Men by Lot. Our Author here recites all the Names of both the Husbands and Wives, as Chance pair'd them, which it not being necessary to transcribe, 'twill be sufficient to tell the Reader that *Danaus* having given every one of his Daughters a Dagger, commanded them to kill their Husbands the first Night, which they all did, except *Hypermnestra*, who spar'd her Spouse *Lynceus*, because he forbore attempting her Virginity ; her Father at first loaded her with Chains, but afterwards married her to the same *Lynceus*, and bestow'd her other Sisters on those who were victorious in the Wrestling Games. *Lynceus* succeeded *Danaus* in the Throne of *Argos*, and had by *Hypermnestra* a Son nam'd *Abas*, which married *Ocalea* the Daughter of *Mantineus*, by whom he had the Twins, *Acrisius* and *Proetus* ; which contended with each other for the Crown, and are believ'd to be the first Inventers of Shields. *Acrisius* proving the Conqueror, drove *Proetus* out of the Kingdom, from whence he fled to *Jobate* in *Lycia*, or according to others to *Amphianacte*, and married her Daughter, which *Homer* calls *Antea*, but the Tragic Poets, *Sthenoboea*. *Prætus* provided with

*Lycian*

*Lycian* Forces by his Father-in-Law, return'd to his own Country, and took *Tiryntha*, which the *Cyclopes* had walled, and in reward was admitted into that Country ; so that *Acrisius* reign'd in *Argos*, and *Proetus* at *Tiryntha*. *Acrisius* had by *Eurydice* the Daughter of *Lacedæmon*, one Daughter, which was *Danae* ; and *Proetus* by *Sthenoboea*, three Daughters, viz. *Lysippe*, *Iphinoe*, and *Iphianassa*. These three Sisters losing their Senses, wandred about the Country in a distracted manner. *Melampus* undertook to cure them, and to that end went in pursuit of them : *Iphinoe*, the Eldest, died in the Interim, and the two other were restor'd to their Wits ; and *Melampus* married one of them, as his Brother *Byas* did the other. ('Tis not very difficult to comprehend, that by this is meant, that these Sisters Rebelling ravag'd the Country with Seditious Troops ; and that *Melampus* reducing them, married the one, and gave the other to his Brother.) Some time after, *Proetus* had a Son named *Megapentes*. About this time *Bellerophon*, Son of *Glaucus*, Son of *Sisyphus*, having thro' Inadvertency kill'd his Brother, which some call *Delias*, others *Pirene*, and others *Alcimene*, fled to *Argos* to *Proetus*. *Sthenoboea* falling in Love with him, and not being able to perswade him to yield to her Passion, she accus'd him to her Husband of attempting her Chastity. *Proetus* to rid himself of him, sent him to his Father-in-law *Jobate*, to whom he wrote to put him to Death. That King in order to send him out of the World, gave him a Commission to kill the *Chimæra*, a Monster thought to be invincible ; for according to the Fable, he had a Lion's Head, a Dragon's Tail, a Body like a Goat, cast flames out of its Mouth, destroy'd all the Country about it, and kill'd all the Flocks. ('Tis not easie to determine what the Poets mean by this Monster ; whether some place infested by Lions, Serpents,



Serpents, and wild Goats ; or whether it was a Troop of Robbers.) *Bellerophon* mounted on the wing'd Horse *Pegasus*, said to have proceeded from *Neptune* and *Medusa*, pierc'd the Monster with his Arrow ; (that is, by his Horsemen he exterminated what was call'd by the Name of *Chimæra*.) *Jobate* not content with this Victory, sent him to engage first the *Solyimi*, and afterwards the *Amazons*. *Bellerophon* returning victorious from both, *Jobate* set several of the most Couragious Young Men of *Lycia* in Ambush, commanding them to murther him. But the Hero defended himself so bravely that he kill'd them all. When *Jobate* admiring his Valour, shew'd him *Proetus's* Letter, entreated him to stay with him, gave him his Daughter in Marriage, and left him Heir of his Throne. In the Interim *Acrisius* having consulted the Fate of his Posterity, the Oracle answer'd him, that his Daughter should have a Son which should be his Death ; alarm'd by this fear, he shut up his Daughter in a Brazen Cage, or Dungeon (that is secur'd her by impenetrable Walls) and caus'd her to be very strictly guarded. *Proetus* yet found a way to enjoy her, according to some ; but according to others, *Jupiter* transform'd into a Golden Shower descend-ed into her Lap ; (that is, some unknown Person which by Mony corrupted *Danae's* Guards ; for when the Fathers of some Heroes were uncertain, the Poets never fail'd to suppose some God in his stead). *Danae* grew big, and was deliver'd of a Son named *Perseus* ; which coming to the knowledge of *Acrisius*, he enclos'd the Mother and the Child in a Wooden Chest, and threw them into the Sea : (by which perhaps is meant, that he put them on Board a Ship, and left them to the Mercy of the Winds). They arriv'd at the Isle of *Seriphus*, where *Dictys* bred up the Child. *Perseus* being grown up, *Polydectes* the Brother of *Dictys*,  
King

King of *Seriphus*, now grown passionately fond of *Danae*, and not being able to compass the Enjoyment of her, commanded *Perseus* to bring him one of the *Gorgons* Heads. He having discover'd the place where they were, cut of that of *Medusa*, which as the Fable has it, petrified all those which look'd on it. From thence he went to *Ethiopia*, deliver'd *Andromeda* Daughter of *Cepheus*, and married her. After which returning to *Seriphus*, in revenge of the injury done his Mother, he turn'd *Polydectes* to a Stone, by shewing him *Medusa's* Head, and set *Dictys* on the Throne. After that he return'd with *Danae* and *Andromeda* to *Argos* to see his Grand-father *Acrisius*; who dreading the Prediction of the Oracle, quitted *Argos*, and retir'd to *Pelasgia*. Some time after, *Teutamias* King of the *Larissæans*, appointing *Gymnastick* Games after the Death of his Father, invited *Perseus* thither, who exercising himself, thro' Inadvertence hit his Grand-father *Acrisius* with a Quoit on the Heel, of which Blow he died. *Perseus* ashamed after this Action, to return to *Argos*, to succeed his Grand-father, went to *Tiryntha* to *Megapenthe* the Son of *Proetus*, and chang'd Kingdoms with him. So that *Megapenthe* became King of *Argos*, and *Perseus* having the Kingdom of *Tiryntha*, fortified *Midea* and *Mycenæ*. This Prince had by *Andromeda*, before he came into Greece, a Son named *Perses*, which he left with *Cepheus*, and from him the *Persians* are said to have sprung. He had afterwards at *Mycenæ*, *Alcæus*, *Sthenelus*, *Helas*, *Mestor*, *Electrio*, and a Daughter named *Gorgophone*, who was married to *Perieres*. *Alcæus* had by *Hipponome* the Daughter of *Menæceus*, *Amphitryon*, and a Daughter nam'd *Anaxo*. To *Mestor* and *Lysidice* the Daughter of *Pelops*, was born *Hippothoe*, who being stole by *Neptune*, (that is by some Mariner) and carried to the Isle called *Echinades*, had a Son named *Taphius*,  
who

who planted at *Tapbos* a Colony of People which he called *Teleboæ*, because he had led them far distant from their Country. To *Taphius* was born *Pterelaus*, who besides one Daughter which was *Comæto*, had the six following Sons ; *Chromius*, *Tyrannus*, *Antiochus*, *Chersidamas*, *Maſtor* and *Everes*. *Electrio* having married *Anaxo*, the Daughter of *Alcæus*, had by her *Alcmene*, and nine Sons, viz. *Stratobates*, *Gorgophonus*, *Philonomus*, *Celæneus*, *Amphimachus*, *Lysimachus*, *Cherimachus*, *Anactor* and *Archelaus*, besides a natural Son named *Lycimnius*, by *Midea* the Wife of *Phrygius*. From *Sthenelus* and *Nicippe* the Daughter of *Pelops* proceeded *Alcinoe* and *Medusa*, and afterwards he had a Son named *Eurystebeus*, who afterwards reign'd at *Mycenæ*. About this time the Sons of *Pterelaus* went to *Electrio*, who reign'd at *Mycenæ* in conjunction with *Taphius*, to demand *Meſtor's* Kingdom for their Mother's Father ; but *Electrio* slighting their Pretensions, they stole his Kine ; and the Sons of *Electrio* attempting their Rescue, both them and their Enemies fell in the Fight ; so that of all *Electrio's* Children, *Lycimnius* then very young, was the only Survivor, as of those of *Pterelaus* not one was left alive, besides *Everes*, to whom the Care of the Ships was entrusted. Those with them which escap'd having brought off with them *Electrio's* Cows, presented them to *Polyxenes*, King of the *Elei*, or *Eleans* : *Amphitryo*, redeem'd them of *Polyxenes*, and brought them to *Mycenæ*. In the Interim *Electrio*, resolving to revenge the Death of his Sons, entrusted the Government of his Kingdom and Daughter *Alcmene* to *Amphitryo*, exacting of him a Solemn Oath, that he would preserve his Daughter a Virgin till his Return ; and went himself to head his Forces against the *Teleboæ*. Returning he brought with him his Cows, and *Amphitryo* to stop one that was straying, flung his Club at her, which



which glancing on her Head betwixt her Horns, hit *Electryo* and kill'd him. *Sthenelus* drove *Amphitryo* out of the whole *Argian Territories*, thereby rendring himself Master not only of the Kingdom of *Mycenæ*, but also of *Tiryntha*. He recommended *Midea* to *Atreus* and *Thyestes*, the Sons of *Pelops*, whom he invited into his Country. *Amphitryo* fled with *Alcmene* to *Thebes*, where the expiatory Rites were perform'd in his behalf by *Creon*, who bestow'd his Sister *Perimede* in Marriage on *Licymnius*. *Alcmene* now declaring that she would Marry the Man which should revenge the Death of her Brothers, *Amphitryo* promis'd her to war against the *Teleboæ*; and contracting an Alliance with *Cephalus* of *Thoricus*, an *Attic City*; *Panopeus* of the *Phoceans*; *Eleus* Son of *Perseus*, of the City of *Argos*; and *Creon* from *Thebes*; He ravag'd the Islands of the *Taphii*. But as long as *Pterelaus* liv'd, he could not take *Taphos*; but that Prince being dead, by the Contrivance of his Daughter *Cometo*, who, (if we may believe the Fable) fell in Love with *Amphitryo*, and cut the Golden Hair which held his Life; *Amphitryo* now conquer'd these Isles, and having put *Cometo* to Death, return'd to *Thebes* with a great Booty, presenting the Islands to *Eleus* and *Cephalus*, who built Cities there, and call'd them by their own Names: but before *Amphitryo* return'd to *Thebes*, *Jupiter* (that is, some unknown Gentleman) assuming this Hero's Shape, lay with *Alcmene*; she had two Children, the one by *Jupiter* named *Hercules*, and the other by *Amphitryo* named *Ipbicles*. *Hercules* in his Youth gave several proofs of his Valour. 'Tis reported, that being yet in his Cradle he slew two Serpents, which *Juno*, or *Amphitryo* had thrown into it to kill him; that when Young, he killed *Linus*, the Brother of *Orpheus*, who struck him when he taught him Musick. That at the Age of Eighteen he kill'd a Lyon which de-

devour'd the Oxen of *Amphitryo* and *Thestius* : That he insulted the Embassadors of *Erginus* King of the *Minyæ*, which came to demand the Tribute, which their King had impos'd on the *Thebans* by way of satisfaction for the Death of *Clymenus* his Predecessor, kill'd in the Games by the Charioteer of *Menæcus* ; and that *Erginus* coming with his Troop to revenge the Affront offer'd to his Embassadors *Hercules* kill'd him, and defeated the *Minyæ*, whom he oblig'd to pay to the *Thebans*, double the Tribute which they before receiv'd from them, that is two hundred Oxen annually. *Amphitryo* was kill'd in this War. *Creon* to acknowledge his Obligations to *Hercules*, bestow'd on him in Marriage his Daughter *Megara*, who brought him three Sons viz. *Therimachus*, *Creontiades*, and *Deicoon*. The same King married his Second Daughter to *Iphiclus*, who before had a Son named *Jolaus*, by *Automedusa*, Daughter of *Alcathous*. *Alcmene* becoming a Widow by the Death of *Amphitryo*, married *Radamanthus* the Son of *Jupiter*, who lived in Exile at *Ocalea* a City in *Bæotia*. *Hercules* run mad, kill'd the Children which he had by *Megara*, and the two Sons of *Iphiclus*, after which being banish'd for it, his Crime was expiated by *Thestius* : he then went to consult the Oracle at *Delphi*, where he should reside. The Answer was, that he must go to *Tiryntha*, and obey the Commands of *Eurystheus* for the space of twelve Years. He was Obedient to the Orders of the Oracle. *Eurystheus* proposing to him such vast Enterprises as exceeded all Humane strength, he perform'd them all. Those were the twelve Labours of *Hercules*, famous in Fabulous Story, which our Author here describes. After Conquering all the Monsters with which he fought, he return'd, at the Expiration of twelve Years, to *Thebes*, gave his Wife *Megara* in Marriage to *Jolaus*, intending to marry *Jole* Daughter of *Eurystheus*.

*Eurytus* King of *Oechalia*: but that Prince would not consent to the Match, unless he would engage to surpass him and his Children in the drawing the Bow, and overcome them all, at that Exercise. *Iphitus*, the eldest of them, acknowledg'd that he had won her fairly. Some time after *Hercules* became distracted again, threw *Iphitus* down from the top of the Walls of *Tiryntha*, and address'd himself to *Neleus* King of *Pilii*, to engage him to expiate his Crime, but he would not receive him. From thence he went to *Amyclas*, where he was expiated by *Deiphobus*. But afterwards struck with a very severe Disease, as a Punishment for the Death of *Iphitus*, he went again to *Delphi*. *Pythia* giving him no Answer, he threatned to plunder her Temple, and having seiz'd the *Tripod*, he attempted the building of another Temple. But *Apollo*, or rather the Inhabitants of the Country coming to attack him; the Combatants were parted by a Clap of Thunder, which *Jupiter* darted betwixt them, and at last the Oracle told *Hercules*, that he would not be rid of his Distemper before he had been three Years a Slave, and paid *Eurytus* the full price of the Loss he suffered in his Son *Iphitus*. *Hercules* then in Obedience to the Oracle, sold himself to *Omphale*, the Daughter of *Dardanus*, Queen of the *Lydians*, to whom her Husband *Imolus* at his Death left that Kingdom. He continued to do stupendious Acts. 'Tis thought that it was at this time that he went to *Colchos*. Having serv'd his prescrib'd time, he was deliver'd from his Disease, and afterwards brought a Fleet of 18 Gallies against *Ilium*, of which *Laomedon* was then King; he took the City, kill'd *Laomedon* and all his Sons, except *Podarces*, afterwards call'd *Priam*, and married *Hesione* the Daughter of *Laomedon* to *Telamon*, one of the first Rank in the City of *Troy*, who had by her *Teucer*. *Hercules* in his Return from *Troy*, took the Isle of *Coos*, and kill'd its King *Eurypylus*.



*Pyrrhus*. After having ravag'd that Island, he made War with *Augeas*, who engag'd to his assistance *Eurytus* and *Cteatus* both *Eleans*, the Sons of *Morione* and *Ador*, Brother to *Augeas*. In this War *Hercules* falling sick, lost great numbers of his Forces by the Treachery of the *Molionides*, who laid Ambushes for them. But not long after he reveng'd it by killing the *Molionides* which the *Eleans* sent to the *Isthmian* Games, and afterwards leading his Troops to *Elis*, he kill'd *Augeas*, and his Sons, brought back *Phyleus*, and gave him that Kingdom. He then set up the *Olympick* Games. After the taking of *Elis*, he march'd against *Pylus*, and taking that City, kill'd *Neleus* and all his Sons, except *Nestor*, who was brought up amongst the *Geranians*; having destroy'd the City, he made War with *Lacedæmon*, in order to punish the Sons of *Hippocoon* for assisting *Neleus*, and killing the Sons of *Licymnius*. Passing by *Arcadia*, he took with him *Cepheus* and his Sons; but having kill'd *Hippocoon* and his Sons, he gave the City and Kingdom to *Tyndareus*. Passing by *Tegea*, he begot *Telephus* on *Auge* the Daughter of *Aleus*; afterward going to *Calydon*, he married *Deianira*, Daughter of *Oeneus*, and declar'd War in favour of the *Calydonians*, against the *Thesproti*; he took their City of *Epbyra*, of which *Phylas* was King, by whose Daughter he had *Tlepolemus*; whilst he was here he sent to *Thestius* to tell him, that of his seven Sons which he retain'd by force, he should send three to *Thebes*, and the remaining four to *Sardinia* to plant a Colony there. After this, being at a Feast with *Oeneus*, with a blow of his Fist he kill'd *Eunomus* Son of *Architeles*, related to *Oeneus*, as he was presenting the Cup to him to drink. He condemn'd himself pursuant to the Law to Banishment, and went with *Deianira* to *Trachina*. On his way he slew the Centaurs *Nessus* near the River *Evenus*. Being arriv'd at *Trachina* he was well receiv'd by *Ceyx*, and defeated the *Dryopes*. He afterwards assisted *Agimius* King

the *Doriens* against the *Lapithæ*, killd *Laogoras* King of the *Dryopes*, *Amyntor* King of the *Orchomeni*, and *Cygnus* the Son of *Mars* and *Pelopias*. In his Return from *Trachina*, he assembled his Troops at *Gechalia*, to make War against *Eurytus*, and with the Assistance of the *Arcadians*, the *Melians*, those of *Trachina*, and the *Locri-Epicnemidii*, he killed *Eurytus*, and took his City. Having buried those of his Companions which were kill'd in the Action, viz. *Hippalus* the Son of *Ceyx*, *Argeas* and *Melas*, the Sons of *Licymnius*; and plunder'd the City, he carried away *Iole* Prisoner. From thence putting into *Cenæum* a Promontory of *Eubæa*, he built an Altar to *Jupiter*; here *Deianira* rubb'd over *Hercules's* Tunick sent him to Sacrifice in, with a Mixture, believing it to be a Philter to charm him to love her, as the *Centaur* had told her at his Death; but instead of that, it prov'd such a very subtle Poyson, that the Tunick was no sooner hot than *Hercules* was afflicted with the most intolerable Pains. *Deianira* hang'd her self for Grief, and *Hercules* return'd to *Trachina*, tortured with this cruel Distemper, and having order'd his Son *Hyllus*, (the eldest of those which he had by *Deianira*,) to marry *Iole*, he went up to Mount *Oeta*, where placing himself on a pile of Wood, *Pæas* set Fire to it. The Fable says, that he was taken up to Heaven in a Cloud; that he became Immortal; and that having made his Peace with *Juno*, he married her Daughter *Hebe*, by whom he had two Sons. He had a much more numerous Issue on Earth; for he had fifty in his Youth, by the fifty Daughters of *Thestius*, the names of which our Author here gives us; but we omit them as not material to our purpose. By *Omphale* Queen of the *Lydians*, he had *Agelaus*, from whom descended the Race of *Cræsus*; by *Chalciope* the Daughter of *Eurypylus*, he had *Ibessalus*; by *Epicaſte* Daughter of *Ægeus* he had *Thestalus*; by *Parthenope*, Daughter of *Stym-*

*phalus* he had *Everes* ; by *Auge* Daughter of *Aleus* he had *Telephus* ; by *Astioche* Daughter of *Phylas*, *Tlepolemus* ; by *Astydamia* Daughter of *Amyntor*, *Ctesippus* ; by *Autonoe* Daughter of *Pereus*, *Palæmon* ; by *Megara* Daughter of *Creon*, *Therimachus*, *Deicoon*, *Ereontiades*, and *Deion* ; by *Deianira* Daughter of *Oeneus*, *Hyllus*, *Ctesippus*, and *Glycilonetes*. After the Death of *Hercules*, his Sons fearing *Eurystheus*, retired to *Ceyx* ; of whom *Eurystheus* demanded them, threatening War upon his refusal, they then quitted *Trachina*, and fled thro' *Hellas*. *Eurystheus* continued his Pursuit of them, they then retired to *Athens* ; and implored the Protection and Assistance of the *Athenians*, who not only refus'd to surrender them ; but engaged against *Eurystheus*, whose Sons perish'd in this War, and he himself was kill'd by *Hyllus*. After the Death of this Prince, the *Heraclidæ* return'd into *Peloponnesus*, and retook the Cities which they had lost ; but the same Year, a Plague ruin'd the whole Country, and the Oracle declar'd that it was because they return'd before they were allow'd by Heaven. They then again quitted *Peloponnesus*, and went to live at *Marathon*. *Tlepolemus* having kill'd *Licymnius* by Inadvertency, went in Exile to *Rhodes*. *Hyllus* who had by his Father's Command, married *Iole* the Daughter of *Eurytus*, after having consulted the Oracle on the return of the *Heraclidæ* to *Peloponnesus*, brought them back at the expiration of Three Years, when *Tisamenus* the Son of *Orestes* reign'd in that Country. But that Enterprize did not succeed, the *Peloponnesians* beat the *Heraclidæ*, and kill'd *Aristomachus*. Long after which the Sons of *Cleolaus* Son of *Hercules* being grown up, *Temenus* again consulted the Oracle on the same Head, and on the Answer he received, rais'd Forces, and built Ship in that place in *Ætolia*, which from this Incident was afterwards called *Naupactos* ; but this Fleet wa

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dispers'd, and his Army perish'd. Some time after the *Heraclidæ* returning under the Conduct of *Oxy-lus* Son of *Andræmon*, beat the *Peloponnesians* by Sea and Land, and kill'd *Tisamenus* the Son of *Orestes*. Being thus become Masters of the *Peloponnesus*, they divided the Cities amongst them by Lot. *Argos* fell to *Timenus*; *Lacedæmon* to *Aristodemus*, and *Messena* to *Cresphontes*. *Timenus* bequeath'd *Argos* to his Daughter *Hyrnetbo*, and her Husband *Deiphon*; without any regard to his own Sons *Agelaus*, *Eury-pulus*, and *Callia*; who to revenge this Preference of their Sister, hired the *Titans* to kill their Father; but did not long enjoy the hop'd Fruits of the Parricide; for the Army adjudg'd the Kingdom to *Hyrnetbo* and *Deiphon*. *Cresphontes* had not been long settled in the Government of *Messena*, before he and two of his Sons were killed. *Poly-phontes* who was of the Race of the *Heraclidæ*, was set up in his place, and married *Merope* the Dowager of *Cresphontes*, against her Will. She had by her first Husband a third Son named *Ægyptus*, the Education of whom she committed to her own Father; and when he was grown up, he kill'd *Polyphontes*, and recover'd his Paternal Throne.

The Abbreviator of *Apollodorus*, after having traced out the History of the Descendants of *Inachus* by *Belus*, to the Family of the *Heraclidæ*, in the third Book follows the same Method in laying down the Genealogical History of the Posterity of *Inachus* descended from *Agenor*; for as he before remarked, *Libya* the Daughter of *Inachus* had two Sons, *Belus* and *Agenor*. The Descendants of *Belus* an *Egyptian* King, are particularis'd in the precedent Book: He now comes to describe those of *Agenor*.

*Agenor* going into *Europe*, married *Telephassa*, by whom he had one Daughter named *Europa*, and three Sons; *Cadmus*, *Phænix*, and *Cilix*. But some

Writers will have *Europa* to be the Daughter of *Phœnix*, and not of *Agenor*. Whether it be so or not, *Jupiter* sail'd by the *Rhodian* Sea, transform'd to a Bull (that is, in a Ship nam'd the Bull,) and stealing *Europa* carried her to *Crete*. He had by her *Minos*, *Sarpedon*, and *Rhadamanthos*. (According to *Homer*, *Sarpedon* was begotten by *Jupiter* on *Laodamia* Daughter of *Bellerophon*.) *Agenor* having lost his Daughter, sent his Sons with their Mother in quest of her, commanding them not to return before they found her; and *Thalus*, *Neptune's* Son, accompanied them. After a vain Search after their Sister, not daring to return home, they settled themselves in other places: *Phœnix* and *Cilix* in the Countries afterwards called *Phœnicia* and *Cilicia*; but *Cadmus* with his Mother *Telephassa* established themselves in *Thrace*, and *Thasus* built the City of *Thasus* or *Thasos*, in the same Province. At last *Asterion* King of *Crete* marrying *Europa*, bred up her Children: when they were grown up, a Discord arose amongst them, on account of *Miletus*, with the Love of which Youth they were all inflam'd, tho he discover'd the most Inclination to *Sarpedon*. They then warred against one another. *Minos* obtain'd the Victory, and *Miletus* coming into *Caria*, built a City distinguish'd by his own Name. *Sarpedon* assisting *Cilix* in his War against the *Lycians*, conquer'd a Kingdom in *Lycia*; *Rhadamanthus* after giving and establishing his Laws amongst the *Insulars*, went to *Bœotia*, where he married *Alcmene*. *Minos* liv'd in *Crete*, made Laws, and married *Pasiphae* Daughter of the *Sun* and *Perfes*; or according to *Asclepiades*, *Crete* Daughter of *Asterius*, by whom he had four Sons; *Creteus*, *Deucalion*, *Glaucus*, and *Androgeus*: and as many Daughters; *Hecale*, *Xenodice*, *Ariadne*, and *Phædra*. *Asterius* dying without Issue, *Minos* succeeded him, and possess'd himself of almost all the Isles. His Wife *Pasiphae* had by

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brutal Conjunction her Son the *Minotaur*, which *Minos* imprison'd in a Labyrinth built by *Dædalus*. *Creteus* Son of *Minos* had three Daughters, viz. *Aerope*, *Clymene*, and *Apemosyne*, and one Son named *Altbarnes*; who kill'd his Sister *Apemosyne*, and sold the two others. *Aerope* married *Plisthenes*, by whom she had *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*: *Clymene* married *Nauplius*, to whom she and her Sister were sold, and by him became the Mother of *Orax* and *Palamedes*. \* *Creteus* going to *Rhodes* in quest of his Son *Altbarnes*, in order to give him his Kingdom, was kill'd by that son, who took him for a Pirate. *Altbarnes* afterwards being inform'd of what he had done, in Detestation of the Action, pray'd the Gods to destroy him, and was immediately swallow'd up by the Earth. *Deucalion* had four Sons, *Idomeneus*, *Crete*, *Nothus*, and *Molus*; as for *Glaucus*, the Fable tells us, that when young falling into a Fat of Honey, he was stifled, and afterwards restor'd to Life by a Vegetable which *Polydus* apply'd to his Body. But having sufficiently enlarg'd on the Posterity of *Europa*, 'tis fit we return to that of *Cadmus*. After the Death of his Mother he went to *Delphi* to consult the Oracle, to know what was become of his Sister. *Pythia* gave him no Answer on that head, but directed him to follow a Cow, and build a City where she first lay down to rest her. With this Answer he pass'd thro' *Phocis*, and finding a Herd of Kine, follow'd one of them to the Place where she lay down, and there built the City of *Thebes*; purposing to sacrifice this Beast to *Pallas*, he sent one of his Companions for Water to a neighbouring Fountain; where the Fable tells us was a formidable Dragon of the Race of *Mars*, which was Guardian of the Spring, and kill'd some of his Companions. *Cadmus* went thither himself, kill'd the Dragon, took out some of his Teeth, and by Direction of *Minerva*, sow'd them

\*The Original has so confound-  
ed this Story by trans-  
posing of  
names, that  
the Transla-  
tor has here  
been forced  
to deviate  
from it, &  
follow A-  
pollodo-  
rus, really  
supposing  
the Mistake  
owing to  
the Blun-  
ders of the  
Corrector.



† Apollo-  
dorus  
names five.

in the Earth, from which immediately sprung up several arm'd Men, all which kill'd one another except † four; (probably these Men were the Inhabitants of the Country, which *Cadmus* found means to set at mutual Variance.) For this Affront to *Mars*, he was condemn'd to serve that God for the space of eight Years; after the Expiration of which he married *Harmonia*, Daughter (according to the Fable) of *Venus* and *Mars*, by whom he had four Daughters, viz. *Autonoe*, *Ino*, *Semele*, and *Agave*; besides one Son nam'd *Polydorus*. *Ino* married *Athamas*; *Aristæus* espoused *Autonoe*; and *Echion*, *Agave*. The Fable of *Semele* is as well known as the Birth of *Dionysius* or *Bacchus* from *Jupiter's* Thigh. *Mercury* brought the little *Dionysius* to *Ino* and *Athamas*, and directed them to educate him like a Girl. I omit the rest of the Fable. *Aristæus* had by *Autonoe*, *Actæon*, which according to the Fable was chang'd into a Stag. *Bacchus* went into *Egypt* and *Syria*, and having pass'd *Phrygia*, travell'd as far as the *Indies*; from whence he return'd to *Thebes*, whence he went to *Argos* where he was honour'd as a God. *Pentheus* the Son of *Agave* and *Echion*, reign'd instead of *Cadmus*, who quitted *Thebes*, and went to live amongst the *Encheleæ*; by whom being chosen their General in the War against the *Illyrians*, he became King of *Illyria*. After this *Polydorus* being made King of *Thebes*, married *Nycteis* the Daughter of *Nyctæus*, the Son of *Cithonius*, by whom he had a Son nam'd *Labdacus*, who dying after *Pentheus*, left a Son of a Year old nam'd *Laius*. *Lycus* the Brother of *Nyctæus* seiz'd the Kingdom, and after reigning twenty Years, was kill'd by *Zetus* and *Amphion*. During his Reign he took *Sicyon*, and kill'd King *Epopeus*, who hospitably receiv'd *Antiope* the Daughter of *Nyctæus*, who was taken by him, and at her Return from *Sicyon*, was deliver'd of *Zerbus* and *Amphion*, which two Brothers

thers having kill'd *Lycus*, became Masters of *Thebes*, which the latter of them walled. They expell'd *Laius*, who fled to King *Pelops* in *Peloponnesus*. *Zethus* married *Thebe*, who bestow'd her Name on the City of *Thebes*; and *Amphion* espous'd *Niobe*, *Tantalus's* Daughter, by whom he had seven Sons and as many Daughters; *Hesiod* says, ten Sons and ten Daughters; and *Herodotus* 2 Sons and 3 Daughters: but the Fable makes her vain enough to boast a more fertile Womb than that of *Latona*, and tells us that Presumption was punish'd with the unhappy Loss of all her Children, the Daughters being kill'd by *Diana's* Arrows, and the Sons by *Apollo's*. Others allow her to have only left *Amphion* the eldest of the Sons, and *Chloris* the eldest of the Daughters, who married *Neleus*. *Zethus* and *Amphion* are by some rank'd amongst the number of the Dead; and *Niobe* is said to have fled to *Sipylum* to her Father *Tantalus*, where, according to the Fable, she was transformed to a Stone. *Amphion* being dead, *Laius* succeeded him, and married the Daughter of *Menæceus*, named *Jocasta* or *Epicastra*. 'Tis reported that *Laius* was warn'd by the Oracle against getting of Children, because that he that should be born of his Wife, should prove a Parricide: But not being able to contain himself, he had a Son which he caus'd to be expos'd to Famine, and the Injuries of the open Air, on Mount *Citheron*, after having bound his Feet with a Chain of Iron. The Shepherds of *Polybus* King of *Corinth* having found the Infant, carried him to *Peribæa* his Consort, who nurs'd him as her own Child, and nam'd him *Oedipus*, because his Feet were swell'd. When he was grown up, he went to *Delphi*, to enquire of the Oracle whose Son he was. *Apollo* in answer, warn'd him against returning to his native Country, because he should then kill his Father and lie with his Mother. On this prophetick Responce, he

he resolv'd never to return to *Corinth*. Wandering thro' *Phocis*, he met *Laius* with his Servant *Polyphontes*, who commanded him to turn his Chariot out of the Way, which he not doing quick enough, *Polyphontes* kill'd one of his Horses; at which *Oedipus* enrag'd slew both him and *Laius*, and thence going to *Thebes* where *Creon* the Son of *Menæceus* had possess'd himself of the deceas'd *Laius's* Throne. In his Reign *Thebes*, as the Fable tells us, was infested by the *Sphinx*, the monstrous Issue of *Echidna* and *Typhon*, which had the Face of a Woman, the Breast, Feet and Tail of a Lion, and was cover'd with Feathers like a Bird; and being instructed in the Knowledge of Riddles by the Muses, she plac'd her self on Mount *Phiceum*, and generally propounded the following Ænigma: What Animal is that which hath but one Voice, four Feet at first, then two, and afterwards three? The Oracle being consulted by the *Thebans*, answer'd that they should not be deliver'd from this Monster, before her Riddle was explain'd. Several in vain attempted it, and the *Sphinx* devour'd them all. At last *Æmon*, *Creon's* Son venturing at it, shared the same Fate with all before him; Upon which his Father promised his Kingdom and the Dowager of King *Laius* to him that should expound the Riddle. Which *Oedipus* hearing fortunately hit upon the Solution, and declared that it was meant of Man, which in his Infancy crawled on all four Feet, grown up supported himself by two, and in his old Age was assisted by a Staff, which was his third Foot. The *Sphinx* finding her Riddle solv'd, in despite precipitated her self from a Tower. Thus the Fable has it. (By the *Sphinx* may be understood some Troop of Robbers, which having seiz'd a Castle near *Thebes*, from thence infested the *Thebans*, and were so subtil, that it was impossible to surprize them.) *Oedipus* then obtain'd the King-



Kingdom, and married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his Mother. He had by her two Sons, *Polynices* and *Eteocles*; and two Daughters, *Ismene* and *Antigone*. But some yet say, that he had these Children by *Eurygenea* the Daughter of *Hyperphas*. But it coming to be discover'd at last that *Oedipus* had kill'd his Father, and married his Mother, tho' ignorantly, *Jocasta* hang'd herself; and the unhappy Prince tore out his Eyes, and was driven out of *Thebes*. He fled with his Daughter *Antigone* to a Colony in *Attica*, in which was the Grove of the *Eumenides*. He was hospitably receiv'd by *The-seus*, and dy'd there not long after: His Sons *Eteocles* and *Polynices* agreed to reign alternately, one of them one Year, and the other the next. Some Authors will have *Polynices* to have reign'd the first Year, and that he surrendred the Kingdom on the next to his Brother; others say, that *Eteocles* being first put in Possession of the Throne, refus'd to yield it to *Polynices* at the Expiration of his Year. *Polynices* expelled *Thebes*, went to *Argos* at the time when *Adrastus* the Son of *Talaus* reign'd. There he fought with *Tydeus* the Son of *Oeneus*, who was also fled thither from *Calydon*; but *Adrastus* parting them, bestow'd on them his two Daughters in Marriage, *Deipyle* he gave to *Tydeus*, and *Argia* to *Polynices*, and promis'd both of them to re-establish them in their respective Kingdoms. Accordingly, raising an Army, he resolv'd to march first to *Thebes*. *Amphiaraus* opposed this Expedition; but his Wife *Eriphyle* being brib'd by *Polynices* with a Collar of Jewels, engag'd him to go with them. There were seven Generals in this Army, viz. *Adrastus* the Son of *Talaius*, *Amphiaraus* the Son of *Oicleus*, *Capaneus* the Son of *Hipponce*, *Hippomedon* the Son of *Aristomachus*, or according to others of *Talaius*, these were *Argives*; *Polynices* the Son of *Oedipus*, a *Theban*; *Tydeus* the Son of *Oeneus*, an *Aetolian*;

lian ; and *Parthenopæus* the Son of *Melanto*, an *Arcadian*. Some don't rank *Tydeus* and *Polynices* amongst the Generals, but insert in their stead *Eteocles*, *Ipbias*, and *Mecisteus*. Being entred into *Nemea*, which was subject to King *Lycurgus*, they ask'd for Water, and *Hypsipyle* of *Lemnos* conducted them to a Spring, leaving the little *Opheltes*, the Son of *Euridice* and *Lycurgus's* Son which she nursed ; for the *Lemnian* Women, when they had kill'd all the Men of that Island, knowing that she hid her Father *Toos*, kill'd him and sold her, by which means she became Servant to *Lycurgus*. whilst she was guiding *Adrastus's* Troops to the Waters, a Dragon kill'd her Nursery ; but was himself immediately slain by the Soldiers, and the principal Officers of the Army instituted the *Nemean* Games in honour of the Infant. When they arriv'd at *Citbæron*, they dispatch'd *Tydeus* to *Eteocles*, to demand the Restitution of the Kingdom to his Brother *Polynices*. But *Eteocles* slighting the Demand, *Tydeus* to try the Strength of the *Thebans*, challeng'd them one after another to fight, and came off always Victor ; at his Return, they plac'd 50 Men in Ambush to attack him : But he kill'd them all except one *Mæon*. Upon this the *Argives* prepar'd to besiege *Thebes*, and approach'd near the Walls. 'Tis said that this City had seven Gates, and that the seven Generals posted themselves each before one of them ; on the other side *Eteocles* distributed his Troops under several Commanders to defend himself. There was at that time at *Thebes* a famous *Augur* named *Tiresias*, the Son of *Everes* and *Chariclo*, descended from one of the four Men which remain'd of the Dragon's Teeth which were sown, which were thence call'd *Spartes*. This Man, of which the fabulous Story relates Wonders, foretold that the *Thebans* should be victorious if *Menæceus* the Son of *Creon* was devoted a Victim

Victim to *Mrs. Menæceus* no sooner heard this Prediction, than he kill'd himself before the Gates of *Thebes*. The Fight began a little time after this, and the *Thebans* were pursued to their Walls; upon which *Capaneus* bringing Scaling-Ladders, mounted the first of any; but *Jupiter* kill'd him with a Clap of Thunder; (that is, he was tumbled down by some unexpected Blow.) This Accident astonish'd the *Argives* to that degree, that they fled. The Battle began again, and several being kill'd on each side, the two Armies agreed that *Eteocles* and *Polynices*, who were the sole interested Persons, should fight singly; which they did, and kill'd each the other. But this did not yet put an end to the War; they began to fight afresh, and in this Engagement the Sons of *Astacus* did Wonders; for *Ismarus* brought down to the Ground *Hippomedon*, as *Leades* did *Eteocles*, and *Amphidicus* *Parthenopæus*, who *Eurypides* says was kill'd by *Periclymenus* the Son of *Neptune*. *Menalippus* the youngest of the Sons of *Astacus* wounded *Tydeus*, and was kill'd by *Amphiaræus*, who flying towards the River *Ismenus* was swallow'd up. *Adrastus* escap'd on the Horse *Arion*. *Creon* becoming King of *Thebes* by the Death of *Polynices* and *Eteocles*, left the dead Bodies of the *Argives* without Sepulture, which he denied them by strict Order; which was executed with so much Rigor, that he caus'd *Antigone*, who only of all *Oedipus's* Children surviv'd, to be bury'd alive, for attempting privately to bury the Corps of her Brother *Polynices*. *Adrastus* retiring to *Athens*, and applying to the Temple of *Mercy*, requested only that the *Athenians* would bury his dead Men: The *Athenians* to revenge this Violation of the Law of Nations, levied Forces; and under the Conduct of *Theseus* took *Thebes*, and caus'd the Dead to be interr'd. 'Tis said that *Evadne* the Daughter of *Iphis*, and Wife of *Capaneus*, threw her



her self alive on the Funeral Pile which burnt her dead Husband. Ten Years after this War, the Sons of the Generals which fell before *Thebes*, call'd the *Epigoni*, to revenge the Death of their Fathers, resolv'd on a War against the *Thebans*, and choosing *Alcmæon* for their General, march'd to attack *Thebes*. The most considerable Persons engag'd in this War, were, *Alcmæon* and *Amphilochus*, Sons of *Amphiaraus*; *Ægialæus* Son of *Adrastus*; *Diomedes* Son of *Tydeus*; *Promachus* Son of *Parthenopæus*; *Stbenelus* Son of *Capaneus*; *Thersander* Son of *Polynices*; *Eurypylus* Son of *Mecisteus*. They began with ravaging all the circumjacent Country, and the *Thebans* coming to the Assistance of their Fellow-Subjects, under the Conduct of *Laodamas* the Son of *Eteocles*, fought very bravely; *Laodamas* kill'd *Ægialæus*, and was kill'd by *Alcmæon*, and on his Death, the *Thebans* fled into their City, and by the Advice of *Tiresias*, sent to ask Peace of the Enemies; but in the mean while they fled out of their City with their Wives and Children, and most valuable Riches; and after a tedious Wandring, they fix'd at *Estiæa* a Town which they had built. The *Argives* being entred *Thebes* thoroughly plunder'd it and razed the Walls. After the taking of the City *Alcmæon* put to Death his Mother *Eriphyle*. After which possess'd and agitated by the Furies, he went to *Oicleus* in *Arcadia*; and from thence to *Psopbis* to visit *Phegeus*, who, by Purgatory Sacrifices expiated his Crime, and gave him his Daughter *Arsinæ* in Marriage. After which *Alcmæon* went to *Calydon*, where he was well receiv'd by *Oeneus*; from thence he went to the *Thesproti*, who expell'd him their Country. From thence he retir'd to the Springs of *Achelous*, who a second time by Lustration expiated his Crime, and bestow'd on him in Marriage his Daughter *Callirrhoe*. *Alcmæon* then built a City there, where he resided: but making

making a second visit to *Psophis*, he was kill'd by *Temenus* and *Axion*, the Sons of *Phegeus*, which occasion'd a suspicion that their Sister *Arfinoe* had set them on to commit that Fact, to punish which crime they carried her to *Tegea*, where they deliver'd her to *Agapenor*. *Amphoterus* and *Acarman*, the Sons of *Alcmaeon*, reveng'd the Death of their Father, by killing *Phegeus* and his Sons; and afterwards going to *Epirus*, they settled a Colony at *Acarmania*. *Eurypides* saith, that *Alcmaeon* had besides a Son and a Daughter, by *Manto* the Daughter of *Tiresias*, the former named *Amphilochus*, and the latter *Tisiphone*: both which were sent to *Creon* King of *Corinth*, whose Queen sold *Tisiphone*, for fear her Husband should marry her; that *Alcmaeon* bought his Daughter ignorantly, and afterwards took home his Son *Amphilochus*, who settled his Residence at *Argos*.

Our Author now returns to *Pelasgus*, whom *Acusilaus* makes the Son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, but according to *Hesiod* was of the Country to which he gave his Name. He had by *Melibæa*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, or as others will have it, by the Nymph *Cyllene*, a Son named *Lycaon*, who was King of the *Arcadians*, and Father of fifty Sons, whose Names our Author recites: they proved wicked and impious Wretches, and perish'd all of them with their Father, except *Nyctimnus* the youngest. Some say, that *Lycaon* had also a Daughter named *Callisto*, which *Hesiod* ranks amongst the number of the Nymphs, and *Asius* says, she was married to *Nycteus*; and *Pherecydes* believes her to be the Daughter of *Ceteus*. The fabulous Story relates, that *Jupiter* enjoying her, transform'd her into a Bear, and that *Juno* perswaded *Diana* to kill her with her Arrows: others say, that *Diana*, to whom this Virgin was dedicated, punish'd her with Death, for the Violation of her Chastity. 'Tis also related, that

that *Jupiter* committed the Education of his Son to *Maia* in *Arcadia*, and call'd him *Arcades*. This *Arcades* had by *Leaneira* Daughter of *Amycla*, or *Meganira*, Daughter of *Crocon*, or according to *Eumelus*, by the Nymph *Chrysopea*, *Elatus* and *Aphidas*; which divided that Country betwixt them; in such a manner that *Elatus* had yet the supreme Sovereignty over it: He had by *Laodice*, Daughter of *Cinyas*, *Stymphalus* and *Pereus*. *Aphidas* had *Aleus* and a Daughter named *Sthenebæa*, who married *Proetus*. To *Aleus* and *Næra* Daughter of *Pereus*, were born a Daughter named *Auge*, and two Sons, *Cepheus* and *Lycurgus*. *Auge* impregnated by *Hercules*, was deliver'd of a Daughter, which she hid in the Grove sacred to *Pallas*, whose Priestess she was. Her Father having discover'd the Infant, gave it to *Nauplius* to kill it, and he sold it to *Teutbras* King of *Mysia*, who had by her a Son named *Telephus*, which became the Heir of his Kingdom. From *Lycurgus* and *Cleophile*, or *Eurynome*, proceeded *Ancæus*, *Epochus*, *Amphidamas* and *Idæus*; from *Amphidamas*, *Melanion*, and a Daughter named *Amphimache*, which was married to *Eurysthenes*. *Jasus* had by *Clymene*, Daughter of *Minyas*, *Atalanta*, who was thrown into the Woods by her Father, and there bred up; she proved famous for Hunting and Fighting. *Hesiod* will not allow *Jasus* to be her Father, but makes her the Daughter of *Schæneus*; as *Eurypides* doth of *Mænalus*, and says, she was married to *Hippomenus*, tho' the common Opinion makes her Husband to be *Melanion*. She had a Son named *Parthenopæus*, which was one of the Captains engag'd in the *Theban* War. To *Atlas* and *Pleione*, Daughter of *Oceanus*, were born on the Mountain of *Cyllene* in *Arcadia*, 7 Daughters, which were called the *Pleiades*, whose Names were: *Alcyone*, *Merope*, *Celæno*, *Electra*, *Sterope*, *Taygete* and *Maia*. *Oenomans* married *Sterope*,



rope, and *Sisyphus*, *Merope*. *Celæno* had *Lycus* by *Neptune*, whom the God his Father sent to inhabit the fortunate Islands. *Alcyone* had also a Daughter by *Neptune* named *Atthisa*, who had a Daughter by *Apollo*, named *Eleuther*, and two Sons, *Hyreus* and *Hyperenor*. To *Hyreus* and the Nymph *Clonia* were born *Nycteus* and *Lycus*. *Nycteus* had by *Polyxo*, *Antiope*, who by *Jupiter* had *Zetus* and *Amphion*. The other *Atlantidæ* had also Children by *Jupiter*. The Poets have made *Mercury* the Son of *Maia*, and embellish'd his Story with Crowds of ingenious Fictions, which we forbear to recite here. 'Tis also related that *Jupiter* had by *Taygete*, *Lacedæmon*, who gave his Name to the Country of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Lacedæmon* had by *Sparte* Daughter of *Eurotas*, who was the Son of *Leleges*, a Native of that Country, and *Cleobarea* one of the *Naiades Nymphæ*, *Amyclas*, and *Eurydice*, who was the Wife of *Licrius*. The Sons of *Amyclas* and *Diomedes*, Daughter of *Lapitha*, were *Cynortes* and *Hyacinthus*. The Fiction makes *Apollo* violently in love with *Hyacinthus*, and accidentally kill him by a Blow of a Quoit. *Perieres* the Son of *Cynortes*, married *Gorgophone* Daughter of *Perseus*, as *Stesichorus* says: he had by her *Tindareus*, *Icarus*, *Aphareus*, and *Leucippus*. *Aphareus* had by *Arene* the Daughter of *Oebalus*, *Lynceus*, famous for his clear sight, *Idas* and *Pisus*. To *Leucippus* and *Philodice* Daughter of *Inachus*, were born two Daughters, *Ilaira* and *Phæbe*, who were stolen by *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Sons of *Dioscorus*, that is, *Jupiter*. According to some, they had also a third Daughter named *Arsinoe*, who was the Mother of *Æsculapius*, tho' others make him the Son of *Coronis*. There are some Authors which will have *Aphareus* and *Leucippus* to be Sons of *Perieres* the Son of *Æolus*: that *Cynortes* had a Son named *Perieres*; and from him came *Oebalus*; and that from him proceeded *Tyndareus*, *Hippocoon*, and *Icarion*. The Sons of

I Hippocoon,

*Hippocoon* were, *Dorycleus*, *Scaeus*, *Emarsphorus*, *Eutyches*, *Bucolus*, *Lycn*, *Tebrus*, *Hippotbous*, *Eurytus*, *Hippocorystes*, *Alcinus*, and *Alcon*. *Hippocoon* drove *Icarion* and *Tyndareus* from *Lacedæmon*, and they retired to *Thestius* King of *Ætolia*, and assisted him in his Wars against his Neighbours. *Tyndareus* married *Leda*, the Daughter of that Prince. When *Hercules* had kill'd *Hippocoon* and his Children, *Icarion* and *Tyndareus* return'd into their Country, of which the last was declared King. To *Icarion* and the Nymph *Pericæa* were born five Sons : *Thoas*, *Damasippus*, *Imeusimus*, *Ælites*, *Perilaus*, and one Daughter, *Penelope*, who was married to *Ulysses*. *Tyndareus* had by *Leda*, *Timandra* who was married to *Ecbemus* ; *Clytemnestra*, whom *Agamemnon* married ; and *Philonoe*, whom *Diana* is said to have rendred Immortal. *Leda* had also *Pollux* and *Helena*, suppos'd to be begotten by *Jupiter*, and *Castor* by *Tyndareus* ; our Author does not mention *Clytemnestra* here. He observes that some Writers will have *Helena* to be the Daughter of *Nemesis* and *Jupiter* ; and that *Nemesis* flying the Caresses of the Thunderer, was transform'd into a Goose : that *Jupiter* metamorphos'd into a Swan, enjoy'd her, from which conjunction proceeded an Egg, which was carried to *Leda*, and from whence *Helena* was produc'd ; and that she educated her as her Daughter. After which *Helena* was stolen by *Theseus*, who carried her to *Athens*. *Castor* and *Pollux* having rais'd an Army against the *Athenians* retook *Helena* in the absence of *Theseus*, and brought off with them Captive *Æthra* the Mother of *Theseus*. All the Princes of Greece now came to *Sparta* to make their Addresses to *Helena*. The Names of these Rival Pretenders to her Affections were : *Ulysses* the Son of *Laertes* ; *Diomedes* the Son of *Tydeus* ; *Antilochus* the Son of *Nestor* ; *Agapenor* the Son of *Ancaus* ; *Sthenelus* the Son of *Capaneus* ; *Amphilochus* the Son

of *Cteatus* ; *Thalpius* Son of *Eurytus* ; *Meges* Son of *Phyleus* ; *Amphilochus* Son of *Amphiaraus* ; *Mnestheus*, Son of *Peteus* ; *Schedius*, Son of *Epistrophus* ; *Polyxenus*, Son of *Agasthenes* ; *Peneleus*, Son of *Leitus*, *Ajax* Son of *Oileus* ; *Ascalaphus* and *Salmenus*, Sons of *Mars* ; *Elephenor*, Son of *Chalcodon* ; *Eumelus*, Son of *Admetus* ; *Polypoetes*, Son of *Pirithous* ; *Leonteus*, Son of *Coronus* ; *Podalirius* and *Machaon*, Sons of *Æsculapius* ; *Philoctetes*, Son of *Pæan* ; *Eurypulus*, Son of *Euæmon* ; *Protesilaus*, Son of *Iphiclus* ; *Menelaus*, Son of *Atreus* ; *Ajax* and *Teucer*, Sons of *Telamon* ; and *Patroclus*, the Son of *Menætiüs*. *Tyndareus*, very much surpriz'd at the sight of so many concurrent Pretenders to his Daughter, was afraid if he bestow'd her on any one, that the rest might raise a Tumult : but *Ulysses* engag'd to extricate him out of this Perplexity, on condition that he would assist him in the obtaining *Penelope* for his Wife ; which *Tyndareus* promising, *Ulysses* advis'd him to oblige every one of these Rivals to take a Solemn Oath in private, that when he should have given his Daughter to one of them, they should join with him which he should have made the happy Man, and defend him against any which might dispute his Right to her. This done, *Tyndareus* declar'd in favour of *Menelaus*, and desired *Icarius* to bestow his Daughter *Penelope* on *Ulysses*. *Menelaus* had by *Helena*, his Daughter *Hermione* ; by *Dule Pieris* an *Ætolean* Lady, *Nicostratus* ; (also according to *Acusilaus*) by *Teridæe*, *Megapenthes* ; and by the Nymph *Gnosia*, *Xenodamus*. *Castor* the Son of *Lea'da*, was a great Soldier, and became famous for Wrestling. His Brother *Pollux* and he, stole from *Messena*, the two Daughters of *Leucippus*, *Phæbe* and *Isaira*. The former had by *Pollux* *Mnesileus* ; and *Castor* by *Isaira* *Anogon*. *Castor* and *Pollux* associating with *Idas* and *Lynceus*, Sons of *Aphareus* seiz'd and drove away with them the *Arcadian* Kine, and



referr'd the Division of their Prey to *Idas*, who kept them all for himself, and with his Brother, carried them to *Messena*. *Castor* and *Pollux*, lev'd Forces to do themselves Right against this Injustice; they went to the Country of *Messina*, seized all the Flocks there, and plac'd themselves in ambush under some Oaks. *Lynceus* discerning *Castor*, shew'd him to his Brother *Idas*, who kill'd him ; but *Pollux* pursuing them kill'd *Lynceus*, and running after *Idas* receiv'd a Blow with a Stone, with which he was stunn'd. The Fable adds, that *Jupiter* struck *Idas* dead with Thunder ; that he took *Pollux* up to Heaven, and afterwards granted to him and his Brother *Castor*, that they should by turns be in the Heavens and amongst the Dead. These two Brothers being out of the World, *Tyndareus* inviting *Menelaus* to *Sparta*, gave him his Kingdom. *Electra*, the Daughter of *Atlas* and *Jupiter*, had two Sons, *Iasion* and *Dardanus*. The former of which being passionately in Love with *Ceres*, and attempting to ravish her, was struck dead by a Clap of Thunder. *Dardanus* extremely afflicted at the Death of his Brother, quitting *Samothrace*, retir'd to the opposite Continent, where *Teucer* reign'd, and the People deriving their Name from him were call'd *Tenari*, or *Teucrians*. That Prince receiv'd him very graciously, bestow'd on him part of his Kingdom, with *Batea* his Daughter in Marriage. After which *Dardanus* built in that Country a City, to which he gave his own Name, and after the Death of *Teucer*, call'd the whole Country *Dardania*. He had two Sons, *Ilus* and *Erichthonius*. The former died without Issue ; and *Erichthonius* the sole Heir of the Kingdom, had by *Astyoche* the Daughter of *Simoi*, a Son named *Troas*, who coming to the Crown, gave his Name to the Country, and married *Callirrhoe* Daughter of *Scamander*, by whom he had a Daughter nam'd *Cleopatra*.

*patra*, and three Sons ; *Ilus*, *Assaracus*, and *Ganymedes*. The last according to fabulous Story, was taken up into Heaven by *Jupiter*. *Assaracus* had a Son named *Capys*, to whom, by *Themis* the Daughter of *Ilus*, was born *Anchises*, who is said to have had by *Venus*, *Aeneas* and *Lyrus*, the last of which died without Issue. *Ilus* coming to *Phrygia*, prov'd victorious in the Games, and built the City of *Ilium* or *Ilium*. He married *Eurydice* the Daughter of *Adrastus*, by whom he had *Laomedon* ; others say that he espoused *Placia* Daughter of *Atreus*, or the Daughter of *Leucippus*. The Sons of *Laomedon* were *Tithonus*, *Lampon*, *Clytius*, *Iceaon*, and *Podarces* ; and his Daughters, *Hesione*, *Cilla* and *Astyoche*. 'Tis storied, that *Tithonus* being passionately belov'd by *Aurora*, was stolen by her, and carried into *Ethiopia*, as also that she had by him, *Emation* and *Memnon*. *Troy* being taken by *Hercules*, as we have already said, *Podarces*, surnam'd *Priamus*, or *Priam*, was its King. His first Wife was *Arisba*, Daughter of *Merops*, by whom he had a Son named *Esacus*, who died of grief for the Death of his Wife. *Priam* giving his Wife *Arisba* in Marriage to *Hyrtaous*, married *Hecuba* the Wife of *Dymas*, or as others will have it, of *Cisseus* ; *Hector* was the first Child which he had by her ; and when she was ready to bring forth the second, she dream't that she was deliver'd of a lighted Torch, which kindled such a Fire as burnt down the whole City of *Troy* : having told her Dream to *Priam*, he sent to call his Son *Esachus*, who was skill'd in the Interpretation of Dreams ; who told his Father that the Infant which should be born of *Hecuba*, should be the Cause of the ruin of his Country. *Priam* to avoid that fatal Misfortune, gave his Son to one of his Courtiers named *Archelaus*, with orders to expose him on Mount *Ida*, without any Subsistence, to the Injuries of the Weather : but he instead of execu-

ting his Master's commands, brought him up as his own Son, and gave him the name of *Paris*. Being grown up, and very strong and robust, and also repulsing the Incursions of several Robbers, he was call'd *Alexander*; and it was not very long before it was known who he was. After the Birth of *Paris*, *Hecuba* had four Daughters, *Creusa*, *Ladice*, *Polyxena*, and *Cassandra*; and several Sons, whose Names were: *Deiphobus*, *Helenus*, *Pammon*, *Polites*, *Antiphus*, *Hipponous*, *Polydorus*, and *Troilus*. *Priam* had also several Children by other Wives. *Hector* married *Andromache*, the Daughter of *Eetion*, as *Paris* did *Oenone*, who predicted what should happen to him if he went to *Helena's* Country. *Ægina* Daughter of *Asopus*, coming to the Isle called by her Name, had a Son named *Eachus*, who married *Endeis* Daughter of *Chiron*, by whom he had two Sons, *Peleus* and *Telamon*, tho' *Pherecydes* saith, that *Peleus* was the Son of *Æteus*, or *Acteus*, and only Friend to *Telamon*. He had also a Son named *Phocus* by *Psamathe* Daughter of *Nereus*. This *Eachus* was a very Pious Man, and is said by his Prayers to have deliver'd *Greece* from a Famine, inflicted on it as a Punishment of *Peleus's* killing *Stymphalus* the *Arcadian* King by Treachery. *Peleus* and *Telamon* having conspir'd against their Brother *Phocus*, *Telamon* slew him with a Quoit, and hid his Body in a Wood by the assistance of his Brother *Peleus*. But the Murder being discover'd, they were banish'd *Ægina* by *Æacus*. *Telamon* went to *Salamis* to *Cybreus* Son of *Neptune* and *Salamine*, who at his Death left him his Kingdom. He married *Peribæa*, Daughter of *Alcathous* Son of *Pelops*, by whom he had *Ajax*, who going with *Hercules* to *Troy*, stole *Hesione* Daughter of *Laomedon*, by whom he had *Teucer*. *Peleus* retir'd to *Phthia* to *Eurytion* the Son of *Acton*, who by Lustration expiated his Crime, and gave him with his Daughter *Antigone* in Marriage,



riage, the third part of his Realm. He had by her a Daughter named *Polydora*, whom he married to *Borus*, Son of *Perieres*, by whom she had *Mnestheus*. *Peleus* married also *Thetis* Daughter of *Nereus*, by whom he had *Achilles*, and with the assistance of *Jason*, *Caster* and *Pollux*, took *Jolcos* by Storm, and kill'd *Astydamia* the Wife of *Acastus*. *Achilles* when nine Years old, was by his Mother *Thetis*, hidden in the Habit of a Girl, at the Court of *Lycomedis*, in the Isle of *Scyros*, where he had by *Deidamia*, the Kings Daughter, a Son named *Pyrhus*, and afterwards *Neoptolemus*. But *Ulysses* having discover'd where *Achilles* was, came thither, and carried him to the *Trojan* War, because it was predicted, that *Troy* could not be taken without him.

Our Author being come down as low as *Achilles*, returns back to the History of *Cecrops* the first King of the *Athenians*, whose Country was first called *Acte*, and to whom he gave the name of *Cecropia*. He married *Agraulos* the Daughter of *Acteus*, and had by her a Son named *Erysichtnon*, who died without any Male Issue; and three Daughters, *Agraulos*, *Herse*, and *Pandolos*. To *Agraulos* and *Mars* was born *Alcioppe*; *Mercury* had by *Herse*, *Cephalus*, who was conveyed into *Syria* by *Aurora*; who had by him *Titbonus*, who is said to have had a Son named *Phaethon*; whose Son *Astynous* was the Father of *Sandocus*, who going from *Syria* to *Cilicia*, built the City of *Celenderis*, and having married *Thanace*, Daughter of *Megessar*, had by her *Cinyras* King of the *Assyrians*, who going to *Cyprus* with a Colony, built *Paphos*, and marrying *Metherme* the Daughter of *Pygmalion*, King of the *Cyprians*, had by her *Oxyporus*, and *Adonis*, besides three Daughters, *Orsedice*, *Laogore*, and *Bræsia*, who were all married to Strangers, and died in *Egypt*. *Adonis* was kill'd whilst very Young by a Boar. *Hesiod* will have

him to be the Son of *Phœnix* and *Alphesibæa*; and *Panyasis* of *Thos* King of the *Assyrians*, who had a Daughter named *Myrrha*. *Adonis* is famous in fabulous Story.

After the Death of *Cecrops*, *Cranæus*, (in whose time *Deucalion's* Flood is said to have happened,) having married *Pedias* the Daughter of *Menes* of *Lacedæmon*, had by her three Daughters, *Cranæe*, *Cranæchme*, and *Atthis*, who Dying a Virgin, *Cranæus* gave her Name to the Country of *Attica*. Which he being afterwards expell'd, *Amphiçtyon* reign'd in his stead; some Writers say that he was the Son of *Deucalion*; others, of a Man of that Country. After a Reign of twelve Years, he was also driven out of the Country by *Eriçthionius*: who *Hephæstus* makes to be a Son of *Cranæe* Daughter of *Atthis*; but fabulous Story will have him the Son of *Vulcan* and *Pallas*, and relates his Birth as accompanied with extraordinary Circumstances. *Eriçthionius* having beaten out *Amphiçtyon*, was declar'd King of *Athens*; he placed the Effigies of *Minerva* in the Citadel, and instituted the Festival called the *Panathenææ*: he married the *Naiade* Nymph *Pasithea*, by whom he had *Pandion*, who succeeded him, and in whose Reign *Ceres* and *Bacchus* came to *Athens*. *Pandion* also married *Zeuxippe* his Mother's Sister, by whom he had two Daughters, *Procne* and *Philomela*, and two Twin-Sons, *Ereçtheus* and *Butes*. Being engag'd in a War with *Labdacus* on account of the Boundaries of their respective Territories, he made an Alliance with *Tereus*, the Son of *Mars*, and prevail'd on him to come from *Thrace*. By his Assistance, his War was crown'd with Success, and he gave him his Daughter *Procne* in Marriage, by whom *Tereus* had a Son named *Itys*: he also violated the Chastity of his Sister-in-law *Philomela*, whose Tongue he cut out: But she yet discover'd her miserable Condition to her Sister *Procne*,  
by

by a Letter wrought in Embroidery. Who incens'd to the highest degree, kill'd her Son *Itys*, roasted the Members of his Body, serv'd them up to *Tereus*, and fled with her Sister. *Tereus* furiously pursu'd them with an Axe in his Hand; but they escap'd to *Daulia*, a City of *Phocis*, where the Fable says, that *Procne* was transform'd to a Nightingal, and *Philomela* to a Swallow, as our Author and some others with him say, tho' the common Opinion is, that *Philomela* was chang'd to a Nightingal, *Procne* to a Swallow, and *Tereus* to a Cuckoe.

*Pandion* Dying, his Children divided his Estate amongst them; the Kingdom fell to *Erichtheus*, and *Butes* the Son of *Erichthonius* had the Priesthood of *Minerva* and *Neptune*. *Erichtheus* married *Praxithea* Daughter of *Phrasimus*, and *Diogenea*, Daughter of *Cephisus*, by whom he had *Cecrops*, *Pandorus*, and *Metion*; and four Daughters, *Procris*, *Creusa*, *Cithonia*, and *Orythia*, who was said to have been ravish'd by *Boreas*. *Cithonia* married *Butes*; *Xuthus*, *Creusa*, and *Cephalus* the Son of *Deioneus*, *Procris*; who yielded her self to the Embraces of *Pteleon*, and being discover'd by *Cephalus*, fled and threw her self into the Arms of *Minos*; after which returning to *Athens*, she was killed at Hunting by her Husband *Cephalus*, who was for that Crime condemn'd by the Judges of the *Areopagus* to a perpetual Exile. *Orythia*, ravish'd as we have already hinted, by *Boreas* (that is, by some Sea-faring Person) as she was passing the River *Ilissus*, had by him *Cleopatra* and *Chion*, two Daughters, and two winged Sons, (that is, good Sailors) *Zetes* and *Calais* who went with *Jason* to *Colchos*, and died in the pursuit of the *Harpies*, or, according to *Acusilaus*, were killed by *Hercules* in the Isle of *Tenes*. *Cleopatra* was married to *Phineus*, who had by her *Plexippus* and *Pandion*: After which he married *Idæa* Daughter of *Dardanus*, who falsly accus'd his Sons  
of



of an Attempt upon her Honour, which the too credulous Husband believing, put out their Eyes; but at that time, the *Argonauts* coming thither punish'd *Phineus*. *Chion* had by *Neptune*, *Eumolpus*, who his Father transported into *Ethiopia*, and recommended his Education to the Care of *Benthesicyme* and *Amphitrite* his Daughter. When this Son was grown up he married the Daughter of *Benthesicyme*, and also attempted the Violation of her Sister, for which he was banish'd, and fled with his Son *Ismarus* to *Tegyrius* King of *Thrace*, who married his Daughter to *Ismarus*. But *Eumolpus* having laid Treacherous Ambushes for *Tegyrius*, upon their discovery fled to the *Eleusinians*. Being recall'd after the Death of his Son, he return'd to *Thrace*, and by a Contract made with him obtain'd his Kingdom. After which a War breaking out betwixt the *Athenians* and the *Eleusinians*; he came with a great Army of *Thracians* to the assistance of the latter, and was kill'd in the Battle by *Erichtheus*. This Victor was succeeded after his Death by *Cecrops*, his eldest Son, who marrying *Metiadusa* Daughter of *Eupanamus*, had by him *Pandion*, who reign'd for some time with his Brother, and was expell'd in a Revolt by the Sons of *Metion*. He then went to *Megara*, to King *Pylas*, and married his Daughter *Pelia*, which gain'd him that Kingdom; for *Pylas* gave it him on condition that he kill'd his Uncle *Bias*, which done, he himself retir'd into *Peloponnesus*, and built the City of *Pylus*. In the Interim, to *Pandion* King of *Megara*, were born *Egeus*, *Pallas*, *Nisus* and *Lycus*. Some make *Egeus* the Son of *Scyrius*, and himself a supposititious Son of *Pandion*. After whose Death, his Sons leading an Army to *Athens*, drove out the *Metionidae*, and divided the Realm into four Parts; but the Sovereignty was vested in *Egeus*. That Prince married two Wives, and having no Children,

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consulted the Oracle to know the reason of it ; and in his return he went thro' *Træzen*, where he was well receiv'd by *Pittheus* the Son of *Pelops*, who after having drank him up to pitch, gave him his Daughter, whom he impregnated, and return'd to *Athens* to the *Panathenæan* Games, in which *Androgeus* the Son of *Minos*, was victorious. That young Prince was killed either by a *Bull*, or two Wrestlers. The News of which reaching *Minos* at *Paros*, where he was sacrificing to the Graces, he threw his Crown to the Ground, and commanded all the Flutes to leave off, notwithstanding which he finish'd the Sacrifice ; whence it is that from that time, forwards, no Crowns were wore, nor Flutes used in the Sacrifices to the Graces at *Paros*. Some time after *Minos* who was very potent at Sea having fitted out a Fleet, came to attack *Athens*, and destroy'd *Megara*, in the Reign of *Nisus* the Son of *Pandion*. He also kill'd *Megareus* the Son of *Hippomenes*, who came from *Onchestus* to the assistance of *Nisus*, who also perish'd by the Treason of his Daughter *Scylla*, who being passionately in Love with *Minos*, (as the Fable tells us) cut off her Father's purple Hairs which rendred him invincible : which was no sooner done, than he died ; *Minos* then became Master of *Megara*, and caused *Scylla* to be thrown into the Sea. The *Athenians* afflicted by War, Plague and Famine, sent Ambassadors to *Minos*, offering to submit to what Punishment he pleas'd to inflict on them. *Minos* appointed them to send seven Youths and as many Virgins annually to be devoured by the *Minotaur*, which was perform'd, till *Theseus* the Son of *Æthra* and *Egeus*, being grown up, came to *Athens*. This young Man in his way thither, met several Robbers which he kill'd, particularly *Periphetes* at *Epidaurus*, who kill'd the Passengers with a Club, and *Sinis* the Son of *Polypeymon*, and *Sylea* Daughter of *Corin-*

*Corinthus*, who stopped up the Passage of the *Isthmus*. Here ends the History of *Apollodorus*; some of which is lost; for he continued it to the Travels of *Ulysses* after the taking of *Troy*, relating before in what manner *Theseus* kill'd the *Minotaur*, and deliver'd his Country from the cruel Tributes imposed on them by *Minos*.

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## S E C T. IX.

*An Abridgment of the History of the Time preceding the Trojan War, extracted from the five first Books of Diodorus Siculus, i. e. the Sicilian.*

*the History of Diodorus of Sicily to the Trojan War.*  
**D**IODORUS of Sicily, who liv'd in the times of *Julius Cæsar* and *Augustus*, in the five first Books of his *Historical Bibliothegue*, collected the History of the Ages before the *Trojan War*. Tho' this Historian is full of Fables, he yet endeavour'd as much as was possible to distinguish what may probably be true, from what is entirely fabulous: which perhaps drew that Character of him from *Pliny*, who saith of *Diodorus*, that he was the first *Greek* Historian that left off the relation of Fabulous Stories. *Primus Græcorum desinit nugari.*

The Heathens were ignorant of the Original of Mankind; and *Diodorus* observes that the Naturalists and Historians were divided into two Opinions on that head: one sort believing the World Eternal, held that there had been a Succession of Mankind, from all Eternity, and that it was impossible for any Retrospection to reach the beginning of their Generation: on the other side, the  
 second



second Sort being firmly perswaded that the World had a beginning, affirmed, the Race of Mankind had a time of beginning. Founding on the supposition that the last Hypothesis is true ; he thus describes the Formation of the World.

In the Beginning all Natures being without Form, and confusedly mix'd : the *Cælestial* and *Terrestrial* Matter was intermix'd : but these Bodies being separated, the World was cast into the order in which it now is. The Air was in agitation, the Igneous Matter was rais'd by its Levity, to the highest Places, and form'd the Sun and Stars : the Terrestrial Matter mix'd with the Humid, was by its Ponderosity sunk to the lowest Place of the Universe ; and the most Humid Parts being by its motion separated from the Terrestrial, form'd the Sea ; whilst the most Solid became a muddy Earth, which the Sun dried, by attracting the moistest parts of it to several places on its Superficies : the same Heat fructified the Humid Matter, and caus'd the Seminal Powers shut up in the Humid Bodies to exert themselves : The Humidity of the Air makes them shoot out in the Night time, and the Sun consolidates them ; these *Fætus* being come to a mature Size, pierce the Membranes which envelope them ; and expose to our view the vast variety of Animals. Those endued with the largest quantity of Heat fly in the Air, the most Humid retire to the Waters, and the most Terrestrial remain on the Earth, which being dry'd by the Heat of the Sun ; cannot produce any Animals of a new Species. They then began to generate by the commixture of the two Sexes. This Formation of Animals carrying no probability along with it. *Diodorus* endeavours to render it feasible, by urging the instance of the infinite number of Rats produc'd by the heating, by the Rays of the Sun, the Mud which the *Nile* leaves in the Province of  
*Thebais*

*Thebais* in *Egypt*, at its departure from thence.

After having describ'd the Formation of the World, speaking of the first Men; he supposes them produc'd like other Animals, which is a ridiculous Absurdity. Nor doth his Opinion concerning their Estate and Condition, carry with it any more Probability. He believes that they liv'd like Beasts; that they fed on Grass, and eat the Fruits of the Trees; that being attack'd by the Beasts, they assembled together to defend themselves; and that by slow degrees they learn'd to speak by expressing several things by Signs, whilst they pronounc'd several articulate Sounds. That these first Societies of Men were the Original of all Nations: that before they hit on the profitable and necessary Inventions for their support, they pass'd a painful Life, without either Cloaths, Houses, the use of Fire, or the Prudence to lay up the Fruits of the Earth for their sustenance in Winter-time; but that by little and little, Experience taught them to shelter themselves in Caves, and secure, in Repositories, that part of the Produce of the Earth which could be kept without decaying: they discover'd the use of Fire, and hit on several Inventions, which were useful to Humane Life: so that at last, Use, the great Master, with the assistance of Fingers, Speech, and the Capacities of the Mind, rendred them skilful and industrious in all sorts of Arts.

*Diodorus* owns that he doth not know who were the first Kings, and that he gives no manner of Credit to those who pretend to affirm any thing positively concerning them: That it is utterly improbable that the Invention of Things was coæval with the Institution of Kings; but that if it shou'd be so, we could not yet know any thing concerning the first Times, because no Historians lived till a long time after: That not only the *Greeks*,  
but

but several of the *Barbarians* contested amongst themselves the Antiquity of each *Nation*: That they pretended to be born in the Country which they inhabited, and to have invented the Arts necessary to human Life, not failing withal to boast their having for several Ages the History of what pass'd amongst them. *Diodorus* doth not undertake to determine positively concerning the Antiquity of each Nation, nor to decide which are the most antient, or how many Years they are elder than any other; but only to collect what hath been said concerning their Antiquity, and what hath pass'd in their Countries in former Ages. He treats in the first place of the *Barbarians*, not that he believes them antienter than the *Greeks*, as *Ephorus* affirms; but by reason that being to write the History of the *Greeks*, he thinks it more proper that their Antiquities should immediately precede that Work, than to interrupt the Thread of their History by the Antiquities of other Nations.

He begins with *Egypt*, which he believes to be the first Country which was inhabited by Men, because of the benign Temperature of the Air, and the Fertility of the Soil. These first Men looking up to Heaven, imagin'd that the Sun and Moon were two Deities, and worship'd them under the Names of *Osiris* and *Isis*. They consider'd the *Earth* as their Mother, and gave the Name of *Jupiter* to the Spirit of Life diffus'd thro' the Universe; as they did that of *Vulcan* to Fire; and call'd the Air *Minerva*; the humid Parts or the Waters, were comprehended in the Word *Ocean*, or that of *Nile*. These are the five Gods which according to the *Egyptians*, range thro' the World in various Shapes, because in effect they are the Principles of all things. Besides these *Cælestial* Deities, they also admitted several *Terrestrial* Divinities, which tho' naturally mortal, became immortal for the  
good



good Deeds which they had done to Men. Most of these Gods, according to their Report, were Kings of *Egypt*, and some of them were called by the same Names in common with the Gods, as the *Sun*, *Saturn*, *Rhea*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Vulcan*, *Vesta* and *Mercury*. The *Sun* was their first King according to some; but others will have it to be *Vulcan*, who was also the first Invention of Fire. *Saturn* reign'd after him, and marrying his Sister *Rhea*, had by her *Osiris* and *Isis*, or according to others *Jupiter* and *Juno*; to whom were born the five Gods, *Osiris*, *Isis*, *Typhon*, *Apollo*, and *Venus*. *Osiris*, which is the same with *Bacchus*, married *Isis*, or *Ceres*, and procured great Advantages to human Societies, by the Invention of Agriculture. He is also believ'd to have built the City of *Thebes* with the hundred Gates in the Province of *Thebais*, which was call'd *Diospolis*, that is, the City of *Jupiter*. Yet the *Egyptians* themselves are not agreed who was the Founder of that City. The *Egyptians* render'd a particular Honour to *Hermes* or *Mercury*, to whom they attributed an infinite number of Arts profitable to human Life; some of which were those of Letters, Sacrifices, and Harmony, the Science of the Stars, the Lute, and the Lyre. He was Secretary to *Osiris* in Sacred Things; and 'twas he, according to the *Egyptians*, and not *Minerva*, as the *Greeks* pretend, that first cultivated Olive-Trees. *Osiris* left him as Counsellor to his Wife *Isis*, and left the Command of *Egypt* to *Hercules*, with that of the Maritime Countries; and that of *Aethiopia* and *Libya* to *Antæus*. Having thus provided for the Government of his Dominions, he went with *Apollo*, *Anubis*, *Macedæ*, and *Pan* into *Ethiopia*, carrying with him a great number of Men which he had levied to plant that Country, build Cities there, and establish Governors. During his absence, the *Nile* breaking its Banks, overflow'd all *Egypt*; and *Prometheus*, Governor of that Country, had died with

with Grief. if *Hercules* had not found out a way to dam up the Passages by which that River overflow'd, whence proceeded the Fable, that *Hercules* kill'd the *Eagle* which gnaw'd *Prometheus's* Heart : for that River which was at first called the *Ocean*, had the Name of the *Eagle* during the time of its Inundation ; and was afterwards called *Egypt* from the name of a King ; and at last the *Nile*, from *Nileus*, the name of another King. *Osiris* having pass'd thro' *Arabia*, went to the *Indies*, and from thence return'd thro' *Asia*, and pass'd into *Europe* by the *Hellespont*, and in *Thrace*, kill'd *Lycurgus*, King of the *Barbarians*, who oppos'd his passage. He left *Macedo* in that Country which was afterwards call'd by that Name, and gave *Attica* to *Triptolemus* to cultivate. After his Peregrinations thro' the whole World, he return'd to *Egypt* laden with immense Riches. 'Tis said that he was murder'd by his Brother *Typhon*, who attempted to make himself King, but was defeated by *Isis* the Wife of *Osiris*, who became Queen of *Egypt*. The *Egyptians* count above ten Thousand Years, and some of them twenty three Thousand Years from *Isis* to *Alexander*, which some of them also make twenty three Thousand Years after the *Sun's* Reign. *Hercules*, *Cadmus*, and *Orpheus* came from *Egypt* into *Greece*, and all the Heroes of the *Egyptians*, are of a much elder date than these of the *Greeks*, who have adopted those of the others. The last of the *Egyptian* Gods, was *Horus* the Son of *Isis*. The first Governours of *Athens*, if we search the *Egyptian* History, will be found to be *Egyptians* ; and if we may believe that History, the *Egyptians* have yet Colonies in most Countries. *Diodorus* then geographically describes *Egypt*, and recites at large the different Opinions of both Philosophers and Historians concerning the Encrease of the *Nile*.

The Second Part of our Author's first Book, is a Continuation of the *Egyptian* History, according to their Chronicles. The Gods and Heroes reign'd in *Egypt* eighteen thousand, and the Men fifteen thousand Years, which Term expir'd in the 80th *Olympiad*. Amongst these Kings there were several Natives of that Country, and some born in *Ethiopia*, *Persia* and *Macedonia*. The four *Ethiopian* Kings reign'd not successively but at different times, in all for the space of 36 Years. The *Persians* were Masters of *Egypt* from the time it was subdu'd by *Cambyses*, during the space of 135 Years; and the *Macedonians* govern'd that Kingdom for 200 Years. The number of the Kings which were Natives of the Country was 470, and of their Queen's five.

*Menas* was the first King of *Egypt* which reign'd after the Gods, and his Descendants, to the number of 52, are said to have reign'd fourteen hundred Years.

*Busiris* succeeded, and was follow'd by eight Kings of his Posterity, the last of which of the same Name with himself, built the City of the Sun or *Thebes*, reported to have an hundred Gates; tho' some tell us, that these Gates were not those of the City, but those of the Temples which were very magnificent in this City, one of which was thirteen *Stadia* in circuit, forty five Cubits high, and its Walls were twenty-four feet thick. These Temples were fill'd with precious Ornaments, and fine Statues. There was also in this City a Library with this Inscription; *The Store-house of Remedies for the Mind*. The Inhabitants of this City boasted themselves the most Antient of Mortals, and of being the first Inventers of Philosophy, and the more exact Astronomy. They regulated the Months by the Course of the Sun, allowing to each of them 30 Days, adding five Intercalary Days



Days at the end of the twelve Months, which made out their Year. They exactly observ'd the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. The City of *Memphis* built by King *Uchoreus* in the *Delta*, the most commodious Situation in all *Egypt*, was 150 *Stadia* in circuit, and environ'd by the *Nile*. This Place very much prejudic'd *Thebes*, and *Memphis* not less splendid, became the Residence of the Kings. *Myris*, who, according to the Memoirs *Diodorus* had, reign'd twelve Ages after the Foundation of this City, is said to have digg'd a prodigious large Lake above it. Seven Ages after him reign'd *Sisoothis*, or *Sesostris*, who in great Actions surpass'd all the Kings of *Egypt* before him. His Father caus'd him to be bred up with all the *Egyptian* Children, which were born on the same Day with him, to all whom he commanded should be taught the same Exercises, to endear him to them, and qualifie them to serve him. *Sesostris* was yet very young when he was sent with his Companions to *Arabia*, where he tam'd the barbarous Inhabitants. He afterwards subjected a great part of *Libya*. But when he succeeded his Father, exalted with what he had done, he projected a Design of reducing all the People of the Earth to an Obedience to his Power. Having then levied a great Army, he began with the *Ethiopians*, which were on the South of his Territories, and oblig'd them to pay him Tribute. He fitted out a Fleet on the *Red Sea* of four hundred Sail, with which he master'd all the Isles and the Coasts of all the Country about. He march'd himself by Land into *Asia*, and entirely conquer'd it; for he did not only render himself Master of the Provinces which *Alexander* conquer'd after him; but also of several others where that Prince never came. *Sesostris* pass'd the *Ganges*, and march'd thro' the whole Province of *India* to the *Ocean*. He subdu'd the *Scythians* as far as the *Tanais*, which se-

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parated

parated *Asia* from *Europe* ; and 'tis said that some *Egyptians*, which remain'd at the *Palus Maëotis* founded the Nation of the *Colchi* : to prove which 'tis alledg'd, that they circumcis'd themselves as the *Egyptians* did. To be short, he subjected all *Asia*, and part of the Isles called the *Cyclades* to his Domination. Passing into *Europe*, where he was in danger of losing his Army for want of Victuals he was forced to bound his Conquests with *Thrace* and return'd at the expiration of nine Years into *Egypt*, which he enrich'd with his Spoils, and the Tribute which all the Nations paid him. He there built new Cities, and adorn'd the 'antient lofty Buildings. Having lost his Sight, he voluntarily put an end to his Life, after having reign'd thirty three Years. His Son which bore the same Name, did nothing memorable, any more than his Successors down to *Ammes* ; who tyrannising over his Subjects, was vanquish'd by *Actisanes* King of *Ethiopia*, who joyn'd *Egypt* to his own Kingdom. That Prince having caus'd all the Robbers of the Country to be seiz'd, commanded their Noses to be cut off, and banish'd them to the Desert, on the Confines of *Egypt* and *Syria*, where he built them a City call'd *Rhinocurus*. After his Death the *Egyptians* recovering their Liberty, chose for their King *Mendes*, whom others call *Marus*, who built a Sepulchre in the shape of a Labyrinth ; in imitation of which, 'tis affirm'd, *Dædalus* built that at *Crete* ; which last was not standing in *Diodorus's* time, whilst that of *Egypt* remain'd then entire. After the Death of this King, *Egypt* was without any Magistrates during the space of five Ages of Man, at the expiration of which the *Greeks* elected *Cetes*, which the *Egyptians* call *Proteus*, their King, who reign'd at the time of the *Trojan War*. What the *Greeks* tell us of him, that he assumed all sorts of Shapes, and that he transform'd himself into all sorts

sorts of Animals, Trees and Fire, &c. proceeds only from the Custom of the Kings of *Egypt* of adorning their Heads with Symbols, which represented sometimes Lyons, sometimes Bulls, other times Dragons, Trees or Fires, &c.

*Remphis* who succeeded his Father *Proteus*, solely employ'd his Reign in amassing great Treasures. After him for the space of seven Ages of Men, reign'd several lazie, voluptuous Princes, who did nothing worthy of Remembrance, except only *Nileus*, who gave his Name to the River *Nile*, and dug Canals and Ditches to distribute its Waters. The eighth King named *Chemmis*, or *Chembes*, born at *Memphis*, reign'd 50 Years, and built the largest of the three *Pyramids*, which are accounted one of the seven greatest Works in the World: they are situate on the side of the Country next *Libya*, about 120 *Stadia* distant from *Memphis*, and 45 from the *Nile*. Each side of the largest is square, its Basis is seven *Plethra* broad, and its Height is six *Plethra*, diminishing by slow degrees from the bottom to the top, where it ends in the breadth of six Cubits.

*Diodorus* observes, that in his time, which was a thousand Years after, or according to others, three thousand four hundred Years after its building, it was yet then entire, without any of its Stones, fallen or broken out.

This King being dead, his Brother *Cephre*, or *Cephires*, or, according to others his Son *Chabryis* succeeded him. This Successor built the second *Pyramid* not unlike the first; but much less. The third was built by the following King named *Mycerinus*, or *Mycherinus*, the Son of him who built the first: Tho' this last is less than the other, it yet surpasses them in the beauty of its Structure, and in its Stone. There are also in this Place other *Pyramids*. The Inhabitants of the Place, and Authors,



thors, are not agreed; with regard to the Name of those who built these Pyramids. The one ascribing them to those Kings which we have just been speaking of, and the others say, that the largest was built by *Sirimæus*, or *Armæus*, the second by *Amæsis*, or *Simmæsis*, and the third by *Inaron*, and some aver that it was the Tomb of *Rhodopis*, Mistress to the Governours of the Provinces who erected this magnificent Structure to deserve her Favours.

*Bucchoris* succeeded the last of these Kings which we have mention'd. He was of a low Stature, but surpass'd the Kings, his Predecessors, in Understanding and Prudence. Long after him *Sabaco*, an *Ethiopian*, reign'd in *Egypt*; he was more Religious and Humane than his Predecessors. He order'd that those who had deserv'd Death, instead of being executed, should be laden with Chains, and employ'd in his Works: by which means he made a great number of Moles, or Banks, and Canals. He quitted his Realm, and return'd into *Ethiopia*. And *Egypt* for the space of two Years labour'd under the Miseries of an *Anarchy*, till the twelve Lords or Commanders took the Government into their Hands, and administred it with great and happy Union for fifteen Years; but one of them named *Psammetichus*, whose part it was to govern the Sea Coasts, amassed such great Riches that the other Kings growing jealous of him, engag'd in a War against him. *Psammetichus* levied Forces in *Arabia*, *Caria* and *Ionia*, and having given Battle to the other Kings, defeated them; some of them being kill'd in the Battle, and the rest retiring into *Libya*, never ventured on any Contest to regain the Kingdom. *Psammetichus*, being thus become King of all *Egypt*, preferr'd Strangers before the Natives; which occasion'd the flight of two hundred Thousand *Egyptians* into *Ethiopia* where

where they settled. This Prince was the first which open'd the Ports of *Egypt* to the *Greeks* by admitting them to trade there.

After four Ages, *Apries* reign'd twenty two Years. He made War by Sea and Land against the *Phœnicians*, and the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Cyprus*, took *Sidon* and other *Phœnician* Towns, obtain'd a Naval Victory, and return'd laden with Spoils. After this having rais'd a number of Troops chosen out of the best of his Subjects, he sent them against *Cyrene* and *Barce*; but most of them perished in this Expedition; and the rest, believing that he sent them on purpose to kill them, revolted. The King sent *Amasis* to reduce them to their Duty: but that General turn'd on their side, and caus'd himself to be elected King.

*Apries* abandon'd by his Subjects, had recourse to the assistance of Mercenaries of which having got together about thirty Thousand, with them he engag'd the *Egyptians*, was beaten, taken Prisoner, and strangled. *Amasis* to the great satisfaction of his Subjects, reign'd 55 Years. He subdued several Towns in *Cyprus*, and died when *Cambyfes* King of *Persia* came against *Egypt*, in the third Year of the 60 *Olympiad*.

*Diodorus* after having written the History of the Kings of *Egypt*, from the eldest Antiquity to the Death of *Amasis*, describes the Manners and Customs of the *Egyptians*; which were not only esteemed and highly valued by themselves; but also by the *Greeks*, to that degree that the most famous amongst them, travell'd to that Country to learn their Laws, and Sciences, as things very well worth their Knowledge.

The *Egyptians* affirm, that Letters, the Observation of the Stars, Geometrical Speculations, and several other Arts were invented by them, and that they were the first which made good Laws.

They pretend to have had four Thousand seven Hundred Kings, which were born in their Country. *Diodorus* does not stop at the fabulous Stories which *Herodotus*, and other Writers of the *Egyptian* History have vented, and to which he gives no Credit; but recites what he found in the Registers of the *Egyptian* Priests, after having carefully examin'd them.

The first Kings of *Egypt* did not govern like most other Princes, arbitrarily: but all their Actions, both publick and private, were regulated by the Laws. All their Court Officers were the Son of the most considerable Priests.

All their Hours were mark'd out and appropriated; their manner of Life was plain and free from Pompous Ornament, and their Table frugal. All their Judiciary Sentences were exactly according to their Laws, and they treated their Subjects with such great Tenderness and Affection, that they were lov'd and respected; even after their Death.

*Egypt* was divided into several Provinces, each of which had its respective Governour. The Revenues of the Realm were divided into three Parts. The first belong'd to the Priests, who had a large Authority, and for whom that Nation had a great Veneration. They were in a sort *ex officio* the King's Counsellors; and exempted from all Charges. Out of their Income they were oblig'd to provide all things necessary for the Sacrifices, keep their assistant Servants, and the Surplus was employ'd for their own Sustainance. The second Part was the King's, which was appointed to defray the Charges of their Wars, the support of his Dignity and the recompensing Men of Merit. The third was distributed amongst the Soldiers. The People were also divided into three Estates: that of the Shepherds, that of the Labourers, and that of the



the Artificers ; each of which excell'd in their Kind : the Judges are chosen out of the best Men of each respective City : The Supreme Tribunal consists of thirty Persons, chosen out of *Diospolis*, *Thebes* and *Memphis* : the most deserving amongst this number was chosen their President, and their Salaries were paid by the King : the manner of Process was wholly by exhibiting Writings on both sides : they had no Advocates or Pleaders, and the whole Body of their Law was comprised in eight Books. *Diodorus* recites some of their Sanctions which were very Wise. Perjury was punish'd with Death : If any one Person saw another Assassinated, and did not assist him, if he was able, he was condemn'd to die ; and if he could not help him, he was yet oblig'd to acquaint the Magistrates with it, which if he neglected, he was punish'd. False Accusers were liable to suffer the same that would have been inflicted on those whom they accused, supposing the Crime had been proved. Parricides were put to a very rigorous Punishment. Women with Child condemn'd to Death, were not executed till after their Delivery. Deserting Soldiers were not punish'd with Death, but pronounc'd infamous, till they had wip'd out that Stain by some glorious Action. Those which betray'd State-Secrets to the Enemies, had their Tongues cut out. The Hands of those were cut off, who had been guilty of Forgery Those who ravish'd Women were punish'd with the Amputation of the guilty Parts. In case of Adultery by consent, the Man had a thousand blows with a Club, and the Woman's Nostrils were cut off. By the Laws of Commerce, if any Person demanded Money from another, on pretence of having lent it without any obligatory Writing, the Defendant was clear'd by taking an Oath that he did not receive any : in case of borrowing Money upon written Obligations, it was forbidden that  
the

the Interest should exceed the Principal, nor was it allowable to imprison any Man for bare Interest. They had a very particular Law with regard to Robbery: Those who engaged in the Thieving Trade, were oblig'd to discover, and bring to their Principal their stolen Goods; and those which were robb'd, were to come to them to declare their Loss, and the Day and Hour when the Robbery was committed, after which, whatever had been taken from them was restor'd, they paying a fourth of the Value. The *Egyptian* Priests were allow'd but one Wife; but the Laity might have more, and all the Children were reputed Legitimate, tho' begotten on their Slaves. They bred up their Children without expence, and with great frugality; for they fed them only with Pulse and Herbs, and let them go without Shoes, and almost naked. The Priests taught them to read both the Sacred and common Letters. They instructed them in Geometry, Arithmetick, and Astrology. As for the Children of the meaner sort of People, they learn'd of their Fathers, the Arts and Trades which they profess'd; they were not taught Wrestling or Musick. They cured Diseases by Emetics and Diet. The Physicians were pay'd at the Publick Expence, and practis'd pursuant to the Rates contain'd in their Books.

The *Egyptians* honoured as Sacred certain Animals, during their Life, and after their Death: they were forbidden to kill them on pain of Death. Our Author particularises several Reasons usually alledg'd for this Worship. The first, which is fabulous, is that the Gods were formerly transform'd into Beasts. The second, that the *Egyptians* put on their military Colours, the Pictures of several Beasts, to distinguish, and range the Troops in order of Battle. The third is the Advantage which results from most sorts of Beasts.

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The Funeral Rites of the *Egyptians* were very extraordinary. When any Person was dead, his Relations and Friends went about the Streets with their Heads cover'd with Dirt, uttering Cries and Lamentations. There are amongst them three sorts of Sepulture : the most magnificent, the middle Sort, and the meanest. The first cost a Talent of Silver, the second twenty *minæ*, and the third very little. They had a great number of Officers which embalm'd the Corps with a great many Ceremonies. They prefix the Day of the Sepulture, and when it comes, they place the Corps in a Bark ; then they nominate the Judges appointed to examine his past Life, and if any will accuse him, he is heard, and the mentioned Judges determine whether he be worthy of Burial or not ; after which his Funeral Elegie is pronounced, and he is plac'd in the Tomb of his Ancestors. Children retain a very particular Veneration for their dead Fathers, and esteem their Corps so highly ; that they are thought a sufficient Security to borrow Money on, because 'twould be esteem'd the most infamous thing in the World not to redeem them.

*Mneves* was the first *Egyptian* Legislator ; he feign'd that he receiv'd his Laws from *Mercury*, as *Minos* amongst the *Greeks* pretended to have his from *Jupiter*, and *Lycurgus* his from *Apollo* ; and also amongst the *Barbarous Nations*, *Zutbraustus* pretended to the *Arimaspi* to receive his from a good Genius ; and *Zamolxis* amongst the *Getæ*, from *Vesta* : *Diodorus* also adds here, and *Moses* amongst the *Jews*, from the God which he calls *Jao*, by which our Author confounds Truth with Error. The second Legislator amongst the *Egyptians* was *Salyches*, who added several Laws to the former, and is said to be the Inventer of Geometry and Astronomy. The third was *Sesostris*, who made  
several



several Laws relating to War. The fourth *Bocchoris*, who regulated whatever concern'd the King and Civil Contracts. The fifth was *Amasis*, who settled the Rights of Governours. The sixth was *Darius*, who detesting the cruel Manner in which *Cambyfes* treated the *Egyptians*, apply'd himself to the Reformation of their Lives.

*Diodorus* afterwards recites the Names of the most celebrated *Greeks* which travell'd into *Egypt*, which are mention'd in the Registers, or Records of the Priests: Namely, *Orpheus*, *Musæus*, *Melampus*, *Dædalus*, *Homer*, *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, *Plato*, *Pythagoras*, *Eudoxus* the Mathematician, *Democritus*, and *Oenopida* of *Cbios*; who have also made several Remarks on what they learn'd and observ'd in their Travels.

The second Book of *Diodorus Siculus* contains the History of the Antiquities of *Asia*, and chiefly of the Kingdom of the *Assyrians*. *Asia* had antiently Kings, which were its own Natives, whose Actions not being memorable, their very Names are buried in Oblivion. The first of those mention'd in History, is *Ninus* King of the *Assyrians*: who assisted by *Ariæus* King of *Arabia*, made War against the *Babylonians*. *Babylon* was not then built; but that Country was peopled, and full of considerable Towns. Having subdued it, he exacted a Tribute from the Inhabitants, and carried away the King and his Children Captives. He afterwards march'd to *Armenia*, and having destroy'd some Towns, struck Terror thro' the whole Country. *Barzanes*, then their King, finding himself not strong enough to resist *Ninus*, went to meet him with a Present, and promis'd Obedience to whatever he should command. *Ninus* then left him in Possession of the Kingdom of *Armenia*, with a Charge that he should continue his Friend, and assist his Men with Provisions in their Expeditions.

*Ninus*

*Ninus* continuing to enlarge his Empire, cast his Eye on *Media*. Whose King, *Pharnus*, oppos'd him with a very strong Army; but was defeated, and having lost many of his Forces, was himself together with his Wife and seven Children taken Prisoners, and all of them hang'd. *Ninus* elated with these Successes, impatiently aim'd at uniting to his Dominions all that part of *Asia*, situate betwixt the *Tanais* and the *Nile*. He subdued all these Nations except the *Bactrians* and *Indians*, in the space of seventeen Years. Returning to *Syria*, he built a large City on the *Euphrates*, on which he bestow'd his own Name. When it was finish'd, he prepar'd to make War against the *Bactrians*. To carry on which he rais'd an Army of seventeen hundred Thousand Foot, and two hundred Thousand Horse, besides ten Thousand armed with Scythes, if we believe *Ctesias*, which indeed seems incredible to *Diodorus*. *Ninus* was oblig'd to divide his Army. *Oxyartes* King of the *Bactrians* suffer'd part of the Enemies Forces to enter his Country, then attack'd them, and put them to flight; but all the Armies joyning, the *Bactrians* born down by the prodigious number of their Enemies, were dispers'd, and fled to their strong Holds. None of them held out, besides *Bactra* which made a vigorous Resistance, and would long have defended it self, if *Semiramis* the Wife of *Menones*, who came to look for her Husband in the Camp, had not thought of attacking the Citadel, which was believ'd to be inaccessible. *Ninus* admiring the Virtue, and charm'd with the Beauty of that Woman, married her. Being thus become Master of the Country of *Bactria*, he march'd his Army back, and died some time after, leaving a Son nam'd *Ninyas*, and the Government to his Mother *Semiramis*. That Queen naturally bent to great Actions, undertook the building of a City in *Babylon*: which

which *Diodorus* here describes at large. The Wall which encompass'd it was 360 or 361 *Stadia* in circuit, and had placed on it, from place to place, 150 Towers. The *Euphrates* ran thro' the middle of it; its Walls were so very thick, that 'twas thought that seven Chariots might pass a-brest on the top of them, or according to others, only two: their Height, if we give credit to *Ctesius*, was 50 *Orgyæ*, and they were only fifty Cubits thick: others say, that betwixt the Walls and Houses was a void Place of the breadth of two *Plethra*; the Length of the Bridge was five *Stadia*, and wonderfully strong built; the sides of the River were provided with Banks as broad as the Walls were thick: there were two Castles, or Palaces, (whose Grandure and Magnificence were very surprising,) on both Sides of the River; in the lower part of the Town, *Semiramis* caus'd a Lake to be dug 25 foot deep, and each side of it, 300 *Stadia* in length. In the middle of the City was a Temple dedicated to *Jupiter* (which the *Assyrians* call'd *Belus*) of an immeasurable Height, and beyond comparison splendid. The Queen built also two other Cities, one on the *Euphrates*, and the other on the *Tigris*; for after the *Nile* and the *Ganges*, those two Rivers are the most considerable in *Asia*. They rise amongst the Mountains of *Armenia*, and are not above 1500 *Stadia* distant from each other; after having run thro' *Media* and *Assyria*, they enter *Mesopotamia*, so call'd from its Situation betwixt these two Rivers; from thence they go into *Babylonia*, and discharge themselves into the *Persian Gulph*. *Semiramis* also founded a great number of surprising Structures and publick Works in *Media*, and built a Royal Palace at *Ecbatan*. She march'd with a numerous Army, and beautified all the places thro' which she pass'd. She march'd thro' *Egypt*, and reduc'd part of *Libya* and *Ethiopia* to submit to her

Domination,



Domination. She at last made vast Preparations to war against the *Indians*: she built great numbers of Barks, and had made a great many wooden *Elephants*, in order to deceive the Enemy. She fought the *Indians* at Sea, and got the better of them. Being entred the Dominions of King *Stabrobates*, she gave him a sharp and bloody Battle, in which she was wounded, and her Army routed: She caus'd the Bridge to be broken, which she had made over the *Indus*, and fled with a very considerable Loss. Some time after she quitted the Empire to her Son, and never appear'd more: She was then Aged 72 Years, of which she had reign'd forty two.

Her Son *Ninyas*, and his Successors, for the space of thirty Ages, led scandalous effeminate Lives, till the time of *Sardanapalus*, in whose Reign the *Assyrian* Empire, which as *Ctesias* says, had continued 1360 Years, passed to the *Medes*. These Kings having nothing remarkable in their Lives, *Diodorus* thought it unnecessary to mention their Names, and note the Time which each of them reign'd. One of them named *Teutamus*, sent assistance to *Priam* King of *Troy*, under the Conduct of *Memnon* the Son of *Titbonus*, who was then Governour of *Persia*. The *Egyptians* pretend that this *Memnon* was of their Country; however it was, he march'd with twenty thousand Men, and two hundred Chariots of War to the Relief of the City of *Troy*. He kill'd several of the *Greeks*, and fell at last in an Ambuscade laid for him by the *Thessalians*. *Diodorus* relates this on the Credit of the Memoirs of the Kings of *Persia*.

*Sardanapalus*, the thirtieth King of the *Assyrians* from *Ninus* the Founder of this Monarchy, surpass'd all his Predecessors in Luxury, Effeminacy and Debauchery. He never shew'd himself to any Body, but was dress'd in Womens Cloaths, and

and pass'd his Life amongst his Concubines, in a manner of lascivious Pleasures. *Arbaces* the *Med* was then the valiant General of the Troops which were sent from *Media* to *Sardanapalus*. This brave Commander, excited by a *Babylonian* Priest named *Belshis*, attempted to seize *Sardanapalus*. He prevail'd on an Eunuch to introduce him into the King's Palace, and having been an Eye-witness of that Prince's debauch'd Life, he perswaded the *Medes* and *Persians*, and *Belshis* prevail'd on the *Babylonians* to shake off the Yoke of the *Assyrian* Power. Having imparted his Design to the King of the *Arabians*, and by the assistance of his Friend, drew a great number of Troops to *Niniveh*: *Sardanapalus* inform'd of this Conspiracy, attack'd the Rebels, and thrice defeated them; but *Arbaces*, being reinforc'd by a strong Body which came to his assistance from the *Bactrians*, attack'd the *Assyrians* in their Camp, and when they least expected it, took it, cut off a great number of Men, and drove the rest into the City: whither the King *Sardanapalus* fled, leaving his Army under the Command of his Brother *Salamones*. The Rebels after having been victorious in two bloody Engagements, with the remaining Troops, besieg'd the King. This Siege continued two Years without their being able to make any advances, by reason of the Strength of the Town-Wall: but in the third Year, the *Euphrates*, swoln by continual Rains, occasion'd the falling of the Wall, for the space of twenty *Stadia*, and *Sardanapalus* having lost all hopes of defending himself, set fire to his Palace, and burnt himself together with his Eunuchs, Concubines, and all his best Moveables. The Besiegers afterwards entred the City, and proclaimed *Arbaces* King. Thus fell the *Assyrian* Empire, after having continu'd 1400 Years under thirty Kings after *Ninus*.

*Diodorus* proceeds next to the *Chaldeans*, which are the most Antient of the *Babylonians*: amongst whom they had the same Rank, as the Priests amongst the *Egyptians*; and like them apply'd themselves to Religion and Astrology, which they learn'd by Tradition. They believed the World to be Eternal; but that it was Govern'd by a peculiar Divine Providence: They attributed all things to the Stars, and pretended to predict future Events, as they did also to have Observations extant amongst them for four hundred seventy two thousand Years before *Alexander's* Expedition.

Historians differ concerning the Empire of the *Medes*. *Herodotus* says, that the *Assyrians* having govern'd *Asia* for the space of five hundred Years, were subdu'd by the *Medes*, who long continued without any Kings, till *Cyaxares* was raised by his Virtue to that Dignity. Which Prince subjecting the neighbouring Nations, began that Empire, which his Successors augmented till the Reign of *Astyages*, who was conquer'd by *Cyrus*, who headed the *Persians*. *Ctesias*, a later Author than *Herodotus*, says, That the *Medes* having thrown off the *Assyrian* Yoke, under the Conduct of *Arbaces*, who vanquish'd *Sardanapalus*, became Masters of *Asia*. That after *Arbaces*, who reign'd eighteen Years, his Son *Mandaues* was King for fifty Years; and after him, *Sosarmus* for thirty Years; *Artias* for fifty; *Arbianes* for twenty two; and *Arfæus* for forty Years: That in the Reign of this last Prince there was a very great War betwixt the *Medes* and the *Cadusii*, suggested and raised by *Parsodas*, a *Persian* Lord, which the King had disgusted, upon which he fled to the *Cadusii*. This *Parsodas* obtaining a Victory over the King of the *Medes*, continued in perpetual War with them, and solemnly conjur'd his Successors never to make Peace with them. The next King of the *Medes* was *Artynes*, who  
L reign'd



reign'd twenty two Years, and was succeeded by *Artibarnas*, who ruled forty Years. In his time the *Partbians* rebelling, put themselves under the Protection of the *Sacæ*, which occasion'd a War betwixt the latter and the *Medes*, which continued for several Years. The Kingdom of the *Sacæ* was then govern'd by the Warlike Queen *Zarina*, who had shook off the Yoke of the neighbouring Nations, which before lorded it over her Country, besides which she civiliz'd the Nation. To *Artibarnas* succeeded his Son *Astyages*, who was conquer'd by *Cyrus* and the *Persians*.

*Diodorus* having done with the *Assyrian* Empire, passes to *India*, whose Situation, and the Manners of its Natives he describes. Its Figure is Quadrangular. On the East and South Sides it is bounded by the *Ocean* ; on the North it is separated from *Scythia* by Mount *Hæmodus*, which is inhabited by the *Sacæ*, and on the West by the *Indus*, next the *Nile*, the largest River. Its Extent from East to West is twenty eight Thousand *Stadia*, and from North to South, thirty two Thousand. This Country is fertile, abounds with the Fruits of the Earth, and is full of Mountains and Rivers ; and hath great numbers of *Elephants*. The *Indians* pretend to be Originally descended from their own Country-men, and believe themselves a very Ancient People. They say that *Bacchus* came from the West, with a numerous Army, over-ran their whole Country, and that the scorching Heats, killing his Soldiers, he march'd them amongst the Mountains ; where they refresh'd themselves at the Springs, which they found there ; that the Place was call'd *Meros*, which signified a Thigh whence came the Fable that *Bacchus* came out of *Jupiter's* Thigh ; that he taught the *Indians* to sow and plant ; that he built several Cities ; that he instructed them in Religion ; that he gave them Law

Laws, and appointed Tribunals, where they were to do Justice ; that after a Reign of fifty two Years, he died very Old, and left the Realm to his Children, who transmitted it to their Descendants successively, till the Regal Power was abolished in *India*, and *Democracy* set up. They also pretend that *Hercules* came into their Country. They have no Slaves amongst them. All their People are divided into seven *Tribes* : the first of which is that of the *Philosophers*, which compose the Body more respected than any others, who pretend to predict future Events to the People ; the second is that of the *Husband-men* ; the third consists of *Breeders of Cattle* and *Shepherds* ; the fourth of *Artificers* ; the fifth of the *Soldiers* ; the sixth of the *Ephori* ; and the seventh of the *Senators*. The Distinction of these Tribes is strictly kept up, no Person being ever permitted to marry out of their own Tribe. The *Indians* have a very hospitable and particular Care of Strangers, in whose favour they are sure to administer an exact and strict Justice.

From the *Indians*, *Diodorus* passes to the *Scythians*, and their Neighbours. The Territory formerly possess'd by these People was very small ; but enlarging their Borders by their Industry, by slow degrees, they became the Potent Masters of a large Tract of Land. They were at first only a small number of Men which settled near the River *Araxes* ; but being govern'd by a Warlike King, they conquer'd all the mountainous Country along by *Caucasus*, and all the plain Land to the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Ocean*, and the *Tanais*. They feign that by a Daughter of the *Earth*, born amongst them, *Jupiter* had a Son named *Scythes*, who was their King, and amongst his Descendants they reckon two Princes of an extraordinary Valour, one of which was named *Palos*, and the other *Napos*. These two

Princes after several glorious Actions, divided the Country into two Parts, the Inhabitants of the one being called *Pales*, and the other *Napes*; and their Descendants rendred themselves Masters of several Countries beyond the *Tunais*, after which turning their Arms towards the Nile, they extended their Empire from the *Eastern Ocean*, to the *Caspian Sea*, and the *Palus Mæotis*. This People became extreamly numerous, and had several illustrious Kings. The *Sacæ*, the *Massagetæ*, *Arimaspi*, and several other Nations which were called by different Names, ow'd their Original to them. Their Kings form'd two great Colonies out of the Nations which they had conquer'd; viz. one of the *Assyrians*, which they transported to the Country situate betwixt *Paphlagonia* and *Pontus*; and the other of the *Medes*, which they establish'd near the *Tunais*, and which were called the *Sauromatæ*, and growing powerful, ravag'd all *Scythia*, and put part of the *Scythians* to the Sword. The *Scythian* Empire being thus destroy'd, was rais'd again by the Women called the *Amazons*, who subdued part of *Europe* and *Asia*. *Diodorus* owns that the Story of the *Amazons* seems fabulous.

He then speaks of the *Hyperboreans*, who inhabited the *North* part of *Asia*, and cites what *Hecataeus* and some other Authors have said concerning them, which looks extreamly fabulous. He doth not forget *Arabia*, the Eastern part of which is Peopled by the *Nabathæi*, tho' a desert, uncultivated Country, in which is no Water. These *Arabs* have always defended and preserv'd their Liberty, they never being subdued either by the *Assyrians*, *Medes*, *Persians*, or *Macedonians*. There is in this Country an impregnable Rock, accessible only at one open place; as also a Lake 500 *Stadia* long and sixty broad, which every Year throws up *Bitumen*; and here are also great numbers of *Palm*, and  
*Balsam*



*Balsam* Trees. The happy *Arabia* yields a much greater Quantity of Fruits and Aromatick Plants ; besides which there is also pure Gold, without the necessity of refining it by the Fire. Cattle and wild Beasts, such as Hares, Leopards, *Camelopards*, Buffles, and other uncommon Animals are here very plentiful, besides which here are Birds of all sorts of Species, precious Stones, &c. The interior *Arabia* is inhabited by the *Scenitæ*, who feed their Flocks in the vast Plains. The Country situate betwixt them and *Arabia-deserta* is uninhabited. On the *West* there are vast Plains of Sand, in which, as at Sea, Travellers guide themselves by the inspection of the Stars. The rest of *Arabia* which lies near *Syria*, is peopled by Husband-men, and Traders. That part which borders on the Ocean, above the happy *Arabia*, is so fertile, that it annually yields a double Crop, and abounds with great numbers of *Elephants* and *Camels*. *Diodorus* concludes this Book with the Description of *Taprobana*, which is believ'd to be the Isle of *Ceylon*, and was discover'd, as he relates, by a Merchant's Son, named *Jambulus*, who was taken by the *Ethiopians* : from this Man's Relation, he gives us a great many Particulars concerning that Island, and its Inhabitants, so very wonderful, that they appear incredible.

The third Book of the History of *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*, contains whatever he has that is remarkable concerning the *Æthiopians*, which are situate above or beyond *Libya*. These People believe themselves to be the most antient Nation in the World, and pretend to have been the first Authors of Worshipping the Gods, Sacrifices, and other Ceremonies ; and they are the only People which boast, that they never were subject to the Yoke of a Foreign Power, tho' they have been attacked by very potent Princes, all whose Attempts on them have always miscarried : For *Cambyfes* falling upon them;

them with a very strong Army, lost it, and had like to have perish'd himself. *Semiramis* coming into *Ethiopia*, soon lost all Hopes of subduing that Nation. *Hercules* and *Bacchus*, after having overrun the whole Earth, did not dare to venture on the *Ethiopians*. They tell us, that the *Egyptians* were formerly one of their Colonies ; that *Egypt* was formerly under Water, and that it became inhabitable only by the *Nile's* carrying with it the Mud of *Ethiopia* ; that the greatest part of the Laws and Rites of the *Egyptians* came originally from *Ethiopia*. The *Ethiopians* made use of Hieroglyphical Letters, and had very singular Laws ; for they chose the best Men amongst them for their Priests, and elected for King him whom their God mark'd out in his Enthusiastick Raptures ; and this King govern'd them according to their Laws. They never execute any capital Criminals ; but when any one has deserv'd to dye, the Officer carries him the Sign of Death, and the guilty Person takes away his own Life himself ; and it is not allow'd to fly into another Country. The Priests, on the part of their God, had a Right to command their Kings to kill themselves, which Orders they all observ'd down to *Ergamenes*, who liv'd in the time of *Ptolemy II*, and being instructed in the Discipline and Philosophy of the *Greeks*, was the first who despis'd those Orders ; and instead of obeying them, went accompanied with Soldiers to the Temple, slew all the Priests, and set up another Worship. The King's Friends are by a Law oblig'd to resemble him exactly in all Particulars ; so that if he be maimed or lame, all those near his Person must put themselves into the same Condition. These are the Customs of those *Ethiopians* which inhabit the capital Part of the Country next to *Egypt*. There are also many other sorts of *Ethiopians* which inhabit the Country bordering on the

the Nile, and the Isles of that River either towards *Arabia*, or on the Coasts of the *African Sea*; which are wholly black, flat-nosed, cruel, brutal, and more savage in their Inclinations, than in their Understandings. They go naked, except some of them which cover their Privities with Skins or Leather. They feed on wild Fruits, Herbs, and Branches of Trees. Some of them skill'd in the Use of the Bow, kill, and eat Birds; but most of them live on Milk and Mutton. Those above *Meroe* acknowledge two sorts of Gods; the one immortal, which includes the *Sun*, the *Moon*, and the *World*; and the other mortal, of which are *Isis*, *Pan*, *Hercules*, and *Jupiter*. Some of them have no Notion of a Deity, but hide themselves when they see the Sun rising. Some of them throw the Corps of their Dead into the Water, whilst some others enclose them in Glass, but the most bury them in the Earth. They make the handsomest and most valiant Men amongst them, their Kings. Their Country is pleasant and fertile, and they retire to the Marshes to avoid the Heat of the Sun. They bring Elephants from *Libya*. They have in their Country Serpents of a prodigious Largeness. Several Authors have furnish'd us with a great many Particulars concerning *Egypt* and *Ethiopia*, which they have either extracted from false Relations, or have themselves invented them; but *Agatharchides* of *Gnidus*, in the second Book of his History of *Asia*, *Artemidorus* of *Ephesus* in his eighth Book of Geography, and some others which *Diodorus* follow'd, have come very near the Truth, as he affirms from what he had seen and observ'd in his Voyage into that Country. There are on the Confines of *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*, considerable Gold-Mines, which are wrought by great Numbers of Men. *Diodorus* gives a very handsom Description of



of their manner of working them, digging, and refining their Gold.

From these Nations, our Author comes next to the Inhabitants of the Coasts of the Red Sea, the South *Ethiopia*, and the *Troglodytæ*; the *Icthyophagi*, who live upon Fish; the *Chelonophagi*, which feed on Shell-Fish; the *Cetophagi*, which eat Whales; the *Rhizophagi*, who subsist on Roots; the *Hylophagi*, or *Spermatophagi*, which live on Trees and Seeds; the *Hylophagi*, which hunt and feed wild Beasts; the *Elephantomachi*, so call'd from their hunting and taking of Elephants; the *Struthophagi*, who eat Ostriches; the *Acridophagi*, who feed on Locusts, and several others. He at last describes the Way of living of the *Troglodytæ*, which the *Greeks* call *Nomades*, of the Inhabitants on the Coasts of the Red Sea, of the *Happy Arabia*, and the *Fortunate Islands*. After having entred into several Particularities with regard to the Inhabitants of the Country, he treats concerning those on the Coasts of *Africa*, from *Egypt* to *Atlas's Pillars*, the *Libyan Amazons*, and *Atlantic Island*, and concludes this Book with a long Digression concerning *Bacchus*, the *Titans*, and several other Persons very much celebrated in fabulous Story.

This insensibly leads him to the antient fabulous *Grecian* Story, of which he treats in the fourth Book. He begins with representing the great Difficulty of writing the antient Mythology, because the Obscurity of those Times plunges the Historian into a very great Perplexity, which is owing to the many Particulars related concerning their Gods and Demi-Gods, and the different Opinions of the Writers on that Subject; whence 'tis very hard to discover the Truth; and as it is not possible to come at an exact Supputation of the first Ages, all that hath yet been said of them, seems incredible to the Readers; whence it is that Historians have  
negli-

negligently pass'd by those Antiquities, and contented themselves with tracing out the History of succeeding Ages. Thus *Ephorus Cumæus*, or of *Cuma*, *Isocrates's* Pupil, when he undertook the writing of a General History, wholly omitted the Fabulous Times, and began with the Return of the *Heraclidæ*; as also *Callisthenes* and *Theopompus*, his Contemporaries, have avoided speaking of the first Ages.

As for *Diodorus*, he particularly apply'd himself to the Search into these Antiquities; because that the illustrious Antients perform'd such great Actions, as engag'd all Posterity to reverence them as Heroes, or Gods. Being engag'd in this Book to treat of the *Grecian* Deities, he begins with *Bacchus*, which he affirms to be the same as *Osiris*. He observes that the *Indians* boast of his being born in their Country; but without spending any time on this *Indian* Deity, he transcribes what the *Greeks* said of their *Bacchus*. *Cadmus* Son of *Agænor* King of *Phœnicia*, sent by his Father in search of *Europa*, with Orders never to return to his Country without bringing her home, after having travell'd thro' several Regions without being able to meet her, stopp'd at *Boetia*, where he built the City of *Thebes*, by Order of the Oracle; and settling there, married *Harmonia* the Daughter of *Venus*, by whom he had *Semele*, *Ino*, *Autonoe*, *Agave*, and *Polydorus*. *Jupiter* fell passionately in love with *Semele*, by whom she was impregnated; but if we believe the Fiction, she desired that God would please to address her, cloath'd in the same dazzling Glory, with which he approach'd *Juno*, pursuant to which, *Jupiter* came to her arm'd with his Thunder, who not able to bear the Sight of him, was deliver'd of a Son, and perish'd by *Cœlestial Fire*. *Jupiter* entrusted the Child to *Mercury*, with Orders to commit the Nursing and Breeding of the Child to the Nymphs

Nymphs in the Cave of *Nysa*, situate betwixt *Phœnicia* and the *Nile*; whence that Infant was call'd *Διόνυσος*. When grown up, he cultivated the Vine, and invented the way of making Wine and Beer. He travell'd thro' the World, and civiliz'd several Nations. He set *Bœotia* at liberty, and built a City, to which he gave the Name of *Eleutheræ*, that is, Free. He is said to have made a three Years Tour in *India*, as the *Bœotians* and *Thracians* are also reported to celebrate his Festivals every three Years. 'Tis pretended that there was another and more antient *Bacchus*, who was Son of *Jupiter* and *Proserpina*, and by some call'd *Sabazius*, or the *Sabazian*, who was believ'd to be the first Inventer of the Art of Plowing with Oxen and Sowing. The Son of *Semele* had with him in quality of a Tutor *Silenus*. He is also feign'd to have with him in Company the *Muses*, *Satyrs*, and a great Crowd of Women. 'Tis reported that he had *Priapus* by *Venus*. The *Muses*, according to some, are the Daughters of *Jupiter* and the Goddess *Mnemosyne*, or *Memory*; and according to others, of *Heaven* and *Earth*. There are nine of them, each of which has her Name and particular Function, which *Diodorus* explains in few Words, in order to come to the Actions of *Hercules*, which surpass'd all that ever was pretended to by other Mortals. He then recites what the Poets have written concerning his Birth, Education, Labours and Conquests: Amongst all which, what is most historical is the Institution of the *Olympick Games*, the first taking of the City of *Troy*, and his *Grecian Wars*. *Diodorus* here recounts the Adventure of *Meleager*, whose Widow *Deianira* *Hercules* married, and withal in what manner that Woman occasion'd his Death. From the History of *Hercules* he passes on to the Expedition of the *Argonauts*, amongst the number of which he ranks *Hercules*. The principal of these Voyagers was *Ja-*



son the Son of *Æson*, and Nephew to *Pelias* King of *Thessaly*, who form'd the Design of going to *Colchis* in quest of the Golden Fleece ; and who to compass that End, built a Vessel larger than any in those Days, which was mann'd by the bravest Men of those times, amongst which were *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Hercules* and *Telamon*, *Orpheus* and *Atalanta* the Daughter of *Schœneus*, and the Sons of *Thespius*. This Ship was call'd *Argos*, from the Name of its Builder, who also made the Voyage with the rest. The Command of this Vessel was entrusted to *Hercules*. Those Warriors departing from *Iolcos*, were by Tempest driven into *Sigeum* a Promontory of *Troas*, where *Hercules* deliver'd *Hesione* the Daughter of *Laomedon*. Leaving this Country they were afflicted with a violent Storm, from which they were deliver'd by the Vows which *Orpheus* made to the *Samothracian* Gods. They then landed in a Province of *Thrace*, of which *Phineus* was King ; they assisted the two Sons of that Prince by *Cleopatra* the Daughter of *Orythia* and *Boreas*, whom their Stepmother *Idea* had caus'd to be banish'd. *Phineus* was kill'd, *Cleopatra* deliver'd, and her Sons set on the Throne ; or according to some others, leaving the Realm to their Mother, they embark'd with the *Argonauts*. 'Tis thought that the *Argonauts* left *Hercules* in *Asia*, when he went in search of fresh Water. But however they continued their Voyage, went from *Thrace* to *Pontus*, and landed at the *Taurica Chersonesus*, where it was customary to sacrifice Strangers to *Diana*. *Æetes* the Son of the *Sun* then reign'd in that Country, and his Brother *Perfes* at *Colchis*. Both these Royal Brothers were very cruel, and the latter had a Daughter nam'd *Hecate*, which yet surpass'd them both in savage Barbarity. She introduc'd and establish'd the Custom of sacrificing Strangers to the Goddess *Diana* ; she was marry'd to *Æetes*, and had by him two Daughters, *Circe*  
and

and *Medea*, Heiresses of her Wicked Arts. But yet *Medea* pitying the Fate of the *Argonauts*, preserv'd them from Danger, and assisted them in the seizing the Golden Fleece, the Fiction and Story of which runs thus : *Phryxus* the Son of *Athamas*, and his Sister *Helle*, passing from *Greece* to *Asia* on a Ram which had a Golden Fleece, *Helle* was drowned by the way in the Sea which afterwards bore her Name ; upon which her Brother, arriving at *Colchis*, sacrific'd the Ram, and consecrated the Fleece to the God *Mars*, in whose Temple he lodg'd it : thus runs the Fable. But the History tells us, that *Phryxus* and *Helle* being embark'd on a Ship which had the Figure of a Ram on its Prow, *Helle* fell overboard and was drown'd, and her Brother arriv'd at *Colchis* with his Treasures. Other Writers tell this Story a clear different way, and aver, that this Fable sprung from *Phryxus's* Governor being nam'd *Crius*, which in *Greek* signifies a *Ram*, and that *Æetes* kill'd him to make way for the Gratification of his brutal Passion on the Body of his Pupil.

*Medea* having open'd the Gate of the Temple of *Mars*, the *Argonauts* entred it, seiz'd the Fleece, and escap'd to their Ship. King *Æetes* pursu'd them ; they fought him, and in the Action *Iphitus* the Brother of *Eurystheus* was kill'd, and several of the *Argonauts* wounded ; but yet they proved strong enough to repulse the Assailants, and réimbarking very hastily with *Medea*, set sail. After being toss'd to and fro for some time by a Tempest, they reach the Entrance of the *Pontus*, at a City where then reign'd King *Byzas*, and which thence bears the Name of *Byzantium* ; from thence having pass'd the *Hellespont*, they anchor'd near *Troas*, where *Hercules* sent to *Lacedemon* to demand *Hesione*. That Prince refus'd her, and imprison'd *Telamon* and *Iphiclus*, which were sent to him. But *Priam*, *Lacedemon's* Son who was for delivering up  
*Hesione*,

*Hesione*, having furnish'd these two Persons with Swords, they escaped, and returning to the *Argonauts*, advertis'd them of what had pass'd; upon which they made a Descent, defeated the Troops of *Laomedon*, who was kill'd by *Hercules* in the Battle, took the City, and set *Priam* in the *Throne*, after having cut off several of *Laomedon's* Children. Some Authors ascribe this Expedition to *Hercules* alone. During the Absence of the *Argonauts*, *Pelias* having put to Death the Father and Brother of *Jason*, at his Return he design'd to have attack'd *Pelias* by force of Arms, but *Medea* destroy'd him by the subtil Artifice of persuading his Daughters to kill him under pretext of rendring him young again. *Jason* then re-enter'd the City, and gave the Kingdom to *Acastus* the Son of *Pelias*. After this he went to *Peloponnesus*, and the *Argonauts* all retir'd to their respective Homes. It was about this time that *Hercules* instituted the *Olympic Games*. *Jason* afterwards retir'd to *Corinth*, where he marry'd *Glauce* Daughter of King *Creon*. In Revenge of which, *Medea* destroy'd all the Royal Family, and both the Children which she had by the unhappy *Jason*, who kill'd himself. *Thessalus* one of his Sons was the only Survivor which escap'd: He return'd to *Iolcos*, where he found that *Acastus* the Son of *Pelias* was dead. Upon which the Kingdom devolv'd upon him by Right of Succession, and 'tis thought that he gave the Name of *Thessaly* to that Country, tho' several other Derivations of it are pretended. *Medea* flying to *Athens*, marry'd *Ægeus* the Son of *Pandion*, and had by him, or rather by an *Asiatic* King, a Son nam'd *Medus*, who is believ'd to have given his Name to *Media*. Others say, that quitting *Athens* with her Son *Medus*, she return'd to *Colchos* when *Æetes* was expell'd by his Brother *Perses*, and that he was re-establish'd by the Assistance of *Medus*, who afterwards subdued several



several *Asiatic* Countries, and settled in that which from his Name was call'd *Media*.

Several Historians aver, that the *Argonauts* being inform'd that their Exit out of the *Pontus* was shut up by *Æetes*, return'd up the *Tanaïs* as far as its Source, and haling their Ship on shoar, they carried it over-land, and descended to the Ocean by another River, and that they steer'd from the North, Westwards, by the *Fretum Gaditanum*, or Streight of *Gades* : But modern Geography plainly discovers the Falsity of this Opinion, tho' *Diodorus* produces several Conjectures to support it.

The Sons of *Hercules* resided at *Trachin*, at the Court of King *Ceyx* : But when *Hyllus* and some of the rest of them were grown up, *Eurystheus* fearing their driving him out of the Kingdom of the *Mycenæ*, oblig'd *Ceyx* to expel them his Country; they then sought Refuge in several Cities, none of which but the *Atbenians* would receive them. Upon which *Eurystheus* proclaim'd War, and led an Army against them : The *Heraclidæ* assisted by the *Atbenians*, engag'd him under the Conduct of *Theseus* and *Hyllus*, routed his Troops, and kill'd him together with all his Sons. Encourag'd by this Victory, the *Heraclidæ* afterwards attempted the Conquest of the whole *Peloponnesus* : But *Atreus*, who was declar'd King of the *Mycenæ* after the Death of *Eurystheus*, oppos'd their Progress with an Army of the *Tegeates*, and some other Allies. The two Armies meeting, *Hyllus* propos'd to end the Dispute by a single Combat, to whoever of the Enemies that would please to accept of it, on condition that if he proved the Victor, *Eurystheus's* Kingdom should devolve on the *Heraclidæ*, and if he was vanquish'd, his Brethren should be oblig'd not to return into *Peloponnesus* during the space of fifty Years. *Echemus* King of *Tegea* accepted the Challenge, and *Hyllus* being kill'd in the Duel, the

*Hera-*

*Heracidae* did not return to *Peloponnesus* during the stipulated time *Lycimnius* and *Tlepolemus* Sons of *Hercules*, were with their Families received into *Argos*; but the remainder of the *Heracidae* at *Tricorynthium*; and afterwards *Tlepolemus* having kill'd *Lycimnius*, settled himself in the Isle of *Rhodes*, which submitted it self to his Government: but 'tis now time we come to *Theseus*.

*Theseus* was the Son of *Aethra* the Daughter of *Pittheus*, and *Neptune*, and was educated at *Træzen* in the Court of his Grand-father by his Mother's side. He resolv'd to go to *Athens*, and imitate the martial Actions of *Hercules*. The last of his glorious Acts was his Undertaking against the *Cretan Minotaur*. To come at the Occasion of which Fight, we must look some Ages back. *Teutamus*, or *Tetamus* Son of *Dorus*, Son of *Hellen*, whose Father was *Deucalion*, was King of the Isle of *Crete*, which as well as the *Æolians* and *Pelasgians* he subdued; and 'tis thought that it was in his Reign that *Jupiter* brought *Europa* into *Crete* on a Bull. He had by her three Sons, *Minos*, *Rhadamanthus* and *Sarpedon*. *Europa* afterward married *Asterius* King of the Island, who having no Issue, adopted those of *Jupiter*. *Rhadamanthus* gave Laws to the *Cretans*, *Minos* became King of *Crete*, and had by *Itone* Daughter of *Lyctius*, a Son named *Lycastes*, who succeeding his Father, had by *Ida* the Daughter of a *Corybas*, a second *Minos*, who fitting out a Fleet, was the first which became Master of the Sea; he had by *Pasiphae*, the Daughter of the *Sun* and *Crete*, *Deucalion*, *Astrea*, *Androgeus*, *Ariadne*, and several other Children. *Androgeus* coming to *Athens* in the time of the *Panathenæa*, won the Prize in all the Engagements, and contracted a Friendship with the Sons of *Pallas*, which last raising the Jealousie of *Ageus*, he caus'd *Androgeus* to be kill'd. After which the *Athenians* compell'd by Famine and War to appease  
*Minos*,

*Minos*, desir'd to know what Satisfaction he requir'd. The Punishment he inflicted on them was to send every Year seven Youths, and as many young Virgins, to be devour'd to satisfy the voracious Appetite of the *Minotaur*. At the Expiration of seven Years, *Minos* came again with a great Fleet to exact his Tribute afresh. *Theseus* was sent to *Crete*, and fully resolv'd to kill that Monster. *Ageus* order'd the Pilot which steer'd his Ship, to clap on white Sails at his Return, if *Theseus* kill'd the *Minotaur*, but to leave the black on, if he was overcome. *Theseus* then, instructed by *Ariadne*, kill'd the *Minotaur*; got out of the *Labyrinth*, and brought off *Ariadne*, with whom he landed on the Isle of *Naxos*, where she was stolen from him by *Bacchus*. Her loss so affected *Theseus*, that he forgot to take down the black Sails of his Ship; and *Ageus* at the sight of them precipitated himself from the top of the Citadel. Upon which *Theseus* succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Athens*, and very much contributed to the flourishing of that City. *Deucalion*, the eldest of the Sons of *Minos*, gave him in Marriage his Sister *Phædra*, who fell passionately in Love with *Hippolytus*, her Husbands Son by an *Amazon*. This young Man being deaf to her Passion, she accus'd him of attempting the Violation of her Honour. *Theseus* commanded him to answer to this Accusation: but *Phædra* dreading the Event, hang'd her self, and the Innocent Youth coming in Obedience to his Father's Order, and being extremely griev'd, the Horses of his Chariot grew unmanagable, and throwing, kill'd him. After which *Theseus*, expell'd his Country by popular Sedition, died in Exile. *Diodorus* after having related the Particulars which regard the History of *Theseus*, speaks of the Rape of *Helena*, and *Pirithous's* Search after *Proserpine*, as Events which naturally fall in with the Story of that Hero. *Perithous* the

Son



Son of *Ixion*, after the Death of his Wife *Hippodamia*, by whom he had *Polypates*, went to *Athens* to *Theseus*, who had just lost his Wife *Phædra*, and perswaded him forcibly to seize *Helena*, the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, who was the most beautiful Woman of that Age. They accordingly march'd to *Lacedæmon* with Troops, seized *Helena*, and brought her to *Athens*. And when they were arriv'd there, they agreed that he, to whom that Beauty should fall by Lot, should marry her, and assist the other in the providing him also a Wife: *Helena* fell to *Theseus*; but the *Athenians* being disgusted at this Rape, he sent her to *Aphidna* a Town in *Attica*, and committed her to the Custody of his Mother *Æthra*, and others of his most faithful Friends. *Pirithous* resolv'd to ravish *Proserpine*; and *Theseus*, engag'd by Oath to follow him, accompanied him to *Pluto's* Kingdom; they were both seiz'd: but *Theseus* was deliver'd at the request of *Hercules*, tho' *Pirithous* was detain'd: but the Poets feign that neither of them escaped. In the Interim, *Helena's* Brothers taking the City of *Aphidna*, deliver'd their Sister, who was yet an untouched Virgin, and carried Prisoner *Æthra*, the Mother of *Theseus*.

*Diodorus* proceeds next to the *Theban* War. *Laius* King of *Thebes* having married *Jocasta* Daughter of *Creon*, continued long childless: but his Consort at last growing big, he consulted the Oracle on the Destiny of the Child with which she went, and was answer'd, that he should kill his Father, and draw very fatal Calamities on his House. *Laius* then caused the Infant to be exposed to starving, after having pierced his Feet, whence he was called *Oedipus*. Those who were charged to expose the Child, gave it to the Wife of *Polybus*, without discovering who was its Father. *Oedipus* being grown up, resolv'd to consult the Oracle to

discover his Parents. By the way he met *Laius* in the Province of *Phocis*, and resenting his being arrogantly commanded to give the way, he kill'd him. At that time came to *Thebes* the *Sphinx*, who propounded a Riddle, and kill'd all those, who could not solve it. *Oedipus* explain'd it, and that Monster threw her self from a Precipice in Despair. In recompence of this Service, *Oedipus* married *Jocasta*, not knowing her to be his Mother, and had by her two Sons, *Eteocles* and *Polynices*. When it was discover'd that *Oedipus* had kill'd his Father, and married his Mother, his Sons oblig'd him to renounce the Kingdom, and agreed to govern it each alternatively, one Year successively after another. But *Eteocles* beginning, refus'd to yield up the Government to his Brother, at the Expiration of his Year : upon which *Polynices* retir'd to *Adrastus* King of *Argos*, at the time when *Tydeus* the Son of *Oeneus* the Son of *Calydon*, was also fled thither, after having kill'd his Uncles *Alcubous* and *Lycopus*. *Adrastus* bestow'd on each of these Refugees one of his Daughters in Marriage ; *Argia* on *Polynices*, and *Deipyle* on *Tydeus*, who was sent to *Eteocles*, to require him to do his Brother justice, of which that Prince being before inform'd, appointed an Ambush of fifty Men to way-lay and assassinate *Tydeus* ; but that brave Man kill'd them all, and return'd to *Argos*. *Adrastus* inform'd of what happened, made Preparations to fall upon *Eteocles*, selecting for Companions of this Expedition, *Capaneus*, *Hippomedon*, and *Parthenopæus* ; besides whom he also oblig'd to go with him his Brother *Amphiaræus*, who was, by his Wife who was gain'd by *Polynices*, condemn'd to make this Voyage, tho' he foresaw that he should fall in it. All these Commanders were kill'd except *Adrastus*, who was oblig'd to return home with the loss of part of his Troops, leaving the Dead unburied.

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the *Thebans* not permitting them to carry them off. The Sons of those which were slain in this Battle, resolving to revenge the Death of their Fathers, came against *Thebes* under the Conduct of *Alcmæon*, Son of *Amphiaraus*: they defeated the *Thebans*, which abandoning their City, fled to a District of *Bæotia* called *Tilphosæum*, made War against the *Derians*, and seized their Country, where several *Thebans* settled their Abode, whilst others return'd to *Thebes*, of which *Creon* the Son of *Menæceus* was then King.

The *Bæotians* were called by that Name by *Bæotus* Son of *Neptune* and *Arne*, which establish'd himself in the antient *Æolis*, afterwards called *Thessaly*. *Arne* the Daughter of *Æolus*, had two Sons, *Æolus* and *Bæotus*. Being banish'd by her Father, she was convey'd to *Metapontum* by a certain rich Man of that Country, who adopted her two Sons. This *Metapontine's* Wife named *Autolyte* quarrelling with *Arne*, *Æolus* and *Bæotus* kill'd her and fled. The former of them seized on the Isles of the *Tuscan* or *Tyrrhenian* Sea, which from his Name were afterwards called the *Æolides*; and *Bæotus* going to his Grand-father by his Mother's side, became King of *Æolis*, and *Itonus* his Son had four Sons, *Hippalcimus*, *Electryo*, *Archilychus* and *Alegenor*. To *Hippalcimus* was born *Penoleus*; to *Electryo*, *Leitus*; to *Alegenor*, *Clonius*; and to *Archilychus*, *Prothænor* and *Arcesilaus*, who were the Commanders of the *Bæotians* at the *Trojan* War.

*Diodorus* having run thro' the Genealogy of *Bæotus*, comes to *Salmonæus*, from whom was descended *Nestor*, who was also at the *Trojan* War. *Salmonæus* was the Son of *Hellen*, Son of *Æolus*, and Grand-son of *Deucalion*. This *Salmonæus* marching out of the Province of *Æolis*, with a great Army of *Æolians*, rendred himself Master of all the Country of *Elis*, to the River *Alpheus*, and there



built a City called from his own Name, *Salmonia*. He there also married *Alcidice*, Daughter of *Aleus*, and had by her a Daughter named *Tyro*, by whom *Neptune* had *Pelias* and *Neleus*. She was afterwards married to *Cretheus*, by whom she had *Amythaon*, *Pheres* and *Æson*. After the Death of *Cretheus*, *Pelias* and *Neleus* quarrell'd about their Right to the Kingdom: *Pelias* seiz'd *Folcos* and the neighbouring Countries, and joyning with *Melampus* and *Bias*, Sons of *Amythaon* and *Aglaia*, and several others which were *Achæi*, *Phthiotæ*, and *Æolians*, he led an Army into *Peloponnesus*, and *Melampus* was admitted a joint King of the *Argives*, by their Prince *Anaxagoras* the Son of *Megapenthes*, who gave him two parts of his Kingdom. *Melampus* took in *Bias* for a Partner in his Dominions, and removed the Seat of his Realm to *Argos*, where he married *Iphianira* Daughter of *Megapenthes*, by whom he had *Antiphas*, *Manto*, *Bias*, and *Pronoe*. To *Antiphas* and *Zeuxippe* Daughter of *Hippocoon*, were born *Oicles* and *Amphalces*. *Oicles* had by *Hypermnestra* Daughter of *Thespius*, *Iphianira*, *Polybea* and *Amphiaras*. *Melampus* and *Bias*, and their Descendants were also Kings of the *Argives*. *Neleus* and those which follow'd them, being entred the Country of *Messenia*, built *Pylus*. This Prince had by *Choris*, Daughter of *Amphion* the *Theban*, several Sons, the eldest of which was *Periclimenes*, and the youngest *Nestor*, who was at the *Trojan War*.

*Diodorus* passes next to the Original of the *Lapithæ* and *Centaur*s, and the War betwixt them; of *Æsculapius* and his Sons *Machaon* and *Podalirius*, who cultivated the Medicinal Art, which they learnt from their Father; of the Descendants of *Asopus* and *Æacus*, which last was the Son of *Ægina*, who imparted her Name to the Island of which *Æacus* was King. He had two Sons, *Peleus* and *Telamon*. *Peleus* by accident killing his Brother *Phocas*, by a Blow

Blow with a Quoit, went in Exile to *Thessaly*, where he succeeded King *Actor*. He had by *Thetis*, *Achilles*. *Telamon* expell'd *Ægina*, went to *Salamis*, and became King of the whole Island : he was the Father of *Ajax*. What follows is an Abridgment of what is most historical in the Text of this Book of *Diodorus*. *Mars* by *Harpine* Daughter of *Asopus*, in a City of *Peloponnesus* called *Pisa*, had *Oenomaus*. *Hippodamia*, the sole Daughter of *Oenomaus*, married *Pelops* the Son of *Tantalus*, King of *Paphlagonia*. *Pelops* succeeding *Oenomaus* in the Kingdom of *Pisa*, subdued great part of the Country afterward call'd, from his Name, *Peloponnesus*. *Teucer* was the first King of *Troy* : *Dardanus* married his Daughter, and succeeded him in his Kingdom. He had a Son named *Eriethonius*, a rich and fortunate Prince, who was the Father of *Tros*, who had three Sons, *Ilus*, *Assaracus* and *Ganymedes*. *Ilus* built the City of *Ilion*, or *Ilium*, in the Plains of the Country of *Troas*. His Son *Laomedon* had two Sons, which were, *Titbonus* and *Priam*. The first penetrated as far as *Ethiopia*. *Priam* had several Children by *Hecuba*, one of which was *Hector*, who was killed by *Achilles* in the *Trojan War*. To *Assaracus* was born *Capys*, whose Son was *Anchises*, the Father of *Aeneas*. *Ganymedes* was stole away by reason of his unparallell'd Beauty. *Dædalus* the *Athenian*, of the Family of the *Erechtidae*, was a great Inventer of Arts : but being jealous of his Nephew, because he invented the Saw, he kill'd that Youth, for which he was condemn'd to Death by the *Areopagi*. Upon which he fled to the Isle of *Crete*, where he was well received by King *Minos*, and built the famous Labyrinth there. But having favour'd and assisted the Passion of *Pasiphae* the Wife of *Minos*, so far that she was impregnated with the *Minotaur*, he escap'd into *Sicily*. His Son *Icarus* perish'd in the Voyage. He finish'd several very

fine Works in this Country, being employ'd to King *Cocalus*. *Minos* inform'd of the Flight of *Daedalus*, came with a Fleet to demand him of *Cocalus*. But that King deluding *Minos* with fair Hope caus'd him to be stifled in a hot Bath, and burnt his Ships. After which the *Cretans* which follow'd *Minos* settled in *Sicily*, and afterwards hospitably receive *Merion* and the rest of their Country-men which were cast on that Island at their Return from *Troy*.

*Aristæus*, Son of *Apollo* and *Cyrene*, Daughter of *Hypsæus*, the Son of *Pencus*, was bred up in *Libya* and coming to *Thebes*, married *Autonoe*, one of the Daughters of *Cadmus*, by whom he had *Actæon* who was torn in pieces by his own Dogs. After whose Death *Aristæus* went to *Coos*, or *Cos*, and thence return'd to *Libya*, from whence he carried off a Colony, which as well as himself he settled in *Sardinia*; he afterwards removed to *Sicily*, where he staid some time, and at last went in search of *Bacchus* to *Thrace*. *Diodorus* adds what fabulous Story relates of *Erjce*, *Daphnis*, and *Orion*.

In his fifth Book he continues to treat on the fabulous History of *Sicily*, and then proceeds to that of the other western Islands. *Sicily* was antiently called *Trinacria*, from its triangular Shape; afterwards *Sicænia*, from the Name of its antient Inhabitants, and at last *Sicily* by the *Sicilians*, which came thither from *Italy*. The Circuit of this Island is 4340 *Stadia*: for from the Promontory of *Pelorus*, to *Lilybæum* is 1700 *Stadia*, and from thence to the Cape of *Pachynus*, which belongs to *Syracuse*, is 1500 *Stadia*, and the Remainder is 1140 *Stadia*.

This Island was consecrated to *Ceres* and *Proserpine*, the fabulous Story of both which he relates, as those Goddes are said to have occasion'd the great Fertility of this Island in Corn. Authors differ concerning the Original of the *Sicanians*: *Philistus* will have them to be a Colony which came from



from *Iberia*, where there is a River called *Sicanus* : but *Timæus* pretends to prove that they were Natives of the Country. They formerly inhabited several small Towns or Castles built on the Mountains, and each Town had its Prince. The Flames which *Ætna* cast up, oblig'd them to retire to the western Parts of the Isle. Long after which the *Sicilians* came from *Italy*, and peopled those Parts abandon'd by the *Sicanians*, and the *Grecian* Colonies were the last which came into *Sicily*.

The *Æolia*, or *Æolian* Islands, in number seven, viz. *Strongyle*, *Evonymos*, *Didyme*, *Phæniciusa*, *Hiera*, *Vulcania*, and *Lipara*, are situate betwixt *Italy* and *Sicily*, in direct Course from *East* to *West*, and distant from the latter about 150 *Stadia* ; and the largest of them is not above the same number of *Stadia* in length. They vomit Flames as well as *Ætna*, with which Mountain 'tis believ'd they have a sort of subterraneous Communication. 'Tis thought that these Islands were formerly inhabited, and that *Liparus*, Son of *Auson*, or *Ausonius* King of *Crete*, driven out of his Country by his Brothers, settled here, and gave his Name to one of these Islands. But intending to return, *Æolus* Son of *Hippotas*, landed there, married *Cyane*, Daughter of *Liparus*, was made King of the Island, and assisted his Father-in-law, in the Conquest of the Tract of Land about *Surrentum*. This *Æolus* was the Inventer of Sails, perfected Navigation, and made Observations on the Winds. He had six Sons, *Jocastes*, who possess'd the maritime part of *Italy* to *Rhegium* ; *Pheræmon* and *Androcles*, who govern'd on the Coasts towards the Promontory of *Lilybæum* ; *Xythus* who was King of the *Leontine* ; *Agathyrnus*, who gave his Name to the Country called *Agathyrna*, or *Agathyrnis*, and *Astyochus*, who succeeded his Father *Liparus*. The Descendants of *Æolus* succeeded their Fathers, but at last coming to be Kings

of *Sicily*, the Family became extinct. After which the *Sicilians* bestow'd their Throne upon him which they thought most worthy to fill it. But the *Sicani* were long embroil'd in civil Wars. In process of time the Island was depopulated ; and some of the *Cnidii* and *Rhodians*, harrafs'd and tir'd with the tyrannick Government of the Kings of *Asia*, came into *Sicily*, under the Conduct of *Pentatylus*, who was descended from *Hippotes* Son of *Hercules*, this happened in the 50 *Olympiad*. They came to the Promontory of *Lilybæum*, at the same time when the *Ægestani*, were at War with the *Selinunti*. These Strangers took the Side of the latter, follow'd their Fortunes, and were defeated, lost their Commander, and had several killed. After which Check they fled into the Ile of *Lipara*, where they were very well received by the Progeny of *Æolus*, and dwelt there with them. They made War at Sea against the *Tuscans*, and obtain'd several Victories.

West of *Lipara*, is the Island called *Ostodes*, that is *Ossuaria*, from the *Carthaginians* leaving and exposing the mutinous mercenary Troops to be starv'd there, who also accordingly all died with Hunger.

South of *Sicily* in full Sea, are three Islands, each of which has its Town and Port. The first of them is *Melita*, or *Malta*, 800 *Stadia* distant from *Syracuse* ; it is provided with several commodious Ports, and abounds with Artificers who make several mercantile Commodities, especially very fine Cloaths. The Houses are beautiful and stately, being built with white Stone ; and the Inhabitants were originally a Colony of the *Phœnicians*, who having extended their Trade to the most western Regions, found this Island very convenient for a Place of Retreat, by reason of the goodness of its Ports, and the depth of the Sea ; whence the Inhabitants

enrich'd themselves by Trade in a short time. After this is the Island called *Gaulos*, which hath also several Ports, and is inhabited by the *Phœnicians*. *Cercina* is nearer the Coast of *Libya*, and in this Isle is an indifferent Town, and several very commodious Havens, not only for Merchant Ships, but also for Gallies.

*Diodorus* after having treated concerning the Southern Islands, returns to those of the *Tuscan* or *Tyrrhenian Sea*. Near the City of *Etruria*, call'd *Populonium*, is the Isle of *Æthalia* (now *Iva*) distant from *Lipara* 100 *Stadia*. That which the *Greeks* call *Cyrnos*, and the *Romans* and Natives *Corfica*, is 300 *Stadia* distant from the other; 'tis easy to land on, and has a very fine Port towards *Syracuse*; besides two Cities, *Calaris* and *Nicæa*: The first was built by the *Phocenses*, who were driven out of their Country by the *Tyrrhenians*, and the other by the *Etrusci*, or *Tuscans*, when they were Masters of the Sea, and added the adjacent Isles to their Dominions. The Number of the Inhabitants was above thirty thousand. Near to *Corfica* is *Sardinia*, which is as large as *Sicily*, and is inhabited by a barbarous People call'd *Æolæi*, descended from those which came into this Island with *Æolus* and the *Thespiades*, of the Progeny of *Hercules*, who surpass'd the others in Number. This People has always preserv'd its Liberty, and retir'd to the Mountains, when the *Carthaginians* subdu'd the Island: nor could the *Romans* themselves ever subject them.

After these Islands is *Pityusa* (now *Ivica*) so call'd from the Multitude of Pines growing there. It lies in the main Sea, about three Days and three Nights Sailing distant from *Hercules's Pillars*, and a Day and half from *Libya*, and one Day from *Spain*. It is about the same Largeness as *Corfica*, moderately fertile, planted with several Vines and Olive-Trees.



Trees. Its Wool is highly valu'd, and it hath very pleasant Hills and Plains, and a City call'd *Erefus*, inhabited by a Colony of *Carthaginians*, which came thither 160 Years after the Foundation of *Carthage*.

*Iberia.* There are other Islands opposite to † *Spain*, which the *Greeks* call *Gymnesiæ*, from the Inhabitants going naked during the Summer Season; and the *Romans* *Baleares*, from their being dextrous Slingers. There are two of these Isles, *Majorca* and *Minorca* both fertile, and the Inhabitants of both are computed to be above thirty thousand. Gold or Silver Money is not in use there, and their Manners are very barbarous.

*Diodorus* next mentions an Isle beyond the Streight, in the Great Ocean, far distant from *Africa*, inhabited by the *Phœnicians*, who planted Colonies, not only on the Coasts of *Africa* along the *Mediterranean*, but also in the Ocean. This is the *Atlantic* Isle, of which the Ancients have told us several wonderful things.

After this he returns to the *European* Islands. On that side of *Europe* where the Ocean washes the Coasts of *Gaule*, are several Isles, the largest of which is that call'd *Britain*, which always preserv'd its Liberty, till *Cæsar* render'd it tributary. Its Form is almost triangular, and like that of *Sicily*; but its Coasts are unequal: It is obliquely expos'd to *Europe*. The Promontory nearest the Continent or Firm-land is called *Cantium*, and is not distant from it above 100 *Stadia*. The Inhabitants are supposed to be indigenous, and 'tis also thought that they have always retain'd their ancient Manners, for they make use of Chariots in their Wars, as the ancient Heroes did in the time of the *Trojans*. They live in low Houses of Wood, cover'd with Stubble: They reap their Corn, and store it up in subterranean Granaries; and take out the oldest Ears,

Ears, and by beating prepare them to eat. This Isle is very populous, and they formerly had several sovereign Kings and Princes, which lived peaceably. Here is excellent Tin, which the Inhabitants sell to the *Gauls*.

*Diodorus* next mentions an Island which he calls *Basilea*, and places above *Gaul*, opposite to *Scythia*; it produces *Amber*, and is famous in fabulous Story.

From the *Western* Islands, he proceeds to the *Western* Nations, and beginning with the *Gauls*, saith, according to the Fable, that in *Hercules's* time reign'd a King in *Celtica*, who had a very beautiful Daughter, by whom *Hercules* (when he came into that Country to attack *Geryon*) had a Daughter nam'd *Galatea*, who gave to the *Celtæ* the Name of *Galates*, or *Gauls*. He afterwards makes a long Description of *Gaul*, and the Manners of the *Gauls*; of *Iberia*, the *Iberians* and *Celtiberians* (or *Spain* and *Portugal*;) of *Liguria*, *Etruria*, *Tuscia*, and other *Western* Countries. All which I pass over lightly, as Articles which contain nothing particular, with regard to the ancient History of those Nations, but only Descriptions of their Countries and Manners.

He next describes the *Southern* Isles of the *Arabian* Sea, and at last those in the *Ægean* Sea. *Samothrace* anciently call'd *Samos*, which Name it held till its City also so call'd was built, and a Colony of *Thracians* settled in the Island. 'Tis thought that the most ancient Deluge happen'd at *Samothracia*, and that the Sea call'd *Pontus* swell'd by the Inundation of several Rivers discharging it self into the *Hellespont*, drowned all the Sea-Coasts of *Asia*, and the Plains of *Samothracia*, whose Inhabitants retired to the Mountains: That after the Deluge, *Saon* assembled the People together: That *Dardanus* went out of this Island into *Asia*, and that *Cadmus*

*mus* came hither and marry'd *Harmonia*, the Sister of *Jafion*, and Daughter of *Atlas*.

The Isle of *Naxos*, anciently call'd *Strongyle*, was inhabited by the *Thracians*, which came hither under the conduct of *Butes* Son of *Boreas*, who was banished by his Brother *Lycurgus*, and forcibly seized the Women of the neighbouring Isles and Coasts. *Butes* dying, his Subjects chose *Agassamenus* their King, and bestow'd on him in Marriage *Pancratis* the Daughter of *Aloeus*; but her Brothers *Otus* and *Ephialtes* being sent by their Father in search of their Sister, attacked the Isle of *Strongyle*, defeated the *Thracians*, took the City, and became absolute Masters of the whole Island: But a civil War arising betwixt them, the two Brothers kill'd each other. The *Thracians* having possess'd this Isle for the space of above two hundred Years, were by a great Drought forc'd to quit it. After which the *Carians* driven out of *Lamia*, establish'd themselves there, under the Direction of *Naxius* the Son of *Polemon*, who call'd the Isle *Naxos*. He was succeeded by his Son *Smardius*, in whose Reign *Theseus* went to *Crete* with *Ariadne*.

The Island call'd *Syme* was at first inhabited by *Xtbonius*, or *Ctbonius*, Son of *Neptune* and *Syme*, who brought a Colony thither. At the time of the *Trojan War*, *Nireus* Son of *Charopus* and *Aglaie* reign'd in this Isle; and afterward the *Cares*, or *Carians* possess'd themselves of it, and being oblig'd to quit it by reason of great Droughts, it remain'd desolate, till the *Lacedæmonians* and *Argives* settled Colonies there. *Calydna*, and *Nisyros* or *Nisyros*, were first in the occupation of the *Carians*, and afterwards subdu'd by *Thessalus* the Son of *Hercules*. Some *Greeks* in their Return from *Troy* with *Agamemnon*, were by Storms thrown on *Calydna*, and continued there. The ancient Inhabitants of *Ni-*  
*syras*.



*syra* perish'd by Earthquakes. The *Coi*, or Inhabitants of *Cos* afterwards became Masters of these two Islands ; and after them the *Rhodians*, *Cretans*, and the *Argives* sent Colonies thither.

*Rhodes* was anciently inhabited by the *Telchines*, reported to be the Sons of the Sea. We are told several fabulous Stories of this Island and its Inhabitants. What is most historical is, that it was drown'd by a Deluge : That its Inhabitants were skill'd in the Science of the Stars and Navigation : That *Danaus* and *Cadmus* landed on this Island : That *Phorbas* the Son of *Lapitha* came to live here : That *Althæmenes*, Son of *Catreus* King of *Crete*, flying hither, kill'd his Father, which came in search of him, in a Night-Skirmish : That not long before the *Trojan War*; *Tlepolemus* Son of *Hercules* settled a Colony here, and was created King of the whole Island.

Opposite to the Isle of *Rhodes* is the *Chersonesus*, so call'd from its being a *Peninsula*, or almost-Island, or from the Name of an ancient King of that Country. The *Curetes* in process of time coming to possess it, divided this Country into five Parts. *Cyrnus* Son of *Inachus*, King of the *Argives*, also establish'd himself there : *Triopas* fled thither, and afterwards became Master of the Country.

*Diodorus* proceeds next to *Crete*, whose most ancient Inhabitants were called *Eteocretes*, and had a King called *Creta*. The first Peoplers about Mount *Ida*, were call'd the *Idæi Daëtyli*. The *Cretans* pretend that *Hercules* the Institutor of the *Olympic Games* was of this Country, and that he is erroneously confounded with *Hercules* the Son of *Alcmena*. After that the *Idæi Daëtyli* had enjoy'd the Government of this Island, the *Curetes* succeeded them : These People lived in the Mountains covered with Wood, or shady Vales, and Caves. Contemporary with these were the *Titans*, who lived

ved in the same Island in the Country of the *Gnosii*. These *Titans* are by fabulous Story represented to be the Sons of *Heaven* and *Earth*; others aver them to be the Children of one of the *Curetes* and *Tiræa*, from whom they derive their Name. Their Number of both Sexes is said to have been six Males and five Females; the Males were *Chronus*, or *Saturn*, *Hyperion*, *Coeus*, *Japetus*, *Chrius*, and *Oceanus*: Their Sisters were *Rhea*, *Themis*, *Mnemosyne*, *Phæbe*, and *Thetys*, all which fabulous Story has deify'd. *Saturn*, the eldest, was King of *Crete*, and reign'd with great Clemency and Justice, he civiliz'd Men, and taught them the Practice of plain Honesty. The other *Titans* proved equally serviceable to Mankind. To *Saturn* and *Rhea* were born *Vesta*, *Ceres*, *Juno*, *Jupiter*, *Neptune* and *Pluto*, who are also celebrated for their respective useful Inventions. Some Writers say that *Jupiter* succeeded *Saturn* after his Death. The Poets spread a great many Fictions with regard to his Education, and will have him to have dispossess'd his Father of the Kingdom of *Crete*. But whether that be true or false, 'tis yet agreed that he was a wise and potent Prince, which clear'd the World of Robbers, Giants, and wicked Miscreants. Several Daughters are bestow'd on him, viz. *Minerva*, *Venus*, the *Graces*, *Lucina* or *Diana*, the *Hours*, and *Justice*; and his Sons are said to be *Vulcan*, *Mars*, *Apollo*, *Mercury*, *Bacchus*, and *Hercules*; to each of which are ascrib'd their respective Excellencies. 'Tis probable that they derived their Names and Titles from the Arts which they professed. This first *Hercules* the Son of *Jupiter*, was much elder than the Son of *Alcmena*, tho' the Poets have confounded them. The *Cretans* make *Ceres* to be the Son of *Ceres* and *Jasion*; and *Dictynna*, or *Diana* the Daughter of *Jupiter* and *Carme*. All these Persons which have been look'd on as Gods, have not

confin'd their Talents to *Crete*, but communicated their Arts and Sciences to other Nations, amongst which they resided, or others have afterwards assumed their Names, professing the same Arts. Several Ages after the Race of the Gods, were several Heroes at *Crete*, the most celebrated of which were *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*, which were believ'd to be the Sons of *Jupiter* and *Europa*. *Minos* was the first King of this Island, and built several Cities in it; the three most considerable of which were *Gnosus*, in that part of the Isle opposite to *Asia*, *Phæstus* on the South side, and *Cidonia* on the West side, situate in that Country which looks towards *Peloponnesus*. *Minos* was the great *Cretan* Law-giver, rendred himself Master of the Sea, and lost his Life in *Crete*, as we have already hinted when we were speaking of *Dædalus*. *Rhadamanthus* was famous for the most exact Distribution of Justice, and being inexorable in the Punishment of guilty Men. Several Isles, and many Inhabitants on the Coasts of *Asia* submitted to his Empire. He gave the Country call'd *Erythræ* to *Erythrus* one of his Sons; the Isle of *Chio*, to *Oenopion* one of the Sons of *Minos*; and the other Isles to several respective Commanders or Governors: viz. *Lemnos* to *Thoas*; *Cyrnus* to *Engyeus*; *Peparathus* to *Pamphilus*; *Marionea* to *Evambeus*; *Paros* to *Alcæus*; *Delos* to *Anius*; *Andrus*, or *Andros* to *Andreus*; *Sarpedon*, the third Brother of *Minos*, passing into *Asia*, possess'd the Country of *Lycia*, and had a Son named *Evander*, the Father of *Sarpedon*, who was at the *Trojan* War. *Minos* had two Sons, *Deucalion* and *Molus*; the former was the Father of *Idomeneus*, and the latter of *Merion*, both which went with *Agamemnon* to the *Trojan* War. The first Inhabitants of *Crete* were, as is already hinted, the *Eteocretes*; next which the *Pelasgi* peopled part of it; *Tentamus* afterwards led thither a Colony of  
of



of *Dorians*; then several *Barbarians* settled there and all these Nations were united by *Minos* and *Rhadamanthus*. At last the *Argives* and *Spartans* having subdu'd this Island, built several Towns there *Diodorus* observes, that the *Cretan* Historians differing in their Accounts, he has extracted from them what he thought came nearest to Truth, having sometimes follow'd *Epimenides*, at others *Dosiades*, *Soficrates*, or *Laostenides*.

From *Crete* he passes to the Isle of *Lesbos*; which was anciently inhabited by several Nations: The first which cultivated it were the *Pelasgi*, under the Direction of *Xanthus* the Son of *Triopas*. After *Deucalion's* Flood, *Macareus* settled there with several *Ionians*, and added to his Dominions the Neighbouring Islands: And at last *Lesbus* the Son of *Lapithas*, marrying *Methymna* Daughter of *Macareus*, became King of this Island, on which also he bestow'd his own Name. The Descendants of *Macareus* planted Colonies at *Mitylene*, *Methymna*, *Chios*, *Samos*, and *Rhodes*. Long after the Settlement of the first Colony at *Lesbos*, the Isle of *Tenedos* was peopled by *Tennes* the Son of *Cygnus*, who brought a Colony thither from *Troas*. The *Cyclades* were peopled by several Colonies of *Cretans*, sent thither by *Minos*. After the *Trojan* War, the *Cares*, or *Carians* master'd these Islands, but in process of time, the *Greeks* beat them out, and re-establish'd themselves there.

This is an Abridgment of the first five Books of *Diodorus Siculus*, which as we see end at the *Trojan* War.

He also wrote a sixth Book of the *Greek* Antiquities, which is at present lost; but we are inform'd by a Fragment of it cited in *Eusebius's* second Book of *Evangelical Preparation*, that *Diodorus* there lays down the fabulous History of the Gods, as related by the Poets *Hesiod*, *Homer*, *Orpheus*, and others:

others. As for what remains, The ancient Fables had doubtless a Foundation of Historical Truth, tho' the Poets have added to them several Fictions; wherefore we are not to be surpriz'd to find Authors disagree. For instance, *Diodorus* tells the Story of *Phineus* and the Death of the *Harpies*, different from other Writers; because, as he himself observes in that Place, there is no such thing as an exact History of the fabulous Ages. The whole Thread of the History is intermixt with Fictions, in which 'tis next to an Impossibility that Authors should agree, since nothing is pure and uncompounded. *Diodorus* quotes these different Relations, and notes which of them he thinks most conform to Truth. Which yet he doth not aver as wholly certain; but believes it better to preserve at least some general Notions of Antiquity, than to be wholly ignorant of it. We shall in its place treat concerning his other Books.

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## S E C T. X.

*Of the Historical Authors suppos'd to have written before Homer.*

**T**H O' *Homer* is the most ancient *Greek* Author whose whole Works are come to us, and that he must be consider'd as the Inventer of the *Epic Poem*, which is a sort of History; 'tis yet certain that there were ancients Poets than he amongst the *Greeks*, who preserv'd the Memory of their Wars, heroick Actions, and illustrious Men; either by the Poems which they recited, or the Hymns which they sang. Antiquity affords us the Names of a great number of these illustrious Writers, and the Subjects of some of their Pieces;

but nothing entire hath reach'd our Hands ; and the greatest part of those which are quoted by several Authors, which have recited their Fragments have been forg'd under the Names of the Ancients long after their Times, as the History of, and Critick on these Authors will clearly demonstrate.

*Linus.*

LINUS may pass for an Author of the eldest Date, and Master of the other Writers of this sort. Some distinguish two very ancient Writers of this Name; one of *Chalcis*, Son of *Psamathe* and *Mercury*; according to others of *Apollo* and *Terpsichore*; or according to *Pausanias*, of *Urania* and *Amphimarus*: the other a *Theban*, and Son of *Ismenius*. But they both being made Inventers of the *Lyre*, and the same Particulars being ascribed to them both, it seems reasonable to center the Descriptions of both in one *Linus*. The Poets feign that he was kill'd at *Thebes* by *Apollo*, for teaching Men to put Strings instead of Threads to Musical Instruments; which was bemoan'd in a melancholy Song, which was call'd *Linus*; which is mention'd by *Homer*, *Pausanias*, *Athenæus*, and *Suidas*. *Diogenes Laertius* saith, that *Linus* describ'd in Verse the *Cosmogonia*, or Formation and Course of the Sun and Moon, and the Generation of Animals and Fruits; and began his Poem thus: *When Time produc'd all things at once.* But *Pausanias* saith that *Linus* left nothing in Writing behind him; and *Origen*, in his first Book against *Celsus*, assures us, that there were neither any Laws or written Works of *Linus*. Yet *Sextus Empyricus* ranks him amongst the Writers before *Homer*; and *Eusebius* and *Stobæus* cite some of his Verses. 'Tis not to be deny'd that the Ancients believ'd he wrote Verses like those of *Orpheus*; since *Virgil*, following the common Opinion, reckons him the first Poet, *Eclog.* 4.

*Non me carminibus vincet nec Thracius Orpheus,  
Nec Linus.*

*Dio.*



*Diodorus Siculus*, on the credit of *Dionysius* the Mythologist, says, that *Linus* was the first Inventer of Rhimes and Melody, and that he apply'd to the use of the Greeks, the Characters which *Cadmus* brought from *Phanicia*. *Diodorus* also adds, that this *Linus* wrote concerning the actions of *Dionysius* or the first *Bacchus*, and other Mythologies. *Jamblicus* in his Life of *Pythagoras*, cites two Verses which the *Pythagoreans* ascribe to *Linus*, tho' they certainly came of their own School. There was another *Linus*, of a much later date, an *Oechalian*, mention'd by *Stephanus Byzantinus*, and *Eustathius*, as a Historian.

The first *Linus*, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, had three celebrated Disciples, *Hercules*, *Thamyris*, and *Orpheus*. *Thamyris* was the Son of *Argiope* and *Philammon*; his Mother carried him into *Thrace*, where he wrote a Poem on the *Titans* War against the Gods.

AMPHION, If he had ever really wrote, or the Antients had cited his Works, we should then have an Author, ancients not only than the *Trojan* War, but also that of *Thebes*. For *Amphion*, who is made the Inventer of Musick, and his Brother *Zetas*, Son of *Antiope*, Daughter of *Nictæus*, to revenge their Mother, kill'd *Lycus* and expell'd *Laius* the Kingdom of *Thebes*. *Eusebius* in his *Chronicon*, number 632 after *Abraham*, says, that these two Brothers reign'd at *Thebes* after having driven out *Cadmus*; in which he is guilty of no inconsiderable Anachronisme. To make room for *Amphion* amongst the Authors, are alledg'd three Verses cited by *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, in the sixth Book of his *Stromata* from *Amphion's Antiope*; but the Authors of this Argument did not discern that *St. Clement* did not cite them as *Amphion's* own words; but as Verses in which *Amphion* was in the Tragedy made to speak to *Antiope*; Ἀμφίων λέγει τῇ Ἀντιόπῃ:

*Amphion said to Antiope.* Tatian at the end of his *Oration* against the *Greeks*, makes *Amphion* elder than *Homer*, since, he says, he lived two Ages before the Siege of *Troy*; but he does not cite any Book written by him; so that *Amphion* cannot be accounted an Author. There was another *Amphion* who was a *Thespian*, whom we find cited by *Athenæus*, Lib. 4. who wrote several Books, αἱ τῆς ἐπιγῶν μυσταί.

Orpheus.

ORPHEUS, surnamed the *Libethrian*, was a *Thracian*; Son of *Oeagrus*, Pupil to *Linus*, and Tutor to *Musæus*; he is famous in Antiquity not only for Poetry and Musick, but also for Theology. He first taught the *Greeks* the *Ægyptian* Mysteries. The Poets feign that he was the Son of *Apollo*: that he stopp'd the course of Rivers, that Trees and Rocks follow'd him, and that he tamed the most Savage Beasts by the Harmony of his Song. They make him descend into Hell, and charm *Pluto* and *Isis*, in order to get his Wife *Eurydice* thence. But without dwelling any longer on the Fable, it seems undeniable that there was a Person of that Name, which excell'd in Poetry, and lived before the *Trojan* War. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* affirms that *Homer* borrowed considerably from the Poem of *Orpheus*. The Antients mention several pieces which went under his Name, some of which are yet extant; but they come far short of that Primitive Antiquity. We have at present under his Name, an Epic Poem, entituled the *Argonauticks*; Eighty Six Hymns; a Poem on *Preternatural* Stories and their Virtues, and several Fragments of other Works ascribed to him, drawn from *Proclus*, *Tzetzes*, and other Authors. *Plato* mentions the Hymns of the Author, in his 8th Book of *Laws*: and *Pausanias* says, that they were short and few, which Character very well agrees with those which we have now extant. Some Writers will have them ascribed

to *Onomacritus*, of which Opinion are *Stobæus* and *Suidas*. Others attribute them to *Pythagoras*; and *St. Clement of Alexandria*, in the first Book of his *Stromata*, observes, that *Ien of Chios* in his *Ternary* says, that *Pythagoras* wrote these Verses under the Name of *Orpheus*. *Proclus* and *Jamblichus* also particularly ascribe to *Pythagoras*, the *Sacred Discourse concerning the Gods*. *Epigenes*, who wrote a Tract concerning the Books which went under *Orpheus's* Name, and *Cicero*, make *Cecrops* the *Pythagorean* Author of that Work, which *Laertius* fathers upon *Hippasus*, and *Suidas* upon *Arignotes* a *Pythagorean*. *Epigenes* besides observes, that some will have that Piece to be written by *Theognes* the *Thessalian*: And indeed other Writers ascribe the Works which pass under *Orpheus's* Name to other Authors, so that we can be certain of nothing on this Head, unless it be that they were not written by him.

We also find several Verses cited by *Justin Martyr* in his Treatise of the Monarchy of God, and after him by *St. Clement of Alexandria*, *Eusebius*, and *Theodoret*, under the Title of *Orpheus's Testament to Musæus*; but the bare reading of them is alone sufficient to prove them rather the performance of a Christian, than a Heathen Poet and Philosopher.

There are several other Pieces cited by the Antients under *Orpheus's* Name, of which a long Catalogue might be easily drawn up, if they were, as they are not, less suspicious than those already mentioned, nor do they indeed relate to History.

*Musæus*, the *Eleusinian*, was the Son of *Eumolpus* and *Selene*, and a Scholar and Imitator of *Orpheus*, whence he is call'd his Son by *Plato*, *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Justin Martyr*. Several Pieces have been ascrib'd to this Author, and mention'd by the Antients; a Catalogue of which I here exhibit:

*Musæus.*



*Oracles*; cited by *Aristophanes* in his *Comedy of the Frogs*; *Pausanias* in his *Phocica*, and *Philostratus* in his *Heroicks*, quote some Verses from thence. *Herodotus* in the 7th Book of his *History* affirms, that *Onomacritus*, an *Athenian*, who pretended to predict future events, and explain the *Oracles of Musæus* was banish'd *Athens* by *Hipparchus*, for inserting amongst the *Oracles* of our Author, a Prediction that the neighbouring Isles to *Lemnos* should be swallow'd up by the Sea; which made some Writers conjecture, that this *Onomacritus* was the true Author of the *Oracles* ascrib'd to *Musæus* and *Orpheus*, as *St. Clement of Alexandria* observes in the first Book of his *Stromata*, tho' *Herodotus* does not say, that *Onomacritus* forg'd them all: but only those which he interpreted, and that he was by *Lucius*, convicted of Forging one. *Plato* also mentions these *Oracles of Musæus*.

The second Piece ascrib'd to *Musæus*, is a Book of *Precepts* address'd to *Eumolpus* his third Son, consisting of four thousand Verses: *Pausanias* frequently cites it under the title of *Eumolpiæ*.

The third is a *Hymn* to *Ceres*, the only Piece which *Pausanias* affirms to be the genuine performance of *Musæus*; but ascribes all the rest to *Onomacritus*.

The fourth, *Precepts for curing Diseases*; is mention'd in *Aristophanes's Frogs*, and in *Eusebius's* Preface to *Homer's Iliad*. *Theophrastus* and *Pliny* also cite a Passage of *Musæus*, concerning the virtue of the Herb *Polium*, which probably was in this Book.

The fifth is the *Theogonia*, mention'd by *Laertius*, who says, that he taught that all things were form'd out of one Principle, and will resolve themselves into the same. The Scholiast on *Apollonius Rhodius*, cites two Passages out of *Musæus* concerning the generation of the Muses, which may probably be con-

contain'd in this *Theogonia* : to which *Laertius* joins the *Sphere*, which we ought not to take for a different, but the same Piece, which comprehends the *Generation of the Gods, the Formation of the World, and the Situation and Course of the Celestial Bodies.*

The sixth is the *Titanographia*, quoted by the Scholiast on *Apollonius*, and perhaps was also part of the *Theogonia*.

*Plato* also in his 2d. Book *De Republica*, mentions the Absolutions, Mysteries and Purifications of *Musæus* and *Orpheus*. We find also several Verses of *Musæus* in the 8th Book of *Aristotle's Politicks*, and the 6th of his *History of Animals* ; in *Plutarch's* Life of *Marius* ; in *St. Clement of Alexandria, Stromat. Lib. 6.* which *Henry Stephens* has collected in his *Philosophical Poems*. *St. Clement of Alexandria* remarks that *Eugamen*, or according to *Eusebius* *Eugrammon* a *Cyrenean*, transcrib'd *Musæus's* whole Tract of the *Theoprotians*, and that *Homer* and *Hesiod* made very advantageous use of *Musæus*.

There was also another *Musæus*, a *Theban*, the Son of *Thamyris*, and Grandson of *Philammon* who lived before the *Trojan War*, and according to *Suidas*, wrote Odes and other sorts of Verses. The same Author mentions a 3d *Musæus* of *Ephesus*, of a much later date, who wrote ten Books of the *Persian History*, concerning the *Pergamenians* and the neighbouring Nations ; and of *Eumenes* and *Attalus*. There is extant an *Epic Poem* on the Loves of *Hero* and *Leander*, by one *Musæus*, a *Grammarian*, which has been printed with several Greek Poets, but is very Modern, and is never mention'd in any Author before *Tzetzes*.

**PIERUS**, the Father, or rather Son of *Linus*, *Pierus*. is ranged amongst the Poets which flourish'd before *Homer*. He is said to have given the Name of *Pierius*, to the Mountain so called, from whence the *Muses* were also call'd *Pierides*.

Philam-  
mon.

PHILAMMON of *Delphi*, Son of *Apollo* and the Nymph *Cibicne*, was the first Instituter of the Musical Chorus at the Temple of *Delphi*, as *Plutarch* observes in his Tract of *Musick*, and *Eusebius* in his *Chron.* ... *Pausanias* informs us that at the most ancient publick Games, Hymns were ordinarily sung to the Lyre in Honour of *Apollo*, and that those who most excell'd in these performances were rewarded. That the first which carried the Prize was *Chrysothemis*, the Son of *Cramenor*, after him *Philammon*, and then his Son *Thamyris*: But that neither *Orpheus*, nor *Museus* would enter the Lists.

Thamyris

THAMYRIS was a *Thracian*, and Son of *Philammon* and *Arfinoe*, or *Argiope*. He is mention'd in the Second Book of *Homer's Iliad*, as a celebrated Poet. The Antients tell us that he presum'd to challenge even the *Muses* themselves, and that after they had vanquish'd him, they depriv'd him of his Eyes, Voice and Wit. *Plato* tells us, that after his Death, he was transform'd into a Nightingale; but others will have him punish'd in Hell for his Insolence. *Plutarch* in his Tract of *Musick* mentions a Poem of *Thamyris*, containing the History of the Wars of the *Titans* against the Gods. *Tzetzes* cites his Poem on the *Cosmogonia*, entituled *Thamyris*, in five thousand Verses; which perhaps is the same which *Suidas* calls *Thamyris's Theology* or *Theogonia*, tho' he mentions but three thousand Verses. *Plato* and *Pausanias* mention some Hymn of this Author's composition.

Pamphus.

PAMPHUS, or *Pampho*, of *Athens*, was contemporary with *Linus*; he wrote Hymns which were sung with those of *Olen* and *Orpheus*, at the Festivals of *Ceres*; which *Pausanias* says, he had read and cites those which he composed on *Ceres*, *Neptune*, *Diana*, *Love*, *Proserpine*, the *Graces*, and the Death of *Linus*.



OLEN of *Lycia*, one of the most antient of all Olen.  
the Poets, was the Author of the Hymns which  
were sung at *Delos*, as *Herodotus* informs us, Lib. 4.  
and 'tis to him that the Invention of Hexameter  
Verse is ascribed.

PRONAPIDES of *Athens*, according to Dio- Pronapi-  
dorus *Siculus*, and *Theodosius* the Grammarian, or des.  
*Prosnautides* according to *Tatian*, or *Protænides*, ac-  
cording to *Eusebius*, is by *Tatian* named amongst  
the Authors before *Homer*; whose Master, *Diodorus*  
the *Sicilian* declares he was. He adds, that he was  
an illustrious Poet, who following the example of  
*Orpheus* and *Linus*, made use of the *Pelæsgian* Let-  
ters, and *Theodosius* the Grammarian observes, that  
he first began to write from the Left to the Right  
Hand, whereas before the *Greeks* wrote their words  
from top to bottom, from whence they return'd  
again to the top when the Line was finish'd from  
the Right to the Left. To this Author is ascrib'd  
a Tract entituled the *First World, or the Formation*  
*of the World*, written in Verse.

*Diodorus Siculus*, Lib. 3. saith, that THYMES, Or Thymes,  
THYMOETES, a Grand-son of *Laomedon*, which was or, Thy-  
contemporary with *Orpheus*, travell'd in the Western moetes.  
*Libya* as far as the *Ocean*; that he saw an Island  
in which the Antients pretended that *Bacchus* was  
bred, and that having inform'd himself by the  
Islanders of the actions of that Deity, he wrote  
a Poem called *Phrygia*, in an antient Dialect and  
Characters.

CADMUS, surnamed the Antient, by St. Clement Cadmus.  
of *Alexandria*, in the sixth Book of his *Stromata*,  
was a *Milesian*, said to be the Son of *Pandion*. *Pliny*  
says, Lib. II. Chap. 56. that he was the first Histo-  
rical Writer in Prose. He is believ'd to have liv'd  
a little later than *Orpheus*, as *Suidas* observes: but  
*Orpheus* flourish'd some time before *Linus* and *Her-*  
*cules* who was contemporary with *Laomedon*, *Priam's*  
Father,

Father, and Scholar to *Linus*. *Cadmus* then is but a little younger than *Orpheus*, and must have lived some time before the *Trojan War*. Yet *Josephus*, Lib. 3. against *Appion*, says, that *Cadmus* the *Milesian*, and *Acusilaus* were the first amongst the *Greeks* which began to write History, and those who have follow'd them, preceded the Expedition of the *Persians* against the *Greeks*, but a very small space of time. *Suidas*, does not say absolutely that *Cadmus* the *Milesian* is as antient as *Orpheus*; but only that according to some Writers, he is a little younger. But however it is, this *Cadmus* according to *Suidas* wrote the *Origines* of *Miletus*, and *Ionia*, in four Books. But *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* doubts whether the Piece ascrib'd to him, was really his. Most of the Works (saith he in his Judgment of *Thucydides*) of these Historians have not reach'd our Hands, and if some of them have had the fortune to be preserv'd to the present time, it is not yet believ'd that they are all written by the Authors to whom they are attributed; of this Sort are those father'd on *Cadmus* the *Milesian*, *Xristæus* the *Proconnesian*, and other Authors. *Strabo* in his first Book mentions this *Cadmus*, and observes that he, *Pherecydes*, and *Hecataeus*, were the three first Writers in Prose. *Cadmus* being first named, is the eldest of the three, and is a different Author from another *Cadmus* a *Milesian* also, Son of *Archelaus* of a later date; which *Suidas* distinguishes from the former.

Palæphatus.  
us.

**PALÆPHATUS**, an *Athenian*, Son of *Actæus* and *Bio*, according to some Writers; but of *Jocles* and *Metanira*, according to others; as also of *Mercury* pursuant to the Opinion of a third Class, is by *Suidas* rank'd amongst the Poets which lived before *Homer*. He is cited by *Christodorus* in the *Anthology*, as an antient Poet. *Suidas* ascribes to him a Work entituled *Cosmopæia*, containing five thousand Verses;  
The

the *Generation of Apollo and Artemida*, in three thousand Verses : the *Sentences and Discourses of Venus and Cupid*, in five thousand Verses : the *Dispute betwixt Pallas and Neptune*, in a thousand Verses : and a *Treatise concern-Latona*. He adds, that some Authors attribute to him the *Troica*, which others allot to an *Egyptian*, or *Athenian* Grammarian of a later date, whose first Book is cited by *Harpocration*, and *Stephanus Byzantinus*: *Suidas* also makes him Author of five Books of *Incredibilities* ; under which Title we have at present a Tract, under the name of *Palæphatus*, which is printed with *Æsop's Fables*, and seems to be very antient. For what *St. Hierome* in *Eusebius's Chronicon*, *Theon*, *Eustathius*, *Tzetzes*, and several others have cited from it, is now extant in the Piece which we have ; and is divided into 51 Chapters. There flourish'd also another *Palæphatus*, who was of *Abydus*, in the time of *Alexander*, and wrote the *Histories of Cyprus, Delos, Attica and Arabia*, and ought not to be confounded with *Abydenus*, who wrote the *History of Assyria*.

*PISANDER*, a *Camiræan*, as we are inform'd *Pisander*. by *Suidas*, wrote a Poem on the Actions of *Hercules*, entituled *Heraclea* in two Books : Some make him elder than *Hesiod* ; but *Suidas* places him in the xxxiii<sup>d</sup> Olympiad.

*Plutarch* in his Book of *Musick* mentions two *Olympus*. Authors distinguish'd by the Name of *Olympus* ; the most antient of which is the *Mysian*, the Disciple of *Marsyas*, who was believ'd to have imparted his Name to Mount *Olympus*. He lived before the *Trojan War*, and to him are ascribed Songs, *Elegies*, and *Hymns in honour of the Gods*. *Plato*, *Aristophanes*, *Aristotle*, and *Ovid* cite his Verses or musical Airs. The other *Olympus* was a *Phrygian Musician*, which *Suidas* believes to have been contemporary with *Midas*. There was also a third *Olympus* a Philosopher of *Alexandria*, also mention'd by *Suidas*.



Terpan-  
der.

TERPANDER, a *Lesbian*, born at *Methymna*, or *Antissa*, or *Arna*, or at *Cuma*, according to *Plutarch* and *Ælian*, was the first Introducer of Musick into *Lacedæmon*, and preceded *Thales* of *Crete*: But *Hieronimus Rhodius*, *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, and *Arbenæus* place him in the Reign of *Lycurgus*, affirming withal, that he turn'd into Verse, or compos'd for Song, the Laws of that Legislator. *Hel- lanicus*, believing him much more Modern, fixes him in the xxvi *Olympiad*; but on the contrary *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* allows him to be Antient, by referring him to the Age of *Midas*, which was long before the *Olympiads*, and at the same time *Pbanias* in *St. Clement* makes him younger than *Lesches* and *Archilochus*: tho' *Glaucus* in *Plutarch* believes him elder. *Terpander* began his Poems with those Verses in praise of *Jupiter*, which are cited by *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, Lib. 6. *Strom.* *Jupiter the beginning and principal of all things, to you I address the beginning of my Hymns.* This Author was also such an able *Musician*, that he appeas'd a Seditious Tumult by singing his Verses. To him are ascrib'd the Invention of *Elegies*, and the seventh string of the *Lyre*. There was a succession of the first Poets, which themselves wrote the words of their Poems, and set them to Musick, as is observ'd by *Nicomachus*, in his *Harmonical Enchiridion*. *Hermes*, or *Mercury* invented the *Lyre*, and taught it to *Orpheus* who instructed, in the use of it, his Pupils *Thamyris* and *Linus*, the latter of which taught it to *Hercules* (who kill'd him) and to *Amphion* the *Theban*, who made use of it in building the Walls and Gates of *Thebes*; after which *Terpander* found *Orpheus's Lyre*, and carried the Invention into *Egypt*.

Phænno.

PHÆNNO of *Epirus*, is by some Authors rank'd amongst the Poets which preceded *Homer*, but if she be the same with *Phænneis*, Daughter of the King of the *Chaones*, mention'd by *Pausanias*, she lived

lived several Ages later than that Poet. *Zosimus*, *Pausanias* and *Tzetzes* mention the Oracle of *Phaennis*.

*ABARIS*, a *Scythian* and *Hyperborean*, the Son of *Abaris*. *Seutha*, or *Seuthus*, mention'd by *Herodotus*, famous in Antiquity for the Fictions Storied of him, may also be rank'd amongst the Historians. The Time when he flourish'd is very uncertain: *Hippostratus* places his Embassy to *Athens* under the III Olympiad, others under the XXI; and *Pindar* in *Harpocraton*, in the time of *Cræsus*, who reign'd in the LIV Olympiad. *Eusebius*, who in one place follows this Sentiment, in another asserts this Embassy to have been in the LXXXII Olympiad. If *Phalaris's* Epistles were genuine, and 'twas also certain that Tyrant reign'd in the LII Olympiad, 'twould be equally unquestionable that *Abaris* lived then, since *Phalaris* writes to him; but those Letters being supposititious, cannot afford any real Foundation to this Conjecture. We shall not here recite the Fables which have been broach'd concerning our *Abaris*, but shall content our selves with barely hinting that *Suidas* makes him the Author of the following Books: *The arrival of Apollo in the Hyperborean Regions*; *the Nuptials of the River Hebrus*; *Theogonia*, or, *the Origine of the Gods*; a collection of Oracles, and another of *Lustrations*, or *Sacrificatory Expiations*. *Plutarch* mentions a Life of *Abaris* by *Heraclides*, which he tells us, was full of Fictions, and compos'd for the diversion of the Readers. *Proclus* cites a Tract of *Pythagoras* concerning *Abaris*, and *Porphyrius*, which makes him a disciple of *Pythagoras*; but he was elder than that Philosopher, and that Life of him, ascrib'd to *Pythagoras*, was, as well as a great many other Pieces, compiled by some one of his Sect, and broach'd under his Name.

We have under the name of *Hanno*, a Treatise entituled, *the Voyages of Hanno, King of the Carthaginians, beyond the Pillars of Hercules*: which  
some

some believe elder than *Homer* ; but 'tis very probable that the *Hanno* treated of in this Voyage, was the famous *Carthaginian* General, who supported the War against *Agathocles*, in the flourishing Times of the Republick of *Carthage*, as *Pliny* observes when speaking of this Voyage ; which must not pretend to any great share of Reputation, but is by *Athenæus* look'd on as a surreptitious and fabulous Piece, compos'd by some *Greek*. Some Authors take it for only an Abridgment of a much larger Work written by *Hanno*. But yet both Geographers and Criticks have made use of it. *Geſenius* first publish'd it in *Greek* in 1533. *Gesner* translated it into *Latin*, and caus'd it to be printed in 1559. *Henry Boecler* afterwards publish'd it in *Greek* and *Latin*, with Notes, in 1663 ; and then it was printed with a Fragment of *Stephanus Byzantinus de Dodone*, at *Leyden* in 1674. and lastly with the *Smali Geographers* at *Oxford* in 1698.

Besides these, there are several Authors which wrote the Story of the *Trojan* War, at the time when it happen'd ; they are,

**Sisyphus.** S I S Y P H U S of *Coos*, who is said to have been Secretary to *Teucer*, and besides possess'd of the same Memorials of the *Trojan* War, which *Homer* made use of ; but this Historian is not mention'd by any other Authors than *John Malala*, which *Tzetzes* Copied, and a *Manuscript Chronology* cited by *Siliatius*.

**Corinnus.** C O R I N N U S, a Disciple of *Palamedes*, is suppos'd to have compos'd an *Iliad* in Verse, during the time that *Troy* held out against its siege ; as also to have written it in *Doric* Letters, which were invented by *Palamedes*. *Suidas*, who mentions this, adds that he wrote a relation of *Dardanius's* War against the *Paphlagonians*, and that *Homer* borrowed the subject of his whole Poem from him.

Some



Some Writers also mention one CREOPHYLUS <sup>Creophy-</sup>  
a Samian, which is represented to have been Ho- <sup>lus.</sup>  
mer's Host, as well as his Master, and by several  
made the Author of the Poems, which have all a-  
long pass'd under the Name of that famous Poet.

DARES, a Phrygian, and Trojan Priest, is men- Dares  
tion'd by Homer in the fifth Book of his *Iliad*, and Phryx.  
by several made the Author of an *Iliad*: which  
*Ælian* Lib. 11. Cap. 2. of his *Various History*, says,  
was extant in his time; and *Photius*, in his Extract  
of *Ptolemæus Hephæstion* (*Bibl. Cod.* 190.) tells us,  
that *Antipater* the *Acanthian* said, that *Dares*, who  
wrote an *Iliad* before *Homer*, warn'd *Hector* against  
killing the Companion of *Achilles*.

DICTYS the Cretan, one of the Followers of Dictys  
*Idomeneus*, pursuant to the Testimony of *Suidas*, <sup>Cretensis?</sup>  
wrote ten Books of the *Trojan War*: he is also men-  
tion'd by *Isaicius Porphyrogenetus* and *Cedrenus*. *Homer*  
also borrow'd several particulars from this History,  
if we may believe *Tzetzes*: but these Evidences  
are not at all to be relied on; for *Suidas* who de-  
serves much rather to be credited, was manifestly  
imposed on by a spurious *Dictys*, and ascribes to  
the same Author, a History of *Italy*; which could  
not possibly be written by any Author contempo-  
rary with the *Trojan War*.

*Ælian*, Lib. 14. Cap. 21. also mentions a Poet  
named SYAGRUS, who first wrote on the *Trojan* Syagrus.  
War: *Eustatbius* also cites this Author, but neither  
of them having ever seen him, they only pub-  
lish'd the report of common Fame.

*Ptolemæus Hephæstion* likewise speaks of one HELE-  
NA, Daughter of *Musæus*, who before *Homer*, wrote *Helena*.  
the History of the *Trojan War*, and of PHANTASIA,  
of *Memphis*, Daughter of *Nicarchus*, who also be- Phantasia.  
fore *Homer*, wrote the *Trojan War* and Travels of  
*Ulysses*, and left her Books at *Memphis*, where *Ho-*  
*mer* found, copied, and digested them into order.

See

See *Ptolomæus Hephæstion* in *Photius*, *Cod.* 190. *Eustatbius* also says something of the same nature in his Preface to *Homer* : but this supposition is wholly groundless, and the word *Phantasy*, made use of really to express Imagination, is here mistaken for a proper Name.

**Palamedes** PALAMEDES of *Argos*, Cousen German to *Agamemnon*, flourish'd a little before the *Trojan War*. *Euripides* cited by *Laertius*, praises him as a Learned Poet, and *Suidas* affirms, that his Poems were suppress'd by the Descendants of *Agamemnon*, or even by *Homer* himself. The Invention of some Greek Letters is ascrib'd to him, as is also that of certain Tables to play at Dice.

**Sarpedon.** *Pliny* in the 13 Book of his *Natural History*, c. 13, relates that *Mutianus*, who had been thrice Consul, being Governour of *Lycia*, in a Temple found a Paper, on which was a Letter written from *Troy*, under the Name of SARPEDON, King of *Lycia* : but *Pliny* was in the right not to give credit to this Story ; for, says he, if the Writing of Epistles on Paper was in use in *Homer's* time, how came that Poet to say, that in *Lycia* it self, *Codicils*, and not Letters were given to *Bellerophon*.

If it was true, that *PARIS* the Son of *Priam*, was the Author of an *Encomiastic Discourse*, or *Hymn on Venus*, he would have been an antienter Poet than *Homer* ; but since 'tis no where mention'd besides in *Malala's Chronographia*, 'tis very suspicious.

If these Authors have existed, and compos'd these Pieces, which seems very doubtful, they have been long entirely lost ; for the two Books of the *Trojan War*, now extant in Latin, one of which is ascrib'd to *Diclys* of *Crete*, and the other to *Dares* of *Phrygia*, are most certainly spurious, and forg'd by some Writer which aimed at diverting, or exercising his Parts, with these Fictions. The very manner which the Author pretends they were discover'd,

cover'd, shews them to be Romances. With regard to the first, he feigns a Letter from *Septimius*, to *Arcadius*, in which that *Roman* advises him that the Earth being open'd by the violence of a Tempest in a certain Place of the Isle of *Crete*, the Tomb of *Dictys* was discover'd, and the Shepherds found a small leather Coffer, in which was his *History of the Trojan War*, written in *Phœnician Characters*: and to authorise the other, he pretends another Letter from *Cornelius Nepos* to *Sallust*, in which he informs him that *Dares's* Book was found at *Athens*, in his own Hand Writing, that he translated it into *Latin*: but that Impostor is discover'd by his Stile, which doth not at all resemble that of *Cornelius Nepos*, of whom we have the Life of *Atticus*.

*Ælian*, Lib. XI. cap 2. mentions two other Poets antienter than *Homer*, which may pass amongst the Historians, namely *OROEBANTIUS*, a *Oreobantian*, and *MELISANDER*, a *Milesian*, who wrote the Fight betwixt the *Lapithæ* and the *Centaur*s; but *Ælian* only says, that according to common Opinion, they were elder than *Homer*. *Suidas* mentions *THALES* of the City of *Eiyrum* in *Crete*, as antienter than *Homer*: but *Strabo* who calls him *Thaletas*, makes him contemporary with *Lycurgus*; for speaking of that Legislator, Book 10. he says, that being in *Crete*, he associated with *Thaletes*, who made *Lyrick Verses*, and learn'd of him the Conduct of *Rhadamanthus* and *Minos*. *Sextus Empiricus*, says also, that *Lycurgus* follow'd the directions of *Thaletes* of *Crete* in the composition of his Laws.

*Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*, mentions the Poet *Arctinus*, *ARCTINUS*, as a very antient Author of the *Trojan History*. "We may, (says he, speaking of the History of the *Palladium*,) infer from these Particulars which we find in *Callistratus's History* of *Samo-*  
Q
thrace,



“ *thrace*, in *Satyrus*, an antient Collector of Fable  
 “ and in the Poet *Arctinus*, who is the eldest of a  
 “ those which we know.” But this Passage doe  
 not positively averr that *Arctinus* was the most an  
 tient Poet, nor even that he was before *Homer*  
 but only that he was the most antient Write  
 which had treated concerning the *Palladium*. *Eu*  
*sebius* in his *Chronicon*, says, that *Arctinus*, call’d  
 the *Milesian*, flourish’d in the third *Olympiad*, and  
 that he wrote *Ethiopida*, and the *Destruction of Troy*.  
*Suidas* makes him yet more modern: *Arctinus*, says  
 he, the Son of *Teleus*, and Grand-son of *Nauteus*, a  
 Milesian Poet, and Disciple of *Homer*, lived, accord  
 ing to the Testimony of *Artemon* the *Clazomenian*, in  
 the ninth *Olympiad*, four hundred Years after the  
 Trojan War. *Sitbenæus* cites another *Arctinus* a  
 Corinthian, who wrote the *Titanomachia*, by others  
 ascrib’d to *Eumelus* of Corinth. *S. Cyrill* also men  
 tions an *Arctinus* in his first Book against *Julian*.

’Tis observable concerning the Authors elder  
 than *Homer*, which we have been treating of in  
 this Article, that some are later than that Poet,  
 others not mention’d by any other Writers besides  
 some Moderns and of little Credit; and lastly,  
 that others of them are wholly spurious.

But the same Censure must not be pass’d on  
 those two Authors which *Homer* himself cites, as  
 having written on the taking of *Troy*, and the Tra  
 vels of the *Greeks*, in their Return into their  
 Country; namely *Demodocus* the *Corcyraean*, and  
*Phemius* of *Ithaca*. Tho’ ’tis yet very probable,  
 that they existed only in the Imagination of *Homer*,  
 who feign’d Poets and Poems, as he did *Heroes* and  
 Heroick Actions, and might even to that end, by a  
 Poetick License, remove some of his contempora  
 ries as far back as the Siege of *Troy*; of which Opi  
 nion is his Learned Commentator *Eustathius*; who  
 speaking of *Phemius*, says, “ The Antients inform  
 “ us.

“us, that *Phemius*, *Homer*’s Master, was a Learn-  
“ed Man, cherish’d by the Muses ; where that  
“Poet bestows the Name of his Master on that  
“*Ithacan* Singer, to preserve his Memory to Po-  
“sterity, by that Monument. They tell us also  
“*Chreteis*, *Homer*’s Mother, married the true *Phe-*  
“*mius* : that *Homer* celebrated his Prudence by  
“making him sing to *Penelope*’s Lovers ; and his  
“Wisdom when he shew’d him acquainted with  
“the Address, and Artifices of Mankind. This is  
“say they, what he practis’d, not only with re-  
“gard to *Phemius* ; but also to *Mentes*, and *Mentor* ;  
“for they affirm them both to be *Homer*’s Friends  
“and Companions ; that *Mentes* was a skilful Pilot,  
“and knowing in several particulars, which was  
“on board the Vessel in which *Homer* sail’d to col-  
“lect the Materials of his History ; and that *Men-*  
“*tor* was an Inhabitant of *Ithaca*, in whose House  
“he lived, and where he found Remedies to cure  
“a Distemper in his Eyes, with which he was  
“seiz’d in his Voyage ; that these are the Reasons  
“why the Poet celebrated them, by transforming  
“them into *Minerva* ; as he also removed *Thersites*,  
“*Tychius*, and *Echetus* from his own Time, when  
“they lived, to the Antient Ages, as tho’ they  
“had lived then ; this is what the Memoirs of the  
“Antients afford us.”

Nevertheless *Plato* calls *Phemius*, a Maker of  
*Rhapsodies* ; *Plutarch* in his Tract of *Musick*, seems  
to believe that *Phemius* and *Demodocus* were real  
Poets at the time of the *Trojan* War. “There was,  
“says he, one *Demodocus* of *Corcyra*, an antient  
“Musician, who wrote the Taking of *Troy* in Verse,  
“and the Nuptials of *Venus* and *Vulcan* ; and one  
“*Phemius* of *Ithaca*, who wrote Verses on the Re-  
“turn of those *Greeks* which follow’d *Agamemnon*  
“to *Troy* : And we ought not to believe that the  
“Diction of these Poems was in Prose without  
“Measure ;

“ Measure ; for ’tis more probable that they were  
 “ like the Poems of *Stesichorus*, and other *Lyric*  
 “ Poets, who invented Measures that their Verse  
 “ might be sung.” This is what *Plutarch* says, he  
 read in the Collection of Musick of *Heracles*; and  
*Timolaus* observ’d, that the Poet which was Guar-  
 dian to *Clitemnestra*, and *Pheonius* were Brothers.  
 The Testimony of this Author is cited by *Eustat-  
 chius* on the third Book of the *Odyssees* ; “ *Timolau*  
 “ says, that Singer was the Brother of *Pheonius*, who  
 “ is said to have follow’d *Penelope* to *Ithaca* to take  
 “ care of her, and that it was he whom she oblig’d  
 “ to sing to her Lovers.” *Eustat chius* also mentions  
 one *Automedes* of *Mycenæ*, who was Master to *De-  
 modocus*.

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## S E C T. X.

*Of Homer, consider’d as a Poet and Historian.*

OUR Remarks on the Authors concerning  
 which we have last treated, sufficiently  
 prove *Josephus* in the right when he says that the  
*Greeks* have no Author elder than *Homer*, whose  
 Works have any real Solid Merit : it may indeed  
 be alledged that ’tis difficult to determine whether  
*Hesiod*, or *Homer* wrote first ; but yet they lived  
 very near about the same time, as is observ’d by  
*Varro*, and appears by the *Arundelian* Marble In-  
 scriptions, which don’t make the Distance much  
 above 25 Years betwixt the time of the flourishing  
 of the one and the other. Tho’ *Homer*’s Antiquity  
 is fixed, yet antient Authors very much differ con-  
 cerning the exact Time when he lived. *Crate*  
 makes it to precede the Return of the *Heracidae*  
 and 80 Years after the *Trojan War* ; *Eratosthenes*



100 Years after it ; *Aristarchus*, towards the *Ionick* Transmigration, that is 140 Years after the taking of *Troy* ; *Philochorus*, 180. *Apollodorus* reckons 100 Years after the *Ionick* Transmigration, that is 250 after the taking of *Troy* ; *Euthymenes* says, that he flourish'd before *Hesiod* under *Acastus* ; 200 Years after the *Trojan* War. *Archemachus* is of the same Opinion. *Cassius Hemina* in *Gellius*, takes him to have flourish'd 160 Years after the Taking of *Troy* ; and *Cornelius Nepos*, who is follow'd by several *Latin* Writers, fixes him 160 Years after the Building of *Rome*. *Velleius* affirms him to be farther removed from the *Trojan* War, than some imagine, and that he lived 950 Years before the *Consulat* of *Vinicius*, who was *Consul* in the Year of *Rome* 783 : and *Pliny*, in the 830 Year of the same *Epocha*, makes the space betwixt *Homer* and his own Time to be near 1000 Years : *Juvenal* living about 850 Years from the building of *Rome*, makes the distance the same. *Sesibius Lacon* places *Homer* in the eighth Year of King *Charisus*, to whom *Lycurgus* was *Preceptor* ; that Prince reign'd 64 Years ; and after him his Son *Nicander* 37 Years, and to his 34th Year is refer'd the Institution of the first *Olympiad* ; in which *Corebus* was Victor, to which from the Tutelage of *Lycurgus*, *Eratosthenes* reckons 168 Years. Others will have *Homer* to have lived a little before the *Olympiads* of *Iphicus*, 407 Years after the taking of *Troy* ; and some affirm that he was contemporary with *Archilochus*, who flourish'd towards the XXIII *Olympiad*, in the time of *Gyges* of *Lydia*, 500 Years after the *Trojan* War. These are the Sentiments of the Antients, recited by *Tatian* in his *Oratio ad Græcos* ; *Clement* of *Alexandria*, in his *Stromata* ; *Aulus Gellius*, *Velleius*, and *Pliny* ; but the Dispute is decided by the *Arundelian Marble*, which shews that it was 643 Years from *Homer's* Time, in the Reign of *Diognetus* of *Athens*, that is in the 676

Year of the *Attick Epoch*, the 2807 of the *Julian Period*, 302 Years after the taking of *Troy*, and 2 Years before the Re-establishment of the *Olympiads* wherefore *Cicero* was not mislaken when he said that *Homer* liv'd in *Lycurgus's* time, which Opinion is also supported by the Evidence of *Timæus*, *Apollodorus*, and *Strabo*, who tell us that *Lycurgus* convers'd with him in the Isle of *Chio*.

*Homer's* Country has not been less contested than the Time of his living; for he not having mentioned the Place of his Birth, several Cities have done themselves the Honour to pretend to it: as *Cicero* testifies in his *Oration pro Archia Poeta*. “The *Colophonians*, says he, pretend that *Homer* was  
“their Fellow Citizen: The Inhabitants of the  
“Isle of *Chio*, challenge him for their Country-  
“man; the *Salaminians* claim him; the *Smyrnæ-  
“ans* maintain that he belongs to them, and have  
“dedicated a Temple to him in their City: and  
“several other Places are engag'd in mutual Dis-  
“putes on this Head. “*Aulus Gellius* also in his  
II. Chap. of his 3d. Book, collects the differing  
Opinions concerning *Homer's* Country. “Some,  
“says he, say that he was a *Colophonian*; others  
“will have him a *Smyrnæan*: Some again make  
“him an *Athenian*, and others affirm him an *Egypt-  
“tian*, and *Aristotle* avers, that he was born in  
“the Isle of *Io*., *Epiphanius*, Lib. 1. against the  
*Hereticks*, t. 2. says: that there are a great ma-  
ny various Opinions on this Subject. “Some,  
“says he, make *Homer* an *Egyptian*; others born  
“in the Isle of *Chio*; some a *Colophonian*; others  
“believe him a *Smyrnæan*, and the Son of *Meles*  
“and *Critheis*: *Aristarchus* says, he was an *Athe-  
“nian*, and there are others which believe him a  
“*Lydian*, and born at *Mæonia*; whilst another  
“Party will at last have him a *Cypriot*, and first  
“see Light in the Suburbs of *Salamis*., This Con-  
test

test betwixt the Cities which challenge the glory of having produc'd *Homer*, is no new thing ; for *Ælian* observes that *Ptolomæus Philopator* having caus'd a Temple to be built in honour of *Homer*, placed around his Image the Cities which claim'd him for their Citizen. *Proclus* makes the Dispute to lie betwixt *Colophon*, *Chios*, *Smyrna*, *Io*, and *Cumes*; *Eustathius* adds *Athens*, and even *Egypt* and *Italia*. The principal contending Cities are couch'd in this Verse:

*Smyrna*, *Rhodus*, *Colophon*, *Salamis*, *Chios*, *Argos*, *Athenæ*.

The anonymous Author of *Homer's* Life, names the several Writers who have maintain'd the several differing Opinions. “ *Homer*, the Poet, saith he, “ had for his Father *Meles*, and his Mother was “ *Critheis* : he was born, according to *Pindar*, at “ *Smyrna* ; according to *Simonedes* in the Isle of *Chio* ; “ according to *Antimachus* and *Nicander*, at *Colophon* ; according to *Bacchylides* and *Aristotle* in the “ Isle of *Io* ; according to *Ephorus* and the Historians, at *Cumæ*, and *Dionysius* the *Thracian* makes him “ an *Athenian* : some say that he was of *Salamis*, others of *Argos* ; and yet others of *Thebes* in *Ægypt*.,

Since Authors agree no better concerning the Place of his Birth, no wonder that they differ about the Names of his Father and Mother. The Author of his Life which passes under the Name of *Herodotus*, (for it is not at all probable that it was written by that famous Historian,) recites a very circumstantial Genealogy of the Ancestors of *Homer* ; but what is suspicious, he says, that when *Cumæ*, an *Æolian* City, was built in *Magnesia*, several People of various Nations came to take up their dwelling there ; that *Melanopus* of *Magnesia*, Son of *Itagenes*, and Grand-son of *Crito*, a Person of a mean Fortune, was one of these Strangers ; that married the Daughter of an Inhabitant of *Cumæ*, nam'd *Amyrete*, and that he had a Daughter



named *Chriteis*, who after the Death of her Father being under the Tuition of *Cleonaëtus* the *Argian* became with Child ; upon which her Guardian sent her privately to *Smyrna*, where she was deliver'd near the River *Meles*, of a Son, who from thence was called *Melissigenes* ; that she afterwards married *Phemius*, who adopted her Son, and took care of his Education.

*Proclus*. says, that *Homer's* Father's Name was *Mæon*. The anonymous Author of the Life of that Poet, makes him the Son of *Meletes*. The Circumstances of his Life recited by the false *Herodotus*, are all so fabulous, that no Credit can be allow'd them : the reason which that Author gives why the Name of *Homer* was given to him, is not less incredible : he tells us that returning to *Cuma*, and Petitioning the Senate for wherewithal to live on, one of the Senators was of Opinion that they ought not to give him any thing, adding, that if they would keep all these *Homer's* *ῥαψῳδαί*, (an Expression said to signifie blind amongst the *Cumæans*) they would soon be well stor'd with them, and that from that time his Name was chang'd from *Melissigenes* to that of *Homer*. *Proclus* says, that according to some Writers, that Name was given him in *Æolia*, on occasion of his falling blind, the word *Homer*, in that *Dialect* signifying a blind Man ; but he himself believes that the Name of *Homer* was given to *Melissigenes*, when he was plac'd as a Hostage amongst the Inhabitants of *Chios*. The Result of all that we have said, is, that there is no such thing as Certainty with regard to the Name, the Time of Living, the Birth and Parents of *Homer*, nor the Circumstances of his Life.

The Poets have improv'd this Obscurity into a Panegyrical Topick, in their Elogies of *Homer* ; hence it is that some of them tell us, That we ought

ought not to be surpriz'd that he had no Country on Earth, since Heaven alone was truly his Country: others, That Earth did not produce him, but that the Muses sent him from Heaven; That he was indebted to them for his Country, and Excellencies; That *Callicope* was his Mother; That the whole Earth was his Country, because his Fame flew to all Parts of it. The Grammarians and Criticks employing themselves in painful Searches after his Country, have wrote several Books expressly on that Subject; Instances of which are amongst the Ancients, *Didymus* the *Grammarians*, and amongst the Moderns, *Leo Allatius*, who proves *Homer* to be a Native of the Isle of *Chios*, by a Medal belonging to the Inhabitants of that Island, in which are represented *Homer* on one side, and a *Sphynx* with their Arms on the other. *Julius Polux* also testifies that the Inhabitants of this Isle, placed *Homer's* Face on the Reverse of their Medals, as the *Mitylenians* did that of *Sappho*. But *Aristotle* in his *Rhetorick*, Book 2. hints, that this is no Proof that he was their Citizen, any more than that *Sappho* was of *Mitylene*. 'Tis indeed true that *Homer* liv'd in the Isle of *Chios* as *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* relate. The *Smyrnæans*, *Amastrians*, *Argives*, and several other People have also stamp'd Medals with *Homer's* Head: Whence it follows that this is no conclusive Proof. We may much more securely depend on the Evidence of *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Euthymenes*, the Emperor *Constantin*, *Themistius*, *Claudian*, and several other Authors, who have affirm'd *Homer* to be a *Chian*. But after all, other Writers of equal Credit, averring that he was of another Country, his real Native Place continues still very uncertain. *Pliny* lib. 8. cap. 2. relates that *Apion* the *Grammarians*, to clear the difficulty, summon'd the Ghosts of the other World, to ask *Homer* in what Country he was born, and who were his Parents; but dar'd not presume to declare what he said;

said ; this is a Fiction which plainly denotes the impossibility of coming at any certain Knowledge on this Head. All that can be said on this Subject is to be found in *Albius*. But we have already dwelt too long upon it, and would not willingly be guilty of the Fault which *Seneca* charges on *Didymus*, of having lost his Time in handling this and several other more impertinent Disputes, which ought to be unlearn'd as soon as known, *Et alia quæ dediscenda si scires*, Sen. Ep. 89.

Whether the Poems ascrib'd to that Author are really his ; How they have been handed down to us ; and, What Credit is due to his Relations ; are more useful Enquiries. *Lycurgus* is said to be the first which brought *Homer's* Poem into Greece, according to the Testimony of *Heraclides*, *Plutarch* in the Life of *Lycurgus*, and *Ælian*, who say, that *Lycurgus* having found them at *Chios*, brought them complete from *Ionia* into Greece, whither Fame had before carried a Report of them ; and some abrupt Fragments (says *Plutarch*) without either Order or Connexion were gotten into that Country. But *Lycurgus* was the first that shew'd them there entire, notwithstanding which they were distributed amongst the *Greeks* even after his time in loose Pieces, which were sung under certain particular Titles which were bestow'd on them, as *Ælian* observes, lib. xiii. cap. 14. *Solon* appointed them to be sung in Parts, which were call'd *Rhapsodies*, But *Pisistratus* collecting these loose Pieces together, and casting them into their proper Order, was the first which publish'd the *Iliads* and *Odysseys* as they are at present : This is related more at large by the *Scholiasts* or Commentators on *Dionysius* of *Thrace*, cited by *Albius*. “ *Homer's* Poems, say they, “ were in danger of being lost, because they were “ not usually written, but learnt by Heart, by several Persons, of which some charg'd their Memory “



“ mory with more , others with fewer Verses ;  
“ when *Pisistratus* desiring to recover and preserve  
“ them, gave publick Games, and proclaim’d by a  
“ Herald, That all those who remembred any of  
“ *Homer’s* Verses, should recite them. He caused  
“ also to be published thro’ all *Greece*, That those  
“ who had any Copies of them, should bring  
“ them ; to encourage which, he promis’d large  
“ Rewards, on condition that those brought to him  
“ were such as he had not before receiv’d from  
“ others. After having made this Collection, he  
“ put it into the Hands of seventy Grammarians,  
“ and appointed them to range them in the Or-  
“ der they should think proper, after which he as-  
“ sembled them together, and each having brought  
“ what he had done, they agreed that *Aristarchus*  
“ and *Zenodotus* had succeeded best, both in the  
“ Disposition and Correction of them, and after-  
“ wards prefer’d the Performance of *Aristarchus*  
“ before that of *Zenodotus*. But Avarice tempted  
“ several to bring to *Pisistratus* their own in stead of  
“ *Homer’s* Verses, or at least those commonly fa-  
“ ther’d upon that Poet, tho’ not genuine : These  
“ Criticks determin’d concerning them, and being  
“ fully resolv’d not to retrench them, because  
“ they were generally receiv’d, they distinguish’d  
“ them by a Note in form of a Dart, as suppositi-  
“ tious and unworthy of *Homer*.” I should be  
loth to answer for the Truth of all the Circum-  
stances of this Relation, which may probably be  
forg’d in imitation of that of the seventy Transla-  
tors of the Bible. But it cannot be denied that  
*Pisistratus* collected *Homer’s* Poems, and so caus’d  
them to be review’d and digested, as is testify’d by  
an ancient Epigram, and by *Cicero* in his third  
Book *de Oratore*, where he affirms that *Pisistratus*  
first reduc’d *Homer’s* Books to the Method in which  
they at present are ; (they being before in great  
Con-

Confusion.) *Pausanias*, *Ælian*, *Libanius*, *Eustathius*, and the Author of *Homer's Life*, confirm this Evidence.

*Hipparchus* the Son of *Pisistratus*, in pursuance of his Father's Example, carefully preserv'd *Homer's* Poems, and commanded that those who sang them in Parts, or Rhapsodies, should recite them in a methodical Order in their *Panathenæa*, as *Plato* informs us in his *Hipparchus*, and *Ælian* after him, *lib. viii. cap. 2.*

This Custom of singing *Homer's* Verses was afterwards continu'd at *Athens*, and introduc'd into other Places. *Cinæthus* of *Chio* sing *Homer's* Poems in the 69th *Olympiad*, as *Eustathius* and the Scholiast on *Pindar* observe after *Hippistratus*. They were taught in Schools by Schoolmasters; for whom it was so scandalous not to have *Homer's* Verses, that *Alcibiades* once going into a School, and asking the Master for a Rhapsody of the *Iliad*, upon being answer'd that he had nothing of *Homer*, gave him a Box on the Ear, and did not stop there, if we believe *Plutarch's Apophthegms*. But the ill Consequences of this were, that several Persons made no scruple of altering or augmenting *Homer's* Verses: So that it was found necessary to correct them afresh. And accordingly *Aristotle* did not think it below his Character to employ himself in correcting the *Iliad*, which always lay under *Alexander's* Pillow, and was lock'd in a rich Casket, adorn'd with Jewels, which had before serv'd *Darius* to preserve his Perfumes; as *Plutarch* tells us in the Life of *Alexander*, and *Pliny* mentions the Casket or Coffin which *Darius* apply'd to that Use, *lib. vii. cap. 29.* *Strabo* says that *Anaxarchus* and *Callisthenes* in conjunction with *Alexander* corrected this Author. *Cassander* King of *Macedon*, transcrib'd the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* with his own Hand. During the Reigns of the *Ptolemy's*, several Criticks employ'd

employ'd themselves in the Correction of *Homer*, (according to *Suidas*) namely *Zenodotus* and *Aratus*, in the Reign of the first *Ptolemy*, and under that of *Ptolemæus Philometor*, *Aristophanes* of *Byzantium*, and his Disciple *Aristarchus*; hence proceeded the various Editions or Copies of *Homer*, which bore the Name of their respective Correctors, as the *Aratæan*, the *Aristophanick*, the *Aristarchian* Editions. The last of these was so highly esteemed by the Ancients, that the Name of its Editor (who was Preceptor to *Ptolemæus Evergetes*) was by way of Excellence given to all Censurers and Criticks on Books, and nothing was believ'd to be *Homer's* without his Approbation. But *Cicero* observes that there were some who did not think themselves oblig'd to submit to his Laws. One *Aristarchus*, says he, lib. ix. of his Familiar Epistles, Epist. 10. marks these Verses with a Dart, and I as an ancient Critick, judge whether they are really of that Poet, or spurious. And Lib. iii. Ep. 11. As *Aristarchus*, says he, denies a Verse to be *Homer's* when he dislikes it: do you (I am inclin'd to be merry) be sure to conclude, that all that you find not to be eloquent, is none of mine. Thus *Tully* handsomly rallies the Liberty which *Aristarchus* took of marking with Darts (as none of *Homer's*) all those Verses which did not please him. Which Practice of his hath rais'd several Criticks on *Aristarchus* himself, who have censur'd his Corrections; as *Athenæus* lib. v. *Plutarch* in his Tract concerning the Poets, and *Didymus* in his Scholia on *Homer*, have observed. *Ptolemæus Ascalonita*, a Grammarian, wrote a Book expressly against *Aristarchus's* Correction of the *Odyssey*; and *Zenodotus* another Grammarian, was call'd in to give his Judgment concerning those Verses of *Homer*, which were rejected by *Aristarchus*. What we have said discovers the *Anachronism* of the Scholiast which we have cited, who supposes all these Correctors to have



have been contemporary with *Pisistratus*, in order to make room for the Fable of the seventy Correctors, forg'd in imitation of the seventy Interpreters of the Bible. *Eustathius* mentions several other Editions of *Homer*, named from the Cities where they were corrected and written. Of this sort were the *Massaliotic* and *Sinopic* Editions; besides which there was one call'd the *Narthecian* Edition, from its being kept by *Alexander* the Great in the *Narthecium*, or rich Aromatick Casket set with Jewels, which that Prince took from *Darius*. This Liberty which the Criticks gave themselves to correct *Homer* barely on their own Conjectures, without the Authority of other Copies, was justly condemn'd by *Timon* surnam'd *Sillographus* or the *Lampooner*; who, as *Diogenes Laertius* tells us, answer'd *Aratus*, when he ask'd him, *What Method was to be used, to correct Homer's Poem so perfectly, that there should not remain one Fault?* that it was impossible to be done any otherwise than by the ancient Exemplars, but not practicable by those which had been lately corrected. This is an excellent Lesson for Criticks, who are infected with the Itch of amending Books on no other Authority than their bare, and frequently frivolous, Conjectures.

Whatever Uncertainty we labour under, with regard to the Time, Country, and Life of *Homer*, it is out of doubt that he was the Author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssees*: And tho' these Poems were scatter'd in several Songs, and in a sort crumbled into Scraps, 'tis yet visible that they are coherent and complete Pieces, and the Conformity and Evenness of the Style, as also the Connexion of the Verses, ought to satisfy us that the *Aristarchi* and the *Zenodoti* have very judiciously restor'd them. These Poems ought not to be consider'd solely as imaginary Fictions, and the fertile Result of the Poet's Invention; but as a Fund of the most ancient History

History of *Greece*. The known Rules of *Epick* Poetry suppose the truth of the Story, tho' they admit of its being adorn'd with Poetick Fictions. So that if we had no other Remains of Antiquity than *Homer's* Works to convince us of the *Grecian* War, and the Taking of *Troy*, we could not doubt the Truth of the Fact, which besides is attested by all the Historians, and Monuments of Antiquity. But what is yet much more considerable, *Homer* discovers to us the State of *Greece* at that Time ; that he informs us concerning their Nations, and their Kings ; that he describes their States, Cities, and Government. He instructs us that *Greece* was divided into several small *Dynasties*, each of which had their respective Sovereign; of which *Agamemnon* King of *Mycenæ*, *Sicyon*, and *Corinth*, was the most potent ; that he was chosen to command in chief the Forces which went on this Expedition ; he recites the Names of the several Nations and Princes which came to *Troy*, and the Number of their Ships : He traces out the Cause and Duration of the War, and the several Battles which happen'd during its Continuance.

These and a great many other Events are purely Historical, and can by no means be accounted Fictions. Several of them are confirm'd by creditable Historians, and the *Arundelian Marbles*. *Homer* teaches us a great number of other Particulars, which may pass as historical ; as the Art of War practis'd in that Age ; the Manners and Customs of different Nations ; the Laws and Religion of the *Greeks* ; the Genius and Character of their Commanders, and the Situation of their Country and Cities. So that *Homer's* Poems ought not to be regarded solely as an excellent Poetical Work ; but as the principal and most ancient History of the *Greeks*, whose earlier Ages have remain'd in Obscurity, for want of such a Poet or Historian, to transmit

transmit their Actions to Posterity, as is handsomely exprest in those excellent Lines of *Horace*,

*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona  
Multi : sed omnes Ilacbrymabiles  
Urgentur, ignotique longa  
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.*

'Twould be endless to repeat all the Elogies which the Ancients have bestow'd on *Homer*. The Philosophers, Historians, Orators, and Poets have in a sort out-vied one another in loading him with Praises. *Democritus* admires his Learning and Wisdom ; *Socrates* gloried in the Title of his Scholar ; *Plato* calls him the divinest of the Poets ; *Aristotle* says, that he surpass'd them all in the Sublimity of his Style, and Grandure of his Thoughts. *Cicero* in his *Tusculan Questions* gives him this bright Elogy : “ ’Tis reported that *Homer* was blind, yet  
“ his Work is not so much a Poem as a Picture ;  
“ for what Country of *Greece*, what Side of it,  
“ what Place, what Beauty, what Battel, what  
“ Fleet, what Actions of Men and Beasts has he  
“ not painted, not only as if he had himself seen  
“ them, but even so naturally that he in a sort  
“ makes us see them. „

*Dionysius Halicarnassensis* calls him the Original Source, whence other Authors have drawn their Excellencies ; and *Velleius Paterculus* speaking of *Homer*, says, “ At this time appear'd *Homer*, that  
“ great Genius which no Example can parallel.  
“ The Sublimity of his Works, and the Beauty of  
“ his Verses, have given him a Title to the Name  
“ of Poet by a Right of Excellency. : And what  
“ is yet more surprising in him is, that as there  
“ was no Writer before him, which he could imi-  
“ tate, so none since could ever come up to him.  
“ We don't find that any Author ever arriv'd at  
“ Per-



“Perfection in the way of Writing of which he  
“was the Inventer, except *Homer* and *Archilo-*  
“*chus*.

*Horace* draws *Homer*’s Picture in the most advantageous manner in the World, when he tells us in his second *Epistle* of his first Book of *Epistles*, That “he has better described what is honour-  
“ble, what is scandalous, and what is profitable  
“in Life, than the Philosophers *Chrysippus* and  
“*Crantor* : That his *Iliad* admirably paints the foo-  
“lish Passions of Kings and Nations : That we  
“there see *Antenor* wisely endeavouring to re-  
“move the Cause of the War : That *Paris* on the  
“contrary could not be prevail’d upon to procure  
“to himself an easy, happy, and quiet Life : That  
“*Nestor* used his utmost and expeditious Endeavours to reconcile the Differences betwixt *Achilles* and *Agamemnon* : That one of them was amorous, and both enrag’d : That the *Grecian* People suffer’d for the Follies of their Princes : That the *Greeks* and *Trojans* were equally seditious, fraudulent, criminal, and full of Passion : That he proposes *Ulysses* for a Pattern of Wisdom, and to inform us what Prudence can do.” All the Ancients are full of the like Elogies on *Homer*’s Poems ; and it is sufficient to observe that he has been the Subject of the Admiration of all Ages.

It is indeed true that some Ancients have observ’d Faults in his Works ; but none but one *Zoilus* ever ventur’d to despise him, and he thereby drew on himself the Contempt and Reproaches of all Antiquity. His Character is given by *Ælian*, in *lib. xi. cap. 10.* of his *Various History*, where he draws his Pourtrait in these Words ; “*Zoilus*  
“who wrote against *Homer*, *Plato*, and several  
“other great Men, was of *Amphipolis*, a City of  
“*Thrace*, and an Auditor of *Polycrates*, who drew up  
“the Accusation against *Socrates*. He was call’d  
“the

“ the *Rhetorical Dog*, or *Snarling Orator*. He made  
 “ a very ridiculous Figure ; his long Beard hung  
 “ down over his Chin, but had no Hair on his  
 “ Head, that being very close shaved His *Cleak*  
 “ or rather *Pallium*, commonly hang over his  
 “ Knees. He loved to speak ill of all Men, and  
 “ was pleas’d with nothing so much as Contradi-  
 “ ction ; in a word, there never liv’d so morose a  
 “ Wretch as this. Being one day ask’d, *Why he con-*  
 “ *tinually snarl’d, and so obstinately persisted in speaking*  
 “ *ill of the greatest Authors ?* ’Tis, reply’d he, *because*  
 “ *I would make them what I describe them to be, which*  
 “ *is not in my Power.* The Adventure which hap-  
 “ pen’d to him at *Alexandria*, related by *Vitruvius*,  
 “ is worth our Observation. *Zoilus*, says that Au-  
 “ thor, who acquir’d the Name of *Homer’s Scourge*,  
 “ went from *Macedonia* to *Alexandria*, and read to  
 “ the King the Books which he had written against  
 “ the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* ; but *Ptolemy* enrag’d at his  
 “ attacking the Father of all the Poets in such an  
 “ insolent manner, and that he so rudely treated  
 “ him whom all the Lovers of polite Learning,  
 “ acknowledg’d for their Chief, whose Writings  
 “ all the World admir’d, and who could not be  
 “ present to defend himself, did not vouchsafe  
 “ him any Answer. Which *Zoilus* after having  
 “ long waited for, and being prest by Necessity,  
 “ petition’d the King for some Relief ; who is  
 “ said to have answer’d ; that *since Homer, who had*  
 “ *been dead a thousand Years, had kept and sustain’d*  
 “ *several thousands of Men, Zoilus ought to be indu-*  
 “ *strious enough to keep himself, and also several others,*  
 “ *since he boasted of having more Wit than Homer.*  
 “ His Death is variously related. Some say *Ptolemy*  
 “ crucify’d him ; others that he was stoned, and  
 “ yet others that he was burnt alive at *Smyrna* : But  
 “ in what manner soever he was executed, ’tis  
 “ certain that he very well deserv’d that Punish-  
 “ ment,

ment, since it could not be justly inflicted for a more detestable Crime than that of falling on an Author who was not then able to answer for what he had written." Thus *Zoilus* was look'd on as the worst of Men by the Ancients, and stigmatiz'd with the Title of the vile *Thracian* Slave; and his Name hath ever since descended on all envious Men, especially when that Vice has been applied with regard to the Performances of the Mind, witness those Verses of *Ovid*:

*Ingenium magni livor detestat Homeri  
Quisquis es, ex illo, Zoile, nomen habet.*

We shall not touch on the particular Criticisms which have been made on *Homer*, nor repeat what Learned Men have said in his Defence; because that does not properly relate to History. Only it ought to be observ'd that *Homer* kept up to Historical Truth in what he wrote, and describ'd *Greece* in the State in which it was in the time of the *Trojan* War; which is the reason that he never mention'd *Achaia*, nor *Thessaly*, which had not those Names till afterwards; nor gives the Name of *Hellenes* to all the *Greeks*, but only to some. But notwithstanding his Care, some things have escap'd him, as *Velleius Paterculus* observes, for instance, he speaks of the City of *Corinth*, and calls several Cities of the *Ionian Colonies* (which were not built till after the Siege of *Troy*) by the Names which they had in his own Time.

It was a common Opinion amongst the Ancients, that *Homer* was blind, and he was also so represented in his Statues, and on Medals. *Plato* affirms it in his *Phædrus*. *Cicero* says it was the common Opinion of his Time; but *Velleius Paterculus* declares that he that believes *Homer* was born blind, must be void of all his Senses: *Quem si quis cæcum*  
P 2. *genitum*



*genitum putat, omnibus sensibus orbis est.* Proclus also says something of this in the Life of the same Poet. Some Authors, amongst which are *Hesychius* and *Suidas*, are of Opinion that all that hath been related of his Blindness was only allegorical, and design'd to inform us, that he was not abandon'd to those Passions, which slide into the Soul thro' the Eyes. But those seem to me to talk most reasonably, who, with *Pausanias* and *Tzetzes*, assert, that his Sight was very good in his Youth, but that he lost it afterwards either by Accident, some Disease, or Old Age ; but this Misfortune is reported to have happen'd different Ways, and several Fables have been spread on that Subject. The Author of his Life, which is ascrib'd to *Herodotus*, says thus, "*Homer* was not born blind, but clear-sighted ; but coming from *Iberia* and *Hetruria* to *Ithaca*, it happen'd that *Melesigenes* (the Name given to *Homer*) whose Eyes were not very good, found his Sight so very bad, that *Mentes*, whose Affairs oblig'd him to go to the Isle of *Leucas*, left him at *Ithaca* in the House of *Mentor* the Son of *Aicimus*, one of his Friends, earnestly entreating him to take care of *Melesigenes* till his Return from *Leucas* : *Mentor* who was rich and charitable, cur'd him ; and it was in this Island that by Enquiry of *Mentor*, he was inform'd of several Particulars concerning *Ulysses*. The *Ithaci* say that he lost his Sight in this Place ; but I dare without scruple affirm that he was cur'd, and that he afterwards became quite blind at *Colophon*. *Mentes* returning from *Leucas* to *Ithaca*, took *Melesigenes* again on-board, and continued his Voyage with him. Being arriv'd at *Colophon*, *Melesigenes* relaps'd, and his Distemper proving incurable, 'tis thought he wholly lost his Sight." Which seems more probable than all the fabulous Reports of *Homer's* Blindness, collected

lected by *Hermias* in his Commentaries on *Plato's Phædrus*, which are too ridiculous to deserve a Repetition here.

The Death of *Homer* is perplex'd with as much Uncertainty and Obscurity as his Birth. *Valerius Maximus* says, that he died in an Island, of Grief for not being able to expound a Riddle which the Fishermen put to him in these Words: *We leave what we have caught, and carry away what we have not taken*; which was meant of their Lice, for they threw away those which they had kill'd, and carried with them those which escap'd them. This looks wholly like a Fiction; nor is it probable that such a Trifle could give him the least Uneasiness. The Author of his Life ascrib'd to *Herodotus*, relates this Story; but does not say that it was the Cause of his Death, he only adds that he died of a Distemper in the Isle of *Io*, and is herein follow'd by *Suidas*.

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## S E C T. X.

*An Extract of what regards the History of the Siege of Troy in Homer.*

**T**H<sup>O</sup>' *Dion Chrysostom* address'd on Oration to the *Trojans*, to prove the Siege of *Troy* a Fable, utterly void of all Foundation in History; 'tis yet reasonable to believe that this Piece was only a witty Essay, and that this Orator in it contradicted his own Opinion. However it was, the *Grecian* Confederacy to make War against the *Trojans*, the Siege and Taking of the City of *Troy*, are Facts so famous and certain, and have left such a remarkable *Epocha* in History, that no Man of

good Sense can in the least doubt the Truth of them.

Historians agree that the *Trojan* War lasted ten Year; that the City was taken on the ninth Year after the Commencement of the Expedition, and that the *Greeks* set sail to return home in the Beginning of the tenth Year. *Homer* in his *Iliad* has describ'd but a very small part of this War, for he begins his Narrative with the Retreat of *Achilles* in his Ships, and ends it with the Death of *Hector*, which comprehends no more than the space of one Year according to the Laws of *Epick* Poetry. But in the second Book of that Poem, he enumerates the several Nations and Generals engag'd in that War; and this part of his Poem is purely historical, but the other Books are fabulous.

The *Arundelian Marbles* serve to fix the Epochs and Duration of the *Trojan* War; for they inform us that the thirteenth Year of the Reign of *Mæstus* at Athens was 954 Years from the time of the *Greeks* undertaking their Expedition against *Troy*; and that the twenty second Year of the same Reign, the 24th of the Month of *Thargelion*, was 925 Years after the Taking of *Troy*. This Year of the Taking of *Troy*, was the 34th of the *Attick Era*, that is, after *Cecrops*. *Eusebius*, who makes it the 35th, adds the Year of the *Greeks* Departure. This Year is the 3505th of the *Julian* Period; and preceded the first *Olympiad*, according to *Sisibius*, 395 Years; according to *Eratosthenes* and *Eusebius*, 407 Years; according to *Solinus*, 408; according to *Aretas*, 414; according to *Valerius Paterculus*, 415; according to *Timæus*, 417; and according to *Dicæarchus*, 436 Years. And pursuant to the most exact Calculation, the first *Olympiad* fell on the 80th Year of the *Attick Era*, which was the 3638th of the *Julian* Period, whence it follows, according to the *Arundelian Marbles*, that  
the



the Space betwixt the Taking of *Troy* and the first *Olympiad* was 433 Years.

The *Trojan War* was determin'd in the general Council of the *Greeks*; and *Greece* was then divided into a great many *Dynasties*: each City sent its Quota of Troops which were commanded by their *Dynastæ*, or Princes: the Rendezvous was *Ægium* a City in *Achaia Propria* in *Peloponnesus*. *Agamemnon*, then the most potent King in *Greece*, was Commander in Chief of the whole Army, and is therefore by *Homer* call'd the King of Kings. He was King of *Mycenæ*, *Corinth*, *Clcenæ*, *Orneæ*, *Erythræ*, *Sicyon*, where *Adrastus* reign'd the first, *Hyperesia*, *Gonoessa*, *Pellene*, *Ægium*, and all the maritime Coast along the *Helix*. Thus runs *Homer's* Description of his Territories, and says in another Place that he ruled several Islands, and all *Argia*, or *Peloponnesus*. He conducted an hundred Ships, and very considerable, and very numerous Forces. The *Bœotians* were commanded by *Peneleus*, *Leitus*, *Arcefilaus*, *Prothænor*, and *Clonius*. (*Peneleus* succeeded *Thersander*, Son of *Polynices* King of *Thebes*, who was kill'd in *Mysia*.) The Cities whose Troops these Captains commanded were *Hyries*, *Auli*, *Schænus*, *Scholus*, *Eteoncs*, *Thespiæ*, *Græa*, *Mylessus*, *Harma*, *Ilesius*, *Erythræ*, *Eleon*, *Hyle*, *Peteon*, *Ocalea*, *Medeon*, *Copæ*, *Eutrofia*, *Thisbe*, *Coroneæ*, *Haliartus*, *Plutææ*, *Gliffas*, *Thebes*, *Onchestus*, *Arne*, *Alideæ*, *Nissa*, and *Anthedon*. They fitted out fifty Ships, each of which was mann'd with 120 Men. The Inhabitants of *Aspidon*, and *Orchomenus* *Minyæns*, were commanded by *Ascalaphus* and *Jasmenus*, Sons of *Mars* and *Astyoche*, and they had thirty Ships. The *Phocæans* were conducted by *Schedius*, and *Epistrophus* Sons of *Iphitus*. Their Cities were *Cyparissos*, *Pytho*, *Crissa*, *Daulis*, *Panope*, *Anemoria* and *Hyampolis*, those who inhabited the Country about the River *Cephissus*, and the City of *Lilæa*, situate at its Mouth; they had forty Ships.

Ships. The *Locrians* were commanded by *Ajax* Son of *Oileus*, who was much less than *Ajax* the Son of *Telamon*. Their Cities were *Cynus*, *Opuns*, *Calliarus*, *Beſſa*, *Carphæ*, *Augiæ*, *Tarphus* and *Thronium*: they had also forty Ships. The *Eubæans* called *Abantes*, whose Cities were *Chalcis*, *Eretria*, or *Eiretria*, *Iſtiæa*, *Cerintus*, *Dium*, *Coryſtus*, and *Styrum*, were commanded by *Elephenor*: they had forty Vessels. The *Athenians* under the Conduct of *Meneſtheus*, Son of *Peteus*, had fifty Ships. *Ajax* the Son of *Telamon* brought twelve from *Salamis*. The Inhabitants of *Argos*, *Piryntha*, *Hermione*, *Aſine*, *Troæen*, *Eionæ*, *Epidaurus*, and *Ægina*, all *Argians*, were commanded by *Diomedes*, *Sthenelus*, Son of *Capaneus*, and *Euryalus*, Son of *Mecisteus*, King of *Talænis*: they had eighty Ships. The *Lacedæmonians*, whose Towns were *Phære*, *Sparta*, *Megene*, *Bryſiæ*, *Augiæ*, *Amyclæ*, *Helos*, *Las* and *Oetylos*, were commanded by *Menelaus*, *Agamemnon*'s Brother, who resolving to revenge the Rape of his Wife *Helena*, was the Cause of the War: They had sixty Ships. The Inhabitants of *Pylus*, *Arone*, *Thryos*, *Æpy*, *Cyparissos*, *Amphigenia*, *Pteleos*, *Helos* and *Dorion*, were commanded by *Nestor*, and had ninety Ships. The *Arcadians* which inhabited near Mount *Cyllene*, and the Towns *Pheneus*, *Orchomenus*, *Ripe*, or *Rbipæ*, *Stratia*, *Enipe*, *Tegæa*, *Mantineæ*, *Stymphelus* and *Parrhaſia*, were commanded by *Anceus*, the Son of *Agapenor*; But *Agamemnon* furnish'd them with Ships, because they did not understand the Art of Navigation. The *Epei*, the Inhabitants of *Bupreſium*, *Elis*, *Hyrmine*, *Myrsinus*, *Olenia*, and *Alifius*, had four Ships with ten Men in each; and four Commanders, which were *Amphimachus* Son of *Creatus*, *Thalpius* Son of *Eurytus*, *Diores* Son of *Amaryncis*, and *Polyxenus* Son of *Agasthenes*. *Meges*, the Son of *Phyleus*, who once fled to *Dulichium*, conducted from that Isle, and the *Echinades*, (opposite

posite to *Elis*) forty Ships. *Ulysses* commanded the *Cephalenians*, the Inhabitants of *Ithaca*, *Neritos*, *Crocylia*, *Agilipa*, *Zacynthus*, *Samos* and *Epirus*: He had twelve Ships. *Thoas* Son of *Andraemon*, commanded the *Atolians*, which inhabited *Pleuron*, *Olenus*, *Pysene*, *Chalcis*, and *Calydon*; for *Oeneus* and his Sons being dead, as well as *Meleager*, *Thoas* govern'd the *Atolians*: He was follow'd by forty Ships. *Idomeneus* and *Meriones*, were the Chieftains of the Inhabitants of the Isle of *Crete*, which had an hundred Cities, the principal of which were *Cnossus*, or *Gnossus*, *Cortyna*, or *Gortina*, *Lyctus*, *Miletus*, *Lycastus*, *Phæstus*, and *Rhytium*: they had eighty Ships. *Tlepolemus*, Son of *Hercules* and *Astyoché*, brought with him nine Ships from the Isle of *Rhodes*, whose Inhabitants were distributed into three Cities, *Lindus*, *Jelyssus* and *Camirus*. *Nireus*, Son of King *Charopus* and *Aglaia*, had of the People of *Syma* three Ships, but very few Troops. The Inhabitants of *Nisyros*, *Carpathus* and *Casus*, *Coos*, *Eurypylus's* Country, and the Islands *Calydnæ*; were conducted by *Phidippus*, and *Antiphus*: they had thirty Ships. The Inhabitants of the *Pelasgian* *Argos*, *Asos*, *Trachis*, *Pthia*, and *Hellas*, call'd *Myrmidon's*, *Hellenes*, and *Achivi*, were commanded by *Achilles*, and had fifty Ships. The Inhabitants of *Phylace*, and *Pyrrhasus*, the Grove of *Ceres*, *Iton*, *Antron*, and *Ptelus*, were under the Command of *Protesilaus*, who was kill'd at his Landing, and was succeeded by *Podarces*, the Son of *Iphiclus*: They had forty Ships. The Inhabitants of *Pheræ* near the Lake of *Bæbeis*, *Bæbe*, *Glaphyræ*, and *Iolcos*, commanded by *Eumelus*, Son of *Admetus* and *Alcestis* the Daughter of *Pelias*, had twelve Ships. Those of *Methone* and *Thaumacis*, and *Melibæa*, and *Olizon*, had seven Vessels under the Command of *Philoctetes*. The Inhabitants of *Tricca*, *Ithome*, and *Oechalia*, were under the Command of *Podalirius* and



and *Maëdon* Sons of *Æsculapius*, and had thirty Ships. The People of *Ormenius*, and which inhabit the Country about the *Hyperian*, or *Hyperean* Spring, *A?erien*, and the Mountains of *Titan*, were commanded by *Euryelus* Son of *Eremon*, and had forty Ships. The Inhabitants of *Argissa*, *Gyrone*, *Orbe*, *Elone*, and *Oliffone*, were under the Conduct of *Polyætes*, Son of *Piritheus*, and attended by forty Ships. *Guneus* commanded twenty two Vessels sent from *Cyphos*, which brought the *Enicæes*, the *Peræbi*, and the People near the Rivers *D done* and *Titarisius* which discharges its self into that of *Peneus*. The *Magnisians* which Inhabit the Country along the River *Peneus*, near Mount *Pelios*, were commanded by *Protheus*, the Son of *Tentbredon*, who brought forty Ships.

The Number of the *Grecian* Ships, according to *Homer's* Account, which we have just now recited, amounted to 1000; but *Thucydides* will have it to be 1200. The largest of these Vessels did not carry above 100, or 120 Men, some of them were mann'd with 50, and others with no more than ten Men : so that supposing them one with another, to have brought 75 Men, the *Grecian* Army would then be about seventy five, or eighty Thousand Men.

On the adverse Side, *Priam* was King of all the Antient Realm of *Troy*. The most celebrated and most Valiant General was *Hector* Son of *Priam*; *Æneas* Son of *Anchises*, commanded the *Dardani-ans*, in conjunction with *Archilochus* and *Achamas*, Sons of *Antenor*, as *Lycaon* did the Inhabitants of *Zelee*, at the foot of Mount *Ida*. *Adrastus* and *Amphius*, Sons of *Merope*, led the Inhabitants of *Adrastia*, *Apælus*, *Pityæ*, and *Tria*. *Lisius*, Son of *Hyræus* commanded the Inhabitants of *Percote*, *Pracium*, *Arise*, *Sestus*, and *Abydus*. *Hippothous*, and *Pylæus*, were the Captains of the *Pelasgians* of *Larissa*.

*Larissa.* As *Acamas* and *Pirous* were of the *Hellepontick Thracians*. *Euphemus* commanded the *Cicones*; *Pyrachmes*, the *Pæonæ*; *Pylæmenes*, the *Paphlagonians*; *Dius* and *Epistrophus*, the *Halizones*; *Chromis* and *Ennomus*, the *Mysians*; *Phorcis* and *Ascanius*, the *Phrygians*; *Mestibles* and *Antiphus*, Sons of *Pylæmenes*, the *Mæones*; *Nastus*, the *Carians* which inhabited *Miletum*; the *Phthirean* and *Mycolean* Mountains, and the Banks of the *Mæander*; and *Sarpedon* in conjunction with *Glaucus*, the *Lycians*.

The *Greeks* landing on the Coasts of *Troas*, and in the *Thracian Chersonesus*, fix'd there without any resistance, and subsisted themselves for several Years, during which time they pillag'd and plundered the Country. After having long been Masters of the Field. they approach'd and besieg'd the City of *Troy*. Their Army was infested with the Plague, which was follow'd by a Quarrel betwixt *Agamemnon* and *Achilles*: the last of which retir'd on board his Vessels with his Troops, and left the rest of the *Greeks* to fight with the *Trojans*; who during his absence proved advantageously successful against his Country-men: but he returning to revenge the Death of his Friend *Patroclus*, frequently put the *Trojans* to flight, kill'd *Hector*, and fell himself by the Hands of *Priam*. *Troy*, which had stood 296 Years from *Dardanus* to *Priam's* Time, was at last taken and destroy'd in the ninth Year of this War.

The *Greeks* after this Victory, divided their Booty, and thought of returning to their several respective Homes; but in their Return met with various Adventures. *Homer* in his *Odyssey* relates those of *Ulysses*, in a fabulous manner; but what may have some Foundation in true History, is, that ten Years were spent in his Return into his own Country, where he arriv'd after having run thro' many Dangers.

**Dangers.** *Menestheus*, King of *Athens*, in his Voyage back to his Country died at *Miles*. *Agamemnon* came Home to *Mycenæ*, where he was kill'd by his Wife *Clytemnestra*. His Son *Orestes* reveng'd his, by the Death of *Clytemnestra*, *Ægisthus*, her Adulterous Paramour, and their Daughter *Helen*, in the third Year after the Taking of *Troy*. The *Arundelian Marble* remarks, that in this Year *Orestes* was tried and acquitted by the *Aiopagus*; but he is also said to have expiated this Fact amongst the *Træzenians*. 'Tis also observ'd in that *Marble*, that seven Years after the Taking of *Troy*, *Teucer* the Son of *Telamon*, being banish'd *Salamis* in *Greece*, went to *Cyprus*, where he built a City, to which he also gave the name of *Salamis*. *Agapenor*, who commanded the *Arcadians*, being driven also on the Isle of *Cyprus*, built there the City of *Papbos*. *Pyrhus* Son of *Achilles*, never return'd into *Italy*, but settled in *Epirus*, and there built *Ephyra*. The Adventures of the other *Greeks* being less celebrated, are also less known; but upon the whole it appears, that this War was not less fatal to those who undertook it, than the vanquished.

The *Trojan* Generals seeing their Kingdom ruined, also took their Measures and settled in several distant Regions. *Aneas* and *Antenor* establish'd themselves in *Italy*: The *Phrygians* and *Lydians*, Borderers on *Troas*, seized that Country, and planted themselves there. This is that part of the Story of the *Trojan* War, which seems best adjusted to the Rules of Historical Truth.



## S E C T. XI.

*Of the Historians which flourish'd from the first Olympiad to the Reign of Cyrus.*

FROM the Trojan War, to the Beginning of the Olympiads, Antiquity has scarce mention'd any one Historian.

The eldest of those which flourish'd near the Commencement of the Olympiads, was SIMMIAS, *Simmiās*, a Rhodian Poet, tho' born at Samos, who liv'd 406 Years after the Trojan War, and wrote the Antiquities of the Samians. *Tzetzes* cites thirteen Verses from his Poem entituled *Apollo*, on those Men which have Dogs Heads. *Strabo* in his 14th Book cites another *Simmius*, a Rhodian Grammarian.

A little after flourish'd EUMELUS of Corinth, who *Eumelus*. is by *S. Hierome* in his *Chronicon* plac'd in the third Olympiad, and liv'd to the last Year of the ninth, according to the same *Chronicon*, and *S. Cyril* in his Books against *Julian*. He wrote a Book entituled *The Delphick Projodia*, of which *Pausanias* cites some Verses. There pass'd also under his Name, a History of Corinth, which is thus cited by *Pausanias*, in his *Corinthiaca*: “*Eumelus* the Son of *Amphylitus*, of the Race of those Men which were called *Bacchiades*, is said to have written Verses on the Corinthian History, and (if this Piece be of *Eumelus*,) he says, that *Ephyra* Daughter of *Oceanus* was the first that settled in this Country.” Wherefore *Tzetzes* in his Commentary on *Lycophron*, when he cites some of his Verses, calls him the Historical Poet. To this Author is also ascribed a Book entituled *Titanomachia*, which is mention'd in *Athenæus* Lib. 7. The Author, (says he) of

of the *Titanomachia*, whether *Eumelus* of *Corinth*, or *Arctinus*, or some other, says in his *Second Book*. He was also thought to be the Author of the two Works, the one entituled *Bugonia*, and the other *Europia*, which are mention'd in *Eusebius's Chronicle*. Anno. 250. *Eumelus* the Poet which wrote the *Bugonia*, and *Europia*, and *Arctinus* who compiled the *Æticipis* and *Persis* of *Ilion*, are known. The *Bugonia* is mention'd by *Varro* in his *Second Book, De Re Rustica*, cap. 5. "Take Courage, says he, I will not satisfy you less than he that wrote the *Bugonia*." This was a Treatise of *Bees*, which the *Greeks* called Βύζοντι and Βοΰντις. The *Europia*, or *Europa*, as *Pausanias* calls it, was a Tract concerning *Europa* the Daughter of *Agæus*, or on the Part of the World so term'd, which *Euripides* and *Sophocles* call *Europa*. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* cites two Verses out of the *Europia*, and says, that *Eumelus* and *Arctinus* the Historiographers, turn'd *Hesiod's* Books into Prose, and methodiz'd them at their pleasure.

Epimenides

*Epimenides*, the *Cretan* was call'd to *Athens* in the *XLVI Olympiad*, to expiate the Guilt of the *Athenians*, in Murthering those of the *Cylonian* Faction: which he is said to have accordingly done, and calm'd the raging Pestilence which ravag'd the City of *Athens*, in the following manner: He caused white and black Sheep to be brought into the *Areopagus*, from whence he suffer'd them to go freely, commanding those who follow'd them to sacrifice each of them, on the Spot of Ground where they lay down to rest, to the God of the Place. This is what is related by the Author of the Life of *Epimenides*, who cites a Letter wrote by him to *Solon*, when *Pisistratus* was Master of *Athens*. 'Twill not be unnecessary to add the Catalogue of his Writings, which were; *The Genealogy of the Curetes and Corybantes*, and the *Theogonia*, which contain'd five *Tragies*, and *Verses*. Of the Preparation of  
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the Argian Ships, and Jason's Voyage to Colchos, in 6500 Verses. Of the Sacrifices and Republick of the Cretans, with a Letter to Solon. Three Thousand Verses on Rhadamanthus and Minos : A Treatise of Expiations in Verse, which is mention'd by Eustathius and Suidas ; and a Book of the Responses of Oracles, from whence St. Hieron and Socrates believe that St. Paul took that Sentence against the Cretans, which he cites. Athenæus mentions a *Historia Tenichiniaca*, or *Tetishianica*, which some Authors will have to be the same with his *History of the Corybantes*, who were call'd *Thessides*. This Author was extremely celebrated amongst the Antients. Plato, Aristotle, Plutarch, Pausanias and Suidas cite him with Elogies, and Laertius wrote his Life which the Reader may consult.

About the same Time flourish'd BION the *Pro-Bionnesian*, who was contemporary with *Pherecydes* as Laertius informs us in the Life of *Bion*, where he says, that there were two Books which pass'd under his Name. He copied the Titles, or abridg'd the Works of *Cadmus the Milesian*, as St. Clement of *Alexandria* testifies in the sixth Book of his *Stromata*. The same Author also cites several of his *Apo-phthegmes*.

BIAS of *Priene*, one of the seven Sages, wrote a Poem on the Country of *Ionia*, as Laertius informs us, as he does also that he lived under King *Halyattes*, that is was contemporary with *Pherecydes* and *Epimenidos*. Bias.

ANACHARSIS, a *Scythian*, was contemporary with *Solon*, and came to *Athens* in the XLVII Olympiad, according to Laertius, who affirms that besides eighty Verses which he made on War, he wrote the *Scythian Laws*, and of those things which he observ'd amongst the *Greeks*, which were assistant to the leading a frugal Life. It was a sort of History. Anacharsis.



Arche-  
timus.

At the same time flourish'd ARCHETIMUS, the *Syracusan*, who publish'd a Relation of the Conference betwixt *Thales* and the Sages at *Cypselus*, at which he said he was present, as *Laertius* testifies in the Life of *Thales*: This is not the same *Arche-timus*, who wrote the *Arcadica*.

Polyzelus

POLYZELUS, the *Messenian*, is thought to have flourish'd about the L Olympiad; for he is believ'd to be the Father of *Ibycus*, the *Lyrick* Poet, who flourish'd when *Cræsus* reign'd in *Lydia*, and *Polycrates* in the Isle of *Samos*, towards the LV Olympiad, as he is placed by *Suidas*.

Mimner-  
mus.

About the same Time lived MIMNERMUS, who was born in the XXXVIII Olympiad. *Pausanias* says, that he wrote *Elegies* on the Fight of the *Smyrnæans*, with *Gyges* and the *Lydians*, which happened before his Time; for *Gyges* was Great Grandfather to *Halyattes*, the Grandfather of *Cræsus*.

Pherecy-  
des.

To this same Time also, I am apt to think we may refer PHERECYDES, a Philosopher and Historian. His Name is very well known amongst both Historians and Philosophers: but 'tis asserted, that there are several *Pherecydes's*; that the Philosopher was different from the Historian, and also that there were two Historians, which we are now to examine.

PHERECYDES the Philosopher, was a Native of the Isle of *Syros*, one of the *Cyclades*, as *Strabo*, *Apuleius*, *Hesychius* and *Suidas* agree: *Eustathius* makes him of *Babylon*; but there must be a Fault in the Text; for in the very same place he calls him a *Syrian*; so that it ought not to be read *Βαβυλώνιος*, but *Εσθίος*, as it is in *Suidas*, and the *Chronology* of the *Olympiads*; or *Βαδῖος*, as in *Laertius*, that is, the Son of *Babis*, or *Badis*. *Strabo*, *Porphyrius*, *Apuleius*, and the Author of the *Chronology* of the *Olympiads*, says, that he was the first, or at least one of the first, which wrote in Prose. Cicero in  
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the first Book of his *Tusculan Questions*, tells us, that he liv'd at the same time, when his Countryman *Servius Tullius* reign'd at *Rome*; and the Author of the *Chronicon of the Olympiads*, places his Birth in the XLV Olympiad. According to *Apuleius*, *Famblicus*, *Lactantius*, and *Eusebius*, he was Scholar to *Pythagoras*, and Master to *Thales the Milesian*, according to *Tzetzes*, who assures us, that he liv'd in the time of *Cræsus*. *Cicero* says, he was the first who taught that Souls were eternal. *Tzetzes* believes him to have been the first that observ'd the Periods of the Moon, and noted the Times of Eclipses. *Lucretius* affirms him to have written first of any on the Nature of the Gods. He compiled a *Theogonia* in Ten Books, in which he relates the Origine of the Gods, as is noted in *Suidas*. He died eaten up with Lice, if we may believe *Aristotle*, Lib. 5. of his *History of Animals*. *Heraclides* in his Book of *Republicks*, *Apuleius*, *Alian*, *Pausanias*, *Porphyrus*, *Famblicus*, and some others, distinguish two other *Pherecydes's*, which they make to be Historians; the one an *Athenian*, and the other of *Leros*, and some will have these two to be but one; but yet different from the Philosopher of *Syros*. As to my own Opinion, I think there is room to doubt whether he that is called the *Lerian*, or *Athenian* was not the Philosopher. We have observ'd that the Philosopher of *Syros* wrote the Genealogies of the Gods; and what is cited of the *Athenian*, returns us back to that Work. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* says of him, that *Pherecydes the Athenian*, came behind none in the Knowledge of ancient Genealogies. *Germanicus* tells us, that *Pherecydes the Athenian* asserts the *Hyades* to have been the Nurses of *Bacchus*; and in another place, that the Daughters of *Lycurgus* were seven Sisters, which inhabited the Isle of *Naxos*, and that they were by *Jupiter* placed amongst the Stars, because they brought

brought up *Bacchus*. He cites him in other places without mentioning his Country, as doth *Hyginus*, in his *Perick Astronomer*. *Marcellinus* in his *Life of Thucydides*, cites a Passage of the Genealogy of *Milichides*. *Euclid* speaking of the Historian, says, that he lived in the time of *Thales* and *Pythagoras*; which agrees with that of our Philosopher. This inclines me to believe that *Pherecydes*, surnamed the *Athenian*, is the same with the Philosopher of *Syrus*, who was so call'd, either from his living at *Athens*, or from his having written a Book of the Genealogy of the *Athenians*. *Suidas* distinguishes two, one of *Athens*, and the other of *Syrus*: He says, that the first collected the Writings of *Orpheus*, and compiled a Book entituled the *Athenians*, which comprehended the *Athick* Antiquities in ten Books. 'Tis very probable that this Book is the same with the Genealogy of the Gods, also divided into ten Books, and compos'd by the *Syrian*: thus we have a fresh Proof that the *Athenian* and *Syrian* were the same. And to shew that this Work was really that which was call'd the Genealogy of the Gods, it is sufficient that we be satisfied that it began with the Gods and Demi-gods, in order to which we need only cast our Eyes on *Macrobius*, Lib. 1. *Saturnalia*, cap. 7. where he cites *Pherecydes* concerning *Thesius's* Vow, when he was conducted to *Crete*, to the *Minotaur*. *Suidas* says, that the *Lerian* wrote of *Leros*, *Iphigenia*, the Festivals of *Bacchus*, and other Subjects of the like nature; which yet agrees with the Work of the first *Pherecydes*. *Strabo* distinguishes the *Syrian* from the *Athenian*, and doth not mention the *Lerian*. But *Lucian*, the rather to be credited, in his Book of *Macræbes*, places *Pherecydes* the *Syrian* amongst the ancient Historians. Most of the Authors which cite this History, quote it under the Name of *Pherecydes*, without adding the Name of the Author's Country, as *Cicero*, Lib. 2



*De Oratore* ; *Macrobius lib. v. of his Saturnalia, cap. 21.* The *Scholiast* on the beginning of the *Alceste* of *Euripides* ; the *Interpreter* of *Apollonius*, and *Origen* in his first Book against *Celsus*. From all which I am induced to believe that it is probable that the *Samiu*, *Athenian*, and *Levian* are but one and the same Author, who was originally of *Syros*, lived in the Time of *Servius Tullius*, born towards the XLVth Olympiad, flourish'd in the Reign of the same *Servius Tullius* towards the LVth Olympiad, and died about the LXth. *Laertius* wrote his Life.

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## S E C T. XII.

*Of the Greek Historians which flourish'd from the Reigns of Cyrus and Cræsus, to the Persian War against the Greeks.*

A RISTÆAS the *Proconnesian*, was one of the first *Aristeas* Historians which flourish'd under the Reign of *Cyrus* ; for according to *Suidas*, he was born in the fiftieth Olympiad, and lived in the Reigns of *Cyrus* and *Cræsus*, which began in the LVth Olympiad. He was the Son of *Democaris*, or according to others, of *Castrobis*. He wrote a *Theogonia* in Prose, and the History of the *Arimaspi*, which were *Hyperboreans*, in Verse, divided into three Books. *Herodotus* cites him in these Words, *lib. iv.* “ *Aristeus*, a certain Poet, Son of *Castrobis*, says  
 “ that being excited by *Phæbus*, he travell'd to the  
 “ *Issedonians* ; that the *Arimaspi* are above them ; that  
 “ they are Men with one Eye ; that beyond them  
 “ there are *Griffins* which guard the Gold ; and  
 “ farther are the *Hyperboreans*, which border on the  
 “ Sea ; that all these People, except the *Hyperbo-*  
 “ reans,

“ *reans*, make War with their Neighbours ; that the  
 “ *Iffedonians* were exterminated by the *Arimaspi*, and  
 “ the *Scythians* by the *Iffedonians* ; that the *Cimme-*  
 “ *rians* which inhabited the Coasts of the South Sea,  
 “ being disturbed by the *Scythians*, had quitted their  
 “ Country. He adds, that *Aristæas* was of one of the  
 “ best Families of his City ; that he died in a Ful-  
 “ ler’s Shop, which he went into ; that the Fuller  
 “ shut his Door, and immediately went to ac-  
 “ quaint his Relations with his Death, and that  
 “ the Report of his Death having run thro’ the  
 “ City, a certain *Cyzicæan* which was just then  
 “ come from *Athens*, affirm’d that he met him go-  
 “ ing to *Cyzicus* ; that the Neighbours having at last  
 “ broke open the Fuller’s Shop, could not find him  
 “ either dead or alive ; that seven Years afterwards  
 “ appearing in *Proconnesus*, he made those Verses  
 “ which the *Greeks* call *Arimaspi*, and afterwards  
 “ disappear’d ; that the *Metapontins* held that he  
 “ appear’d in their City 340 Years after, and that  
 “ he order’d them to erect a Statue to *Apollo*, and  
 “ to set up his own next it, because *Apollo* came in-  
 “ to their Country, and that he accompanied him  
 “ in the Shape of a Raven ; that after that he dis-  
 “ appear’d.” This same Story is related by *Pliny*,  
*lib. vii. cap. 3.* *Maximus Tyrius*, dissert. 22. & 28.  
*Apollonius* in his wonderful Histories, c. 2. *Origen*  
 against *Celsus* l. iii. *Hesychius* in his Books of the  
*Philosophers* ; *Aeneas Gazæus*, and *Tzetzes*, *chil. ii.*  
*hist. the 50th story*, and *Herodotus* observes that he  
 himself own’d that he never was farther than the  
 Territories of the *Iffedonians*, and that he could give  
 no account of the Country beyond them, but what  
 he receiv’d from that People. *Strabo*, *Tatian*, *Pau-*  
*sanias*, and the anonymous Author concerning the  
*Olympiads*, mention this Work of *Aristæas*. *Longi-*  
*nus* in his *Treatise of the Sublime*, and *Tzetzes* cite  
 some of his Verses. *Julius Peltax* also mention  
 him

him. Amongst the *Latins*, *Aulus Gellius*, lib. ix. cap. 4, ranks him amongst the Writers of extraordinary Events and Fables; and *Pliny* in his *Natural History* lib. vii. cap. 2. cites him with *Herodotus*, to prove that the *Arimaspi* who had but one Eye, continually made War around their Mines, with the winged Beasts called *Griffins*, who guarded the Gold, which the *Arimaspi* took out of the Mines against their Will. All these Relations are fabulous, which perhaps might be the Reason that induc'd *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, in his Judgment on *Thucydides*, to say that *Aristæus's Arimaspi* was a spurious Piece. *Tatian* makes this Author to be elder than *Homer*, and *Strabo* will have him to be that Poet's Master; but it is not to be doubted but that he lived long after him.

XENOPHANES a *Colophonian* Poet and Historian, flourish'd towards the LXth Olympiad, and wrote (according to *Athenæus*) after the Descent of *Darius* into *Greece*, which was in the LXXIId Olympiad, and liv'd to the Age of 92 Years. *Dicægenes Laertius* wrote his Life, in which amongst his Works, he mentions a Poem on the Original of *Colophon*, and the Colony which they sent to *Italy*.

Xenophanes.

The celebrated Philosopher PYTHAGORAS the *Samian*, may very well be allowed a Place amongst the Historians, if it be true that he wrote an Account of the War betwixt *Cyrus* and the *Samians*, as *Cedrenus* affirms, relating from him that *Cyrus* was kill'd in that War: But that Philosopher determin'd not to leave any thing in Writing, as *Plutarch*, *Lucian*, and *Porphyrius* observe; and also *Josephus* in the second Book of his *Antiquities*, in his Time says, that there was no one Piece ascrib'd to him which was allowed to be genuine. *St. Hierome* building on the Authority of *Pythagoras*, *Rufinus* in answer, urges that there were no genuin Re-

Pythagoras.



mains of that Philosopher ; upon which *St. Hieron* was not able to defend himself any otherwise than by replying, that what he had said of him was not meant of his Writings, but of his Opinions, which he might easily learn from *Cicero*, *Brutus*, and *Seneca*. Yet *Diogenes Laertius* in his Life, mentions three Books of *Pythagoras*, viz. of *Instruction*, *Politics*, and *Natural Philosophy*. The Book of Verses which bears his Name was not written by him. *Laertius* ascribes them to a *Pythagorean* of *Sarepta*, nam'd *Lyfis*, who retir'd from *Tubes*, and instructed *Ephesianus*. Others attribute them to *Philolaus*, or *Epiborinus*, and some to *Empedocles*: But it is really rather a Collection of the Opinions and Maxims of the *Pythagorean* Philosophers.

**Acusilaus.** ACUSILAUS of Argos lived before *Darius's* Expedition against the *Greeks*, as *Josephus* says in express Terms, in his first Book against *Apion*. He wrote a Book of *Genealogies*, which is perhaps that wherein he has turn'd *Homer's* Verse into Prose. *Strabo* lib. x. relates from this Author, that *Camillus* was the son of *Ulucon* and *Cabira*, and that he had three Sons which were *Cabiri*, from one of which descended the *Cabirian* Nymphs. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* makes him one of the seven Sages. The *Scholiast* on *Apollonius*, lib. iv. cites what he said of *Enymion*, and the Original of the *Phœaci*, which probably is in this Book of *Genealogies*, which is cited by Name by this Author. The *Etymologicæ* also quotes him with regard to *Cæos* the Father of *Latona*. *Cicero* in his second Book *de Oratore*, says that *Acusilaus's* Style was plain and without Ornament. *Sabinus* the Sophist, who liv'd under *Adrian*, wrote Commentaries on this Author, which are mention'd in *Suidas*.

**Diagoras.** DIAGORAS the Philosopher, according to *Eusebius*, flourish'd in the LXXIVth Olympiad, that is, in the Reign of *Darius*. *Tatian* informs us that there

there was one *Diagoras* of *Athens*, who was condemn'd for revealing the Myſteries of the *Athenians*, and ſays at the ſame time, that it was ſurpriſing, that the Pagans who read the *Phrygian Diſcourſes* of this Author, could help hating him : thereby hinting that this Book was levell'd againſt the Myſteries of the Goddeſs *Cybele*, and yet met with a more favourable Reception than thoſe of the Chriſtians. *Diagoras* was ſurnam'd the *Atheiſt*, perhaps for ridiculing the Heathen Deities and Religion.

*DEMOCRITUS* of *Abdera*, or according to other Authors, of *Miletus*, a celebrated Philoſopher, compiled ſeveral *Historical Books*, as that of the *Sacred Babylonian Letters* ; an *Hiſtory of the Sacred Characters of Meroe* ; *The Navigation on the Ocean* ; and the *Chaldaick and Phrygian Hiſtory*, which is mentioned by *Diogenes Laertius* : wherefore *Strabo* ranks him amongſt the firſt Philoſophers who treated of Geography after *Homer*. He flouriſh'd about the LXXVIIth Olympiad, according to *Thraſylus* in his Tract of the Reading of the Books of *Democritus* ; and liv'd to the LXXXth Olympiad, as *Apollodorus* affirms in his *Chronica*.<sup>tus.</sup>

*GLAUCUS* of *Rhégium* was, according to *Laertius*, contemporary with *Democritus*. There was formerly extant under his Name, a Book of the Poets, which moſt Criticks believ'd rather to be written by *Antiphan*, as is obſerv'd in *Plutarch's Treatiſe of the ten Rhetoricians* ; the ſame Author in his Tract of *Muſick* mentions him with the Title of a Poet and Muſician. 'Tis this Book which is cited by *Laertius* in his Life of *Empedocles* the Philoſopher. *Harpocration* under the Word *Muſæus*, ſays that *Glaucus* ſpeaks of *Muſæus*.<sup>Glaucus.</sup>

*EMPEDOCLES* of *Agrigentum*, a Scholar of *Pythagoras* and *Parmenides*, according to *Laertius*, flouriſh'd about the LXXXIVth Olympiad. Beſides his *Physical Works*, he wrote a Book entituled *Περὶ Περſικῆς*, *Perſica*, which

which contain'd a Relation of the Expedition of *Xerxes*; but leaving that Work imperfect, either his Sister or Daughter burnt it, according to the Testimony of *St. Hierome*, taken from the Relation of *Diogenes Laertius* in his Life. But *Aristotle* mentions it in his Book of *Problems*, prob. 22. §. 21. *As*, says he, *Empedocles reports in his Persica, where he saith mixing pure Meal with Water*: But perhaps it ought to be read, in his *Physicks* instead of his *Persicks*; and the Quotation has indeed more Relation to *Natural Philosophy*, than the History of *Persia*.

Simonides.

SIMONIDES, a Native of the Isle of *Ceos*, Son of *Leopredes*, lived in the Time, and after the War betwixt the *Persians* and *Greeks*; being born in the *LVIth Olympiad*, began to flourish in the *LXVIIth*, and died in the *LXXVIIIth Olympiad*, aged near 89 Years. He wrote in the *Dorick Dialect* a History of the Reigns of *Cambyfes* and *Darius*; *The Sea-fight of Xerxes*, as also that at *Artemisium*; He also wrote in *Lyrick Verses A Relation of the Battle of Salamis*. He excell'd in the Art of moving Pity, in the Judgment of *Quintilian*, and *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*; which occasion'd these Words of *Catullus*:

*Paulum quidlibet adlocutionis  
Mœstis Lachrymis Simonideis.*

And *Horace*:

*Sed in relictis Musa procax jocos  
Cecæ retrahes munera naniæ.*

He is believ'd to have added to the *Greek Alphabet* the four Letters *H, Ω, Ξ, and Ψ*. He wrote several other Books, a Catalogue of which may be seen in *Suidas*, and the anonymous Author of the *Chronology of the Olympiads*, in *Olymp. LXXXII*.



HECATÆUS the *Milesian* flourish'd in the LXVth Hecataeus Olympiad, according to *Suidas*, and the anonymous Author of the *Olympiads* makes him the Son of *Anagesander*. He wrote the Lives of *Cyrus* and *Cambyfes*. *Laertius* says that he was a Disciple of *Heraclitus*; if so, he must have liv'd later than *Suidas* makes him; for *Heraclitus* did not flourish before the LXIXth Olympiad. *Herodotus*, in the second Book of his History, tells us, that this Man being at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, and having the Vanity to pretend to be descended from one of the *Egyptian* Deities, he became the Scorn of the Priests of that Country. He also says, lib. v. that he dissuaded *Aristagoras* of *Miletus* from undertaking a War against the *Persians*, and sending Colonies to *Sardimia*, or *Myrcina*. He says in the same place, that he was Son of *Hegesander* and *λεγοποις*, *Historian*. The same *Historian* in the same Book tells us, that *Hecataeus* the Son of *Hegesander* says in his Histories, that the *Athenians* unjustly drove the *Pelasgians* out of *Attica*, in order to possess themselves of the Country which they had yielded to the other, in Recompence for the Wall they made them build around the Citadel of *Athens*, because the *Pelasgians* had cultivated and rendred the Soil fertile. The first and fourth Book of the *Genealogies* of *Hecataeus*, are cited by *Stephanus*; the second by *Harpocratio*; the third by *Athenæus*, who on his Evidence says that the *Arcadians* lived on Paste or Dough, and Swines-Flesh. *Stephanus*, *Athenæus*, and *Rufus Festus*, cite a Description of *Asia*, and also of *Europe*, and *Libya* compiled by *Hecataeus*; but *Callimachus* in his Table of Authors, ascribes this Work to another *Hecataeus*, whom he surnames the *Insular*; so that we cannot discover whether it is *Hecataeus* of *Miletus*, or another cited by *Solinus*, *Diodorus*, *Dionysius* of *Halicanassus*, *Ammianus Marcellinus*, *Strabo*, and several others. *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Pausanias* observe that  
his

his History, as well as those of *Cadmus* and *Hellanicus*, was full of Fables; which may be understood of the *Abderite* rather than the *Milesian*.

**Dionysius Milesius.** At the same time flourish'd **DIONYSIUS MILESIUS**, or the *Milesian*; according to *Suidas*, and the Author of the Abridgment of the *Olympiads*. He must have lived till after the Death of *Darius*, whose History he wrote in five Books, as is testified by *Suidas*, who also mentions his *Persica*, written in the *Ionian* Dialect, and three Books of the *Trojan War*; *Fabulous Stories*, and the *Historical Circle*, in seven Books. The Interpreter of *Apollonius* cites his first and second Book of *Argonauticks*, and frequently mentions this Author. *Strabo* makes him a familiar Friend of *Xenocrates*; as was also **MENE-CRATES** the *Elaite*, who wrote the *Circuit or Voyage of the Hellespont*, cited by *Strabo*. The *Xenocrates* with whom he was acquainted, was not him that was a Disciple of *Aristotle*, but another much ancier.

**Hipis.** **HIPIS** or *Hippis*, or rather *Hippeus* or *Hipys*, lived either in the Reign of *Darius*, or that of *Xerxes*. He was the first Writer of the *Sicilian History*, and his Work was afterwards abridg'd by *Myes*. It was divided into five Books. He also wrote *Chronica* in five Books, and the *Origines of Italy*; *Suidas* also cites his Book of *Argolicks*, or *Argologicks*, perhaps it ought to be read *Astrologicks*, as the Scholiast on *Aratus* reads it; for *Plutarch* in his Book of the *Ceasing of Oracles*, says that *Phanias* reported that *Petron* believ'd 180 Worlds, according to *Hippis* of *Rhégium*. The Scholiast on *Aratus* cites him concerning the *Hyades*. *Stephanus* on the Name of *Proseleni*, i. e. *born before the Moon*, being given to the *Arcadians*, which may confirm the Conjecture that it ought to have been *Astrologicks*. The Scholiast on *Euripides* cites *Hippeus* and *Hellanicus* on *Medea's Voyage to Corinth*; perhaps it ought to be read *Hippis*.

CHARON of *Lampsacus*, Son of *Pythocles*, wrote the *Charon*. History of the Wars of *Darius* and *Xerxes* against the *Greeks*, in two Books, as *Suidas* relates: He liv'd in the time of *Xerxes*, and not long before *Herodotus*, as *Tertullian* says in his Book of the Soul, *ch.* 46. The anonymous Author of the *Olympick Chronicon*, places him in the LXXVth *Olympiad*. *Alian lib.* i. of his various History, *ch.* 15. cites a Passage out of the *Persica* of this Author, in which he says, that when the *Persian* Gallies were lost near Mount *Arbos*, white Loves were seen in their Places; a Fiction not wholly unlike that of *Virgil*, of the Transformation of the Ships of *Aeneas*. The same Author wrote a History of *Ethiopia*, a History of *Greece* in three Books, and Two Books of the *Libyan History*; Four Books of the Bounds of the *Lampsaceni*ans; The History of the *Prytanes*, or Princes of *Lacedæmon*; The Origines of Cities in two Books; The History of *Crete* in three, in which he recites the Laws of *Minos*; The Navigation beyond the Columns. 'Tis to *Suidas* that we owe this Catalogue of the Works of *Charon* the *Lampsaceni*an. *Athenæus* says that in his Book of the Limits of the *Lampsaceni*ans, he relates that in his Time, the Cup which *Jupiter* gave to *Alcmena*, when he assum'd the Shape of *Amphytrio*, was yet shewn at *Lacedæmon*. *Plutarch* mentions this Author in his Book of the Virtues of Women as doth also the Scholiast on *Apollonius* on the second of the *Argonauticks*.

ARCHILOCHUS the Poet is rank'd amongst the *Archilo-*  
Historians. *Tatian* says that he flourish'd towards *chus*. the XXIII<sup>d</sup> *Olympiad*, in the Time of *Gyges* King of *Lydia*, 500 Years after the *Trojan War*. *Eusebius* places him in the XXIII<sup>d</sup> *Olympiad* with *Simonides* and *Aristoxenus*. *Scaliger* believes that he flourish'd in the Time of *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes*, about the LXXIVth *Olympiad*. We have nothing extant under his Name, besides the spurious Piece forg'd by *Annius of Viterbo*, which is not worth our mentioning.



Theagenes.

THEAGENES of *Rbegium* flourish'd under the Reign of *Cambyfes*. The anonymous Chronologist of the *Olympiads*, places him in the *LXIII<sup>d</sup> Olympiad*. At this Time, says he, flourish'd *Theagenes* of *Rbegium*, a Historian. He is also cited by *Tatian* and *Eusebius*, as an Author which lived in *Cambyfes's* Time.

Eugeon.  
Deiochus.  
Eudemus.  
Democles  
Amelesagoras.

To these Authors ought to be join'd several Historians, which *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* says flourish'd some Years before the *Peloponnesian War*; they are *EUGEON*, or according to *Suidas*, *Eugaion*; *DEIOCHUS* the *Proconnesian*; *EUEMUS* of *Paros*; *DEMOCLES* of *Phugalaë*; *AMELESAGORAS* of *Chalcedon*, whom *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* calls *Melesagoras*, lib. vi. of his *Stromata*, where he says that *Gorgias* of *Leontius*, and *Eudemus* of *Naxos*, pillag'd the Works of *Melesagoras*. He is cited under the same Name by *Hesychius* and *Maximus Tyrius*. And is the same which is cited by the Scholiast on *Euripides*, in the *Alceſtis* under the Name of *Amelesagoras*, who reports on his Evidence, that *Æſculapius* was struck with Thunder, for not restoring *Glaucus* to Life. Having enumerated the Historians which flourish'd from *Cyrus* to the *Persian War* against the Greeks; We shall next proceed to speak of those which flourish'd about the Time of the *Peloponnesian War*, a little before *Herodotus*.

### S E C T. XIII.

*Of the Historians which flourish'd about the Time of the Peloponnesian War, and are a little elder than Herodotus.*

Hellanicus.

HELLANICUS of *Mitylene* was born 12 Years before *Herodotus*, as appears by the Testimony of *Aulus Gellius* l. xv. c. 23. *Hellanicus*, says he,

he, was 65 Years old when the Peloponnesian War began; Herodotus 53, and Thucydides 40. This is in the 11th Book of Pamphila. This Place serves to fix the *Epocha* of these three famous Historians; for the Peloponnesian War beginning in the second Year of the LXXXVIIth Olympiad, Thucydides was born in the second Year of the LXXVIIth; Herodotus the first Year of the LXXIVth, and Hellanicus on the first Year of the LXXIst. This Hellanicus wrote a *History of the ancient Kings of the World, and the first Founders of Cities*, entituled Κριταὶ ἰσθῶν καὶ πόλεων. St. Clement of Alexandria, lib. vi. of his *Stromata*, saith, that Dierachidas of Megara copied the Beginning of his Discourse from the Deucalionia of Hellanicus. That Book is also cited by Athenæus. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, l. i. mentions the *Troica* of Hellanicus, and says, what this Author has told us of the Flight of Aeneas, deserves a better Credit, than what any others have written on that Head. The same Work is mentioned by Strabo, l. xiii. where he remarks, that Hellanicus in complaisance to the Trojans, according to his usual Manner, affirms that the Walls of Ilium, which several Authors say were built after the Taking of Troy, are yet the same, and elder than that *Epocha*. Several other Pieces were formerly extant under the Name of Hellanicus; as the *History of Athens*, which Thucydides affirms to be written by an ancient Author, tho he was not able to distinguish exactly the Time of his flourishing. Justin Martyr in his Exhortation to the Greeks, reckons Hellanicus and Philierus amongst the Athenian Historians. Authors also speak of his *History of Egypt*, which is cited by Athenæus l. xi. Arrian, Aulus Gellius, and Plutarch in his Treatise of Isis and Osiris, observe that in this Work Hellanicus gives the Name of Hysoris to Osiris. It may also be reasonably believed that, the Voyage to the Temple of Ammon, of which Athenæus speaks, was Part of this

this History of *Egypt*. *Josephus* cites this Author, on the Longævity of the first Men, in the 28 chap. of the 1st. Book of his *Antiquities*. The same Author, in his Book against *Appion*, observes that *Hellanicus* differs very much from *Acusilaus* in his *Genealogies*; that *Acusilaus* frequently corrects *Hesiod*, and that *Ephorus* shews that *Hellanicus* was deceiv'd in several Particulars; that *Timæus* censures *Ephorus*; that those which wrote after *Timæus*, also accuse him of Falsity, and that *Herodotus* is blam'd by all the World. *Stephanus* mentions several other Works of *Hellanicus*, namely, his *Persica*, his *Lesbica*, and his *Cypriaca*. The *Scholiasts* on *Aristophanes*, also mention his *Cyrenaica*. *Athenæus* and *Tzetzes*, his *Æolica*. The *Scholiasts* on *Lycophron* and *Apollonius*, cite some Passages of *Hellanicus*, one of which is on the Original of *Larissa*, and another regarding the Inhabitants of *Chios*. *Athenæus* and the *Scholiast* on *Apollonius*, quote his Book of the Names of Nations, and the latter also speaks of his Book of Sacred Things. *Stephanus Fulgentius*, in his first Book of *Mythologies*, cites his *Polytuchia*, or perhaps *Jupiter's Polytochia*. To be short, *Hellanicus* is an Author very much celebrated by the Antients. *Cicero* mentions him in his second Book *De Oratore*. *Diodorus Siculus* in the first Book of his Histories, where he joins him with *Cadmus* and *Hecatæus*; *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* in his Character of *Thucydides*; *Strabo* in several Places; *Valerius Maximus*, Lib. 8. c. 23. and *Pliny* Lib. 7. c. 46. The two last tell us that he said, that in *Ætolia* there were some of the Race of the *Epyans* who lived two hundred Years. *Pausanias* speaks of this Author in his *Corinthiaca*; as does *Cephalion* in the first Book of *Eusebius's Chronicle*; and *Photius* in his Cod. 176. of his *Bibliothèque*, where he treats of *Theopompus*. *Suidas* distinguishes two of this Name, the one of *Mitylene*, and the other of *Miletus*; the last of which wrote a Description



tion of the World; but 'tis probable 'twas the same Author with the former; for the Description of the World, and the Treatise of the Original of Nations and Cities, seem to be very like each other. There is also said to have been yet another *Hellanicus*, who is represented to have been a *Lesbian*, who compiled a *Chronology*, which he digested according to the Ages of the *Priests* of *Juno*. He is mentioned in *Stephanus* on the Authority of *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*. *Rufus Sextus*, also amongst the Authors which he follows in his Descriptions of the maritime Coasts, cites one *Hellanicus* of *Lesbos*: But we have no certain Proofs of the Distinction of these *Hellanici*. *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, quotes the Book of *Hellanicus* the *Lesbian* on the *Phoronides*, and recites this Passage out of the first Book. "*Pelasgus*, their King, (speaking of the "*Pelasgians*) and *Menippa* Daughter of *Peneus*, had "*a Son named Phrastor*; from him proceeded *A-* "*myntas*, who had *Teutonides*, and to *Teutonides* "*was born Nonas*, under whose Reign the *Pelas-* "*gians* were driven out of their Country, by the "*People called the Hellenians*, and having left their "*Ships in the Gulph of Ionia*, on the River *Spurete*, "*they took Crotona*, an in-land fortified Town; "*and built the City at present call'd Thyrrenia.*"

This Passage seems to be very much of a piece with the Work of *Hellanicus* of *Mitylene*, of which this *Phoronides* may perhaps be a part. *Athenæus* cites the second Book of this Work under the name of *Hellanicus*, without adding the Surname of the *Lesbian*. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* also quotes *Hellanicus* on the Flight of *Æneas*, and the Expulsion of the Antient Inhabitants of *Italy* and *Sicily*; which is taken from this Author's History of *Troy*. But 'tis thought that the *Mitylenian* wrote that History: so that there is no necessity of allowing several *Hellanici*, and perhaps 'tis but one and the same

same Writer which is call'd the *Mitylenian*, the *Mileſian*, and the *Lesbian*, either by Miſtake, or be-  
 cauſe theſe ſeveral Sir-names might all be properly  
 given him for different reaſons.

**Damaſtes.** DAMASTEſ of *Sigeum*, a Promontory of *Troas*,  
 is one of the *Historians* which flouriſh'd within a  
 ſhort Time before the *Peloponneſian* War, according  
 to *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaffus* in his Character of *Thu-*  
*cydides*. He is cited by the ſame Author in *Lib. 1.*  
 of his *Antiquities*, by *Strabo* *Lib. 14.* by *Valerius*  
*Maximus*, *Lib. 8.* by *Pliny* in the Table of *L. 4. 5,*  
*6, 7.* and in *L. 7. cap. 48.* and by *Rufus Avienus*.  
*Suidas* informs us, that *Damaſtes* was Son of *Diox-*  
*ippus*, a Diſciple of *Hellanicus*, and that he wrote a  
*History of Greece, of the Anceſtors of thoſe who were*  
*engag'd in the Trojan War*, that he alſo compiled  
*two Books of the History of Nations*, and a *Catalogue of*  
*Cities*: He alſo wrote on the *Poets*, the *Sophiſts*, and  
 was Author of ſeveral other Books.

**Xenome-  
 nes.** *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaffus* joins to this *Historian*,  
 XENOMENES of *Chios*, an Author no where elſe  
 mention'd.

**Xanthus.** The third is XANTHUS, Son of *Candaules*, who  
 wrote the *History of Sardis*: He liv'd when that  
 City was taken by the *Ionians* and *Athenians*, in the  
 third Year of the *LXX Olympiad*. He wrote four  
 Books of the *History of Lydia*, and the *Lydian*  
*Kings*. *Diogenes Laertius* mentions this Work in  
 his Preface, and ſays that this *Historian* computed  
 the Diſtance of Time from *Zoroaſter* to *Xerxes's* Paſ-  
 ſage into *Greece* to be 600 Years. *Athenæus* men-  
 tions his *History of Lydia* in his 12th Book, and  
 in his 10th cites the ſecond Book of that Work.  
*Hefychius* in his Book of the *Philophers*, and  
*Suidas* relate a very odd Paſſage out of this *Hi-*  
*ſtory*: which *Athenæus* ſays, was of *Andramytes*, or  
*Adramytes* the Brother of *Cræſus*, that it was report-  
 ed. *Solinus*, c. 43. ſays, that *Xanthus* in his *Hiſto-*  
 ry

ry of *Lydia*, observ'd the frequent Alterations which happen'd in that Country. This History is quoted by *Pliny*, *Stephanus*, *Parthenius*, and *Hephæstion*. But as the Histories ascrib'd to *Cadmus* the *Milesian*, *Aristæus* the *Proconnesian*, and several others were suspected of being supposititious, so the same Censure has been pass'd on that attributed to *Xanthus*. To which purpose *Athenæus*, Lib. 12. says, that *Xanthus* of *Lydia*, or rather he who wrote the Histories father'd on him, who was *Dionysius Schytobrachion*, as *Artëmon* of *Cassandrea* affirms, in his critical Treatise on several Books. This *Dionysius Schytobrachion*, who is also called *Schyritis* by *Suidas*, is thought to have liv'd about the Time of *Cicero* and *Cæsar*. *Suetonius* in his Book of the illustrious Grammarians, says, that *Marcus Antonius Gniphos* was instructed (as some affirm) in the School of *Dionysius Schytobrachion*; which he will not easily believe, by reason 'tis not easie to bring their Times to agree. He then believ'd *Schyto-brachion* elder than *Cæsar* and *Cicero*, to whom *Gniphos* was contemporary. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*, passes a different Judgment on the History of *Lydia* ascrib'd to *Xanthus*, whose Elogy he thus expresse; ' *Xanthus* the *Lydian*, a Man full as Learned as any of the Antients, was Author of the History of his Country, and perhaps equals the best Historians.' To *Xanthus* is also ascribed a Book of *Magick*, quoted by *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, in his third Book, where he says, that *Xanthus* in his Book entituled *Magica*, relates that the *Magi* carnally convers'd with their Mothers and Daughters. *Diogenes Laertius* mentions this Work in his Preface, where he says, this Author wrote concerning the *Magi*. The same Author affirms, that he wrote the Life of *Empedocles*, in which he observes, that Philosopher refus'd a Kingdom, which was offer'd to him. *St. Clement* of *Alexandria* hints, that *Xanthus* wrote of



*Lesbes* and *Lesbos*; which may encourage a Conjecture, that *Xanthus* compil'd a History of several Illustrious Men.

**Panyasis.** To this Time we may also refer **PANYASIS**, who wrote in Verse the *Antiquities of Greece*. *Suidas* observes, that the Antients could not agree what Country-man he was, nor who was his Father: Some asserted that he was of *Halicarnassus*, and Son of *Poliarchus*, which is the Name given him by *Pausanias*, and the anonymous *Olympian Chronologist*, who thus describes him against the 78th *Olympiad*: "*Panyasis*, Son of *Poliarchus*, a *Halicarnassian* Poet flourished." Some Authors report him to be paternal, others maternal Uncle to *Herodotus*. Nor do Writers differ less on the Time when he lived: Some place him in the 78th *Olympiad*, but others think him antienter. He was an *Augur*, or as *Suidas* says, *Τεγανονόμος*, An Observer of Prodigies. He wrote a Poem entituled *Heracliada*, or the Labours of *Hercules*, containing Nine Thousand Verses. To him are also ascrib'd *Ionica* in Pentameter Verse, concerning *Codrus*, *Neleus*, and the *Ionick Colonies*, containing seven thousand Verses: this last Piece was more Historical than the former, in which were several Fabulous Stories, as *Macrobius* observes, in the fifth Book of his *Saturnalia*, cap. 21. "Here is, says he, a Story not so well known; that, near *Heraclea*, there is a Nation settled by *Hercules*; that they are call'd *Cylicerones*, which Name is deriv'd *κύπερος* & *ώνη*, which signifies a sort of Cup. For *Panyasis*, an excellent Greek Historian, and *Pherecydes* tell us, that *Hercules* was carried into Spain on a Cup: I don't repeat their Words, because their Relation favours more of Fable, than History." The *Heracliada*, according to *Suidas*, was divided into 14 Books. *Athenæus* cites the first of them in his first Book. *Stephanus* quotes the first, and the eleventh, and

and recites six Verses of this Author. *Germanicus Caesar*, in his *Aratea*, and *Hyginus* in his *Poeticon Astronomicon*, cite this Work, and inform us, that he wrote of the *Dragon* which guarded the *Hesperides*, and perpetually watch'd, and of *Hercules's* Combat with him. The *Scholiast* on *Apollonius*, says, that *Panyasis* reported, that *Hercules* coming into *Lydia*, was cur'd of a Disease which seiz'd him near the River *Hyllus*, in that Country, which occasion'd his giving the Name of *Hyllus* to his two Sons. *Pausanias* also mentions this *Heracliada* in his *Bæotica*, and *Proclus* in his *Chrestomathia*, of which *Photius* has given us an Extract: as have also the *Scholiast* on *Euripides* on the *Alcestis*, and the *Greek Author* of the *Etymologies*. *Quintilian* informs us, what we ought to think of his Stile, Lib. 10. Where after having spoken of *Hesiod* and *Antimachus*, he adds, that *Panyasis* is betwixt the one and the other; that he does not come up to their Eloquence: but excels the one in his Subject, and the other in his Method. *Suidas* will have this Author put to Death by *Lygdamis*, the third Tyrant of *Halicarnassus*: he also asserts, that there was another *Panyasis*, of a later Date, who wrote of Dreams; and may probably be the same that is cited by *Artemidorus* in his *Oneirocritica*.

*SIMONIDES* of *Geos*, the Historian was Grand-Simonides.  
son of *Simonides* the Poet, and flourish'd a little before the *Peloponnesian* War. *Suidas* makes him Author of three Books of Inventions, and as many of Genealogies, whence the *Scholiast* on *Apollonius* gives him the Name of the Genealogist.

*HERODICUS*, lived also in the Time of *Pericles*, Herodicus  
and was contemporary to *Thrasymachus* of *Chalcedon*, and *Polus* of *Agrigentum*, famous Sophists. For *Aristotle* in the second Book of his *Rhetorick*, alledges as Examples of Allusions, those of *Herodicus* to *Thrasymachus* and *Polus*; to the one he said, *You will be alway*

alway Thraſymachus, *that is, a brave Combatant*: And to the other; *You will ever be a Chicken*, al-  
luding to his Name of *Polus*. 'Tis on this Quota-  
tion that the antient Interpreter observes, that this  
*Herodicus* was an *Athenian Historian*, οἷον Ἡρόδο-  
'Αθηναῖος ἱστορικός. This is all that we know of him.

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## S E C T. XIV.

## Of HERODOTUS.

**H**ITHERTO we have not treated of any Author, except *Homer*, whose Works are at present extant. All that we have enumerated are only known to us by some few Fragments, or even, for the most part, by the bare Titles of their Books, which some of the Antients have preserv'd. Some of them are spurious, more of them dubious, and most of them rather Fables, or Poetical Fictions, than real Histories, or true Relations.

Herodorus.

HERODOTUS, or as others write it, *Erodotus*, is the most antient of the Greek Historians, whose Works have reach'd our Hands: and tho' in some parts of his *History*, there appear some Particulars, which seem fabulous, which he relates on the Credit of others, and which he acknowledges himself to be dubious and incredible, that cannot deprive his Work of the Character of a real History, nor can it be denied that he has faithfully transmitted, whatever he could possibly attain any certain Knowledge of, with regard to the antient History of the *Egyptians*, *Assyrians*, *Medes*, *Lydians* and *Greeks*. Whence it is, that *Cicero* very justly styles him, the *Prince of Historians*, and *Father of History*: and *Dionysius Halicarnassensis*, says, that he is amongst the *Historians*, what *Homer* is amongst the *Poets*, and

De



Demosthenes *amongst the Orators*. We have already observ'd, that according to *Pamphila*, cited by *Herodotus*. *Aulus Gellius*, *Herodotus* must be born in the first Year of the LXXIV Olympiad, since he was 53 at the Beginning of the *Peloponnesian* War, and but 4 Years old when *Xerxes* march'd into *Greece*. There is no room left to doubt the Place of his Birth, since he has himself inserted at the beginning of his Work, both his Name and Country. *This is the History of Herodotus of Halicarnassus*: So that we need not have recourse to the Evidence of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, or any other Authors to find what Country-man he was. But it is yet necessary to observe that he was also surnam'd the *Thurian*. The Reason of which *Strabo*, Lib. 14. gives thus: "*Herodotus* the Historian was of *Halicarnassus*, and afterwards call'd the *Thurian*, because he accompanied the Colony which went to establish themselves at *Thurii*." Hence it is that the Emperor *Julian*, in one of his Epistles calls him, the *Thurian* Historian. This Colony was sent from *Athens* to *Thurii*, or *Thurium*, which was situate in the *Tarentine* Gulph in *Italy*, the third Year of the LXXXIII. Olympiad, during the Magistrature of *Callimachus*.

We are not so certainly inform'd of the Name of his Father and Mother, tho' the common Opinion, according to *Suidas*, was, that the Name of his Father was *Lyxus*, and *Dryo* that of his Mother; but that we are wholly ignorant of his Circumstances and Fortune: 'Tis yet said that his Parents were of a gentile Family, and that he had a Brother named *Theodorus*. The City of *Halicarnassus* being at that time under the Domination of *Lygdamis*, Grand-son of *Artemisia* Queen of *Caria*, *Herodotus* quitted his Country in search after that Liberty which is necessary to Learned Men, and retir'd to *Samos*, from whence he travell'd to *Egypt*, *Italy*, and thro' all *Greece*; and in his Travels

acquir'd

Herodorus.



acquir'd the Knowledge of the Origine and History of Nations. He then began his History, and after having labour'd in that Work in the Isle of *Samos*, he return'd to his own Country, expell'd the *Tyrant*, and finding himself for that Reason expos'd to the Envy of his Fellow-Citizens, went into *Greece*.

The principal Design, which he propos'd in his History, was to write the *Persian Wars* against the *Greeks*, from the Reign of *Cyrus* to that of *Xerxes*; but he also extended it to the History of other Nations. Tho' his History ends with the Battles of *Plataea* and *Mycale*, it doth not begin before the eighth Year of the Reign of *Xerxes*, nor end till the *Peloponnesian War*, as he has observ'd in several places, amongst others in his 7th Book, where he says, "That long after *Xerxes* return'd, to the *Lacedaemonians*, the Embassadors which had been sent to him to serve as Reprisals, for those which were kill'd at *Sparta*, he stirr'd up a War betwixt the *Peloponnesians* and *Athenians*, which he believ'd to have been rais'd by the Wrath of God; because the *Athenians* kill'd the Embassadors which the *Lacedaemonians* sent into *Asia*:" which happened in the second Year of the *Peloponnesian War*. He touches on this again in his ninth Book, where he says: *That in the War which long after broke out betwixt the Athenians and Peloponnesians, the Lacedaemonians ravaging the Athenian Territories, spar'd Decelæa. Which Thucydides says, happened in the nineteenth Year of the Peloponnesian War, and the last Year of the XCI Olympiad. Yet Eusebius, on the LXXXIII Olympiad, observes, that he that Year recited his Books at Athens, in the Festival of the Panathenæa. Others say that it was at Olympus, in the Assembly of the Olympick Games: Both of which may be true; for Herodorus after having recited some Parts of his History, at the Olympick Games*

Games the first Year of the LXXXIII Olympiad, *Herodotus* might come to *Athens*, and recite them at the *Panathenæa*, where 'twas much more proper, than at the *Olympick Games*; because *Homer's Verses* were recited there, and Crowns and Rewards bestow'd on those who succeeded well. 'Tis not known whether it was at *Olympus*, or *Athens*, that (as 'tis said) *Thucydides*, tho' then aged eighty Years, was so touch'd with Emulation, that he resolv'd to undertake the Writing of a History, and endeavour to equal, or excel *Herodotus*. *Eusebius* observes, in his *Chronicle*, that it was in the fourth Year of the LXXXIII Olympiad, that *Herodotus* recited his History at *Athens*: but it must have been the third Year; for in that same Year he was sent, as we have already hinted to *Thurii*. *Pliny*, Lib. 22. c. 4. says, he compiled his History, in the Year of the Foundation of *Rome*, 300. and the second of the LXXXIV Olympiad. Which cannot be wholly true, since he recited it at *Athens* four Years before. But how will that agree with what we have alledg'd, that there are mention'd Events which happen'd in the second, and nineteenth Years of the *Peloponnesian War*, that is 16 and 25 Years after. This is yet not very difficult to conceive, if we read what *Lucian* tells us of the great Address which our Author made use of, to raise a great Reputation over all *Greece*, in a small time, and with ease. "*Herodotus*, says he, having left *Caria* to go into *Greece*, employ'd his Thoughts in contriving Methods, by which in a small time, without much trouble, he might acquire a large Stock of Glory and Reputation for his Person and Works. He foresaw that 'twould be a tedious and fatiguing Task to go to the respective Places, and recite them to the *Athenians*, *Corinthians*, *Argives*, and *Lacedæmonians*. He imagin'd that he ought to find them all assembled together." It



Herodotus.

“ happened very luckily that they were : then all  
 “ going to celebrate the *Olympian* Games : He concluded this Time very proper for the Execution  
 “ of his Design, and that he had met with the  
 “ Opportunity which he was in quest of, for he  
 “ should now find a vast Concourse of the Principal,  
 “ and most select People of all *Greece*. He appear’d  
 “ then on the *Theatre*, not as a bare Spectator, but  
 “ in order to commence an Actor in the *Olympicks*,  
 “ reciting his Histories and charming the Audi-  
 “ tory ; which occasion’d the giving of the Names  
 “ of the Nine Muses to his Books. This rendred  
 “ him more famous, than even those who bore a-  
 “ way the Prizes at the *Olympick* Games. None  
 “ were ignorant of the Name of *Herodotus*, nor  
 “ was there a single Person in *Greece*, who had not  
 “ either seen him at the *Olympicks*, or heard those  
 “ speak of him that came from thence : So that in  
 “ what Place soever he came, the Inhabitants  
 “ pointed with their Finger, saying, this is that  
 “ *Herodotus* who has written the *Persian* Wars in the  
 “ *Ionick* Dialect, this is he who has celebrated our  
 “ Victories. Thus the Harvest which he reap’d  
 “ from his Histories was, the receiving in one As-  
 “ sembly, the general Applause of all *Greece*, and  
 “ the founding his Fame, not only in one Place,  
 “ and by a single Trumpet, but in all the Cities  
 “ of *Greece*, by as many Mouths, as there had been  
 “ Spectators in that Assembly.” This may help  
 us to comprehend that *Herodotus* did not recite the  
 whole nine Books of his History in one continued  
 Series in the *Olympick* Assemblies ; but only some  
 Parts of them, and those Places which concern’d  
 the *Greeks*. He did not then publish the intire  
 Body ; but only shew’d some Specimen’s of this  
 Work, which he might afterwards retouch and fi-  
 nish when at *Thurii*. But these two Passages which  
 we have alledg’d, shew that he liv’d a long time  
 after.

after. For if the last of them is really his, which Herodotus there is no room to doubt, it follows, that he did not put his last Hand to this Work, till after the 19th Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, that is the 4th Year of the *XCI Olympiad*, when he was aged above 72 Years.

He divided his Work into nine Books, and gave to each of them the Name of one of the Nine Muses: For 'tis much more probable that he himself called them by those Names, than that, as *Lucian* imagines; other Persons bestow'd those Titles on them, mov'd thereto, by the Esteem they had for them. The Names of the Nine Muses are the Titles of the respective Books, and which serve to distinguish them, which ought to be done by the Author, rather than any other. This Case is different from that of the Three Orations, and Nine Epistles of *Æschines*, which are call'd by the Names of the Three *Graces*, and the Nine *Muses*; but they don't bear those Names in their Titles. Several since *Herodotus*, in Imitation of him have given the Names of the Muses to the Books of their Works. *Cephaleon* also bestow'd them on the nine Books of his Abridgment of *History*, as is observ'd by *Photius*. *Bion* the Rhetorician also called his nine Books by the Names of the Muses, pursuant to the Testimony of *Laertius* in his Life; and amongst the Latins, *P. Aurelius Opilius* did the same, as is related by *Aulus Gellius*, Lib. 1. Cap. 25.

*Herodotus's* Style has been admir'd by all acquainted with Antiquity. *Cicero*, the best Judge that can be alledg'd in this case, says, in his second Book of the Orator, that *Herodotus* is so Eloquent that nothing pleas'd him more. *Atqui tanta est Eloquentia, ut me (quantum ego Græce Scripta intelligere possum) magnopere delectet.* And in his *Brutus*, that his Style is free from all Harshness, and glides along like the Waters of a still River: *Sine salebris quasi sedatus amnis*

Herodotus.



*amnis fluit.* In his *Hortensius*, he is of Opinion, that no Author is sweeter than *Herodotus*, as there is none graver than *Thucydides*. *Quid aut Herodoto dulcius, aut Thucydide gravius? Quintilian*, who was an excellent Critick, gives the same Judgment. As for *Herodotus*, says he, besides the flowing Sweetness of his Stile, even the Dialect it self which he uses has a certain Grace, so that it seems to contain conceal'd Numbers. In *Herodoto verò, cum omnia (ut ego quidem sentio) leniter fluant, tum ipsa dialectus habet eam jucunditatem, ut latentes etiam numeros complexa videatur*, Lib. 9. And in the following Book where he is judging the Historians: *Several*, says he, *have wrote History very well: but no Man doubts, but that there are two Historians preferable to all the rest. They have two different Qualities which deserve very near the same Esteem: Thucydides is close, concise, and sometimes even crowds himself: Herodotus is sweet, natural and prolix: dulcis & candidus & fusus Herodotus. The first is more proper for those whose Passions are quick; the second for those who are sedate: the one excels in Orations, the other in Narrations: the one has more Force, the other more Delicacy. If we appeal to the Judgment of Historians, Dion tells us, that his Discourse is grave and delicate: Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that He is the Model of the Ionick Dialect, as Thucydides is of the Attick; and descending to particulars concerning Herodotus's Stile, he thus describes it. Herodotus very much surpass'd all others in the choice of his Words, and justice of his Composition, and the variety of his Figures. His Discourse is compos'd in such a manner, that it resembles an excellent Poem, in its persuasive Art, and that charming Grace, which pleases to the highest degree. He has not omitted any of beautiful and great Qualities, unless it be in that manner of Writing adapted to Contests and Disputes, either because he was naturally not made for it, or that he despis'd it,*

as



as not agreeable to History : for he doth not make use of *Herodotus* a great number of Orations, nor Speeches to promote Contention, nor has he the necessary Force requisite to excite the Passions, and amplify and augment Things. But it may justly be said, that in recompense his Narrations are eloquent and agreeable : that his Descriptions are exact, natural and faithful, and his Reflections beautiful and judicious. In short, throughout his Work there appears the noble Simplicity, and charming Sincerity, which are the most essential Qualities of a good History.

As to the Truth of his History, it must be own'd, that *Herodotus* has been accus'd by several Authors of not always closely following it. *Ctesias* suspects him in his Histories of the *Medes* and *Assyrians*. But we shall hereafter prove that Historian less worthy of Credit than *Herodotus*. *Manethon* censures his *Egyptian History*, and it is true that what he relates before *Psammetichus*, and on the Credit of others, is not very certain ; but that he himself owns, whilst *Manethon* relates several Stories which are much more improbable. 'Tis said, that *Thucydides* had *Herodotus* in his Eye, when he censur'd those Histories which were compiled for no other End than to divert the Reader, and which, tho' they pleas'd him at the Moment, yet left him without any Fruit of his Reading. But that Historian did not apply this only to *Herodotus's* History, but says it in general of all Histories of that Character. *Strabo* particularly accuses our Author of this Fault ; he tells us that *Herodotus* trifles very agreeably, interweaving extraordinary Events with his Narration, to supply the place of Song, Verse and Ornament. *Juvenal* also aims at him, when he says, that *Ships sail'd over Mount Athos, and that the Grecian History was full of Lies :*

Herodotus.



——— *Creditur olim*

*Velificatus Athos, & quicquid Græcia Mendax  
Audet in Historia.*

But none have ventur'd to attack the Fidelity of *Herodotus* with so much Freedom as *Plutarch*, and his Judgment would be of great Weight, if he had not himself declar'd that the Interest of his Country had engag'd him in the Dispute. *Herodotus* relates that in *Xerxes's* Expedition, the *Thebans* to escape their Ruin, abandon'd the common Cause, and join'd with the *Persians*. Tho' this Fact was true, and *Demosthenes* afterwards reproach'd the *Thebans* with it, yet *Plutarch*, being a Native of *Chæronæa* a *Theban* City, could not bear this Affront to his Country-men; but in Revenge, discharged his Choler against the Discoverer of the base Cowardice of his Ancestors, in a Book wrote expressly for that purpose, and entituled, *Of the Malignity of Herodotus*. But the Particulars which he objects against him, are either trifling, or such as *Herodotus* took upon the Credit of others, and is not oblig'd to answer for them; or lastly, *Plutarch* himself, tho' he blames, was mistaken in the Truth of them. In a word, he betrays a great deal of Puerility and perverse Affectation in that Work. I shall not vouchsafe to allow a Place amongst the Criticisms on *Herodotus*, that which *Harpocraton* ventur'd to say, that *his History was supposititious*; which is one of the most extravagant Assertions that ever was advanc'd.

On the other Side, all Greece, by their solemn Approbation, gave an ample Testimony of the Fidelity of *Herodotus*, in a Time when most of the Facts by him related were very well known. In his Book there appears a manifest Character of Sincerity, which even his Enemies have been forc'd

to

to acknowledge. He examines the Truth of the Facts which he relates: He lays down the differing Sentiments, and endeavours to discover the true one. When he relates extraordinary Events, he tells us that he took them from the Accounts of others; he then declares which he suspects, and which he believes false; adding, *As it is said; As I have heard; This does not seem at all probable; Those who make these Stories, relate.* And he lays down for a Rule, That he writes those things which others report; but that they ought not to be depended on, any further than they are probable; that the Character of a Historian obliges him to relate what he had heard; but that he ought not to believe that all that hath been told him is true. After these Precautions, how can he be accus'd of Lying, when he relates incredible and fabulous things on the Credit of others. It cannot be denied but that it was in his Power to acquaint himself with the *Grecian* History, and that what he wrote (some Exaggerations excepted) was true. Nor ought his Abridgment of the *Lydian* History any more to be suspected, since that Empire was by Situation a Neighbour to the *Asiatick Greeks*, amongst which *Herodotus* was born; and the *Lydian* Kings having long warr'd against the *Greeks*, and being sometimes oblig'd to invoke their Aid, their History was in a sort interwoven with that of the *Greeks*. Besides, *Herodotus* was born not above sixty Years after the Destruction of the *Lydian* Empire; so that it was not possible that the History of that Nation should be unknown to its neighbouring *Greeks*. He seems very candid in his *Egyptian* History; for he ingenuously owns, that all that he relates before *Psammetichus* is uncertain, and that he reports it only on the Credit of the *Egyptian* Priests, on which he did not much depend. *Those, says he, who will conclude these things*  
are



Herodotus.

*are true, are free to believe them ; as for me, I only report what has been told me by several Persons. These things, says he again, as well as others which have been related to me, seem to be arrant Fables. His History of the Assyrians and Medes, doth not at all agree with that which the modern Chronologists have follow'd ; but almost all the Ancients have given Herodotus the Preference, and several have attempted to reconcile them. In his Persian History, in many Particulars, he differs from Xenophon's Cyropædia : But we ought to observe here what Cicero says of the latter Piece ; That it was not written with the exact Fidelity of a Historian ; but to lay down a Model of a just Empire. To conclude on this, Head, we shall in another Place, prove that Herodotus's History agrees much better with sacred Scripture History (which is the Touch-stone) than those of Ctesias, Xenophon, and several other Authors.*

The only remaining Work of *Herodotus* now extant, is this History in nine Books, respectively entituled with the Names of the nine Muses. His chief Design was to compile the History of the Persian War against the Greeks ; which might have been entituled a *Persian History*, or *Persica*, according to ancient Custom. The same Subject was afterwards treated on by *Dionysius of Miletus*, *Hellanicus of Mitylene*, and *Gharon of Lampsacus* : But the Labours of these Authors did not divert him from undertaking a new Work, being persuaded that he was better qualify'd for such an Attempt than they ; in which he was not deceiv'd in the Judgment of *Theophrastus*, according to the Testimony of *Cicero* in his *Orator*, where speaking of *Herodotus* and *Thucydides*, he says that *they were the first (as Theophrastus observes) which rais'd History, and taught it a more copious and ornamental Style, than the Authors which preceded them.* PURIUS ab his, ut ait Theophrastus,

*stus, historia commota est ut auderet uberius, quam superiores, & ornatius dicere.* Herodotus promises in two Places of his first Book, to write the History of *Assyria*. There have reign'd, says he, several other Kings of Babylon (which I shall mention in my History of *Assyria*.) And in another Place, Thus the Medes retook the Empire, and what they were formerly possess'd of, and seiz'd Ninus, (how they took him I shall say in another Book.) and subdu'd the *Assyrians*, except the Country of Babylon. But these Books of Herodotus never appear'd, but were probably prevented by his Death; for if they had been ever publish'd, 'tis scarce to be believ'd that none of the Ancients should mention them. His Reputation was too great, and Subject too important to allow them to remain in Oblivion. 'Tis indeed true, that *Aristotle* in his viiith Book of *Animals*, chap. 18. blames *Herodotus* for Saying that an Eagle drank during the Siege of *Nineveh*, because, as he affirms, that Bird, as well as all those who have forked Claws, never drink: And this Fact is not mentioned in all his nine Books which we have at present; which leaves room for some Authors to conjecture, that *Aristotle* meant the History of *Assyria*; with which the Siege of *Nineveh* naturally fell in; but 'tis not impossible but *Aristotle* might have been mistaken, and quote *Herodotus* for some other Author.

There is yet besides ascrib'd to *Herodotus*, a Life of *Homer*, which is at the End of his *Works*; but there is no Probability that it is of this ancient *Herodotus*. The Author of that Life does not agree with him on the Time when that Poet liv'd; for he says that *Homer* flourish'd 168 Years after the *Trojan War*, and 622 Years before *Xerxes's Expedition* into *Greece*. But *Herodotus* affirms in his *Euterpe*, that *Homer* and *Hesiod* preceded him 400 Years, and consequently they flourish'd more Years after the Taking of *Troy*. Besides, the Style of this Piece is  
very

Herodotus.

**Herodotus.** very different from that of *Herodotus*. He says many things of *Homer*, which don't at all agree with what the Ancients have said of that Poet, and treats his Subject more like a modern Grammarian, than an ancient Historian.

The first Edition of *Herodotus* in *Greek*, was that of *Aldus Manutius* in the Year, 1502. The Text was afterwards printed at *Basil*, with the Notes of *Camerarius*, in 1541, and 1557. The *Latin* Version of *Herodotus* by *Laurentius Valla*, was printed at *Venice* in 1474, and afterwards reviewed by *Conrad Heresbachius*, and printed at *Coleu* in 1526, 1537, and 1561; and at *Lyon* in 1542, and 1551. *Henry Stephens* corrected and printed it at *Paris* in 1566; after which he publish'd a new Edition in *Greek* alone in 1570, and one *Greek* and *Latin* in 1592. *Gothofred Jungermann* publish'd a new Edition, with *Sylburgius's* Notes, printed at *Frankfort* in 1608; and lastly, *Dr. Tho Gale* publish'd one at *London* in 1679.

This History hath been translated into *French* by *François Saliat*, and afterwards by *Du Rier*: There are also Versions of it in *Dutch*, *German*, and in *English*.

*Suidas* mentions an Abridgment of *Herodotus's* History, by *Theopompus* of *Chios*, who also wrote *Philippica*. There were several *Theopompi*; but none of them which are mention'd by the Ancients were of *Chios*. One of them was of *Cnidos*, and one of *Julius Cæsar's* Friends; he is mentioned by *Strabo*, lib. xiv. Another was of *Synope*, whose Book of Earthquakes is quoted by *Phlegon*. A third was of *Colophon*, and wrote a Book entituled *The Chariot*, which is cited by *Athenæus*; and lastly, there was an *Athenian* Comick Poet of that Name, celebrated amongst the ancient Scholiasts, *Pollux*, *Athenæus*, *Harpocration*, and some others. We cannot



not tell whether he that abridg'd *Herodotus*, was *Herodotus*.  
 one of these *Theopompi* or not.

*David Chytræus* also made an Abridgment of, and Notes on *Herodotus*. *Henry Stephens* wrote, in *Latin* and *French*, an Apology for *Herodotus's* History, a very curious Piece; and Notes on the *Ionick* Dialect. *Joachim Camerarius* wrote a Preface to him, with a sort of *Dictionary* of his particular Words and Phrases; and *Jungermann* and *Gale* have augmented the Glossary.

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## S E C T. XV.

### *An Extract of Herodotus's History.*

**H**ERODOTUS begins his History with the ordinary Simplicity of the Ancients, in these Words: *This is the History written by Herodotus of Halicarnassus.* After which he succinctly explains the Design of his Book in these Words: "That  
 " past Transactions may not, by the Length of  
 " Time, be buried in Oblivion, and that the glorious  
 " and surprizing Actions of the *Greeks* and *Barbarians*  
 " on several Occasions, and especially the Wars  
 " against one another, may not be blotted out of  
 " the Memory of Men." He then looks back into the Source of the Dissentions betwixt the *Persians* and *Greeks*. "The *Persian* Historians, says he,  
 " tell us, that the *Phœnicians* were the Cause of their  
 " Quarrels: For they travelling by Sea to trade  
 " with distant Nations, came to *Argos*, then the  
 " principal City of all the Country now call'd  
 " *Greece*; and that having sold almost all their  
 " Cargo in that Place, the Women of the City,  
 " and amongst others, *Io* Daughter of *Inachus*, came  
 " on board their Ships, and whilst they were em-  
 " ploy'd

Hero-  
dotus.

“ ploy’d in buying their Merchandizes, the *Phæni-*  
 “ *cians* offer’d Violence to them, and that some of  
 “ them escap’d, and others were forcibly seiz’d,  
 “ of which last number was *Io*. That she was car-  
 “ ried by the *Phænicians* into *Egypt*; and that after  
 “ this several *Greeks*, whose Names he did not  
 “ know, but were reported to be of the Isle of  
 “ *Crete*, came to *Tyre*, and in Revenge of the In-  
 “ jury done ther Country, seiz’d *Europa* the King’s  
 “ Daughter, by way of Reprisal: But that the  
 “ *Greeks* were afterwards guilty of a second Insult;  
 “ and that arriving at *Colchis* with a Galley, and  
 “ rowing up the River *Phasis*, after having dis-  
 “ patch’d the Business for which they came, stole  
 “ *Medea*, Daughter to the King of *Colchis*. That  
 “ long after, *Alexander* the Son of *Priam* resolv’d  
 “ to steal a *Grecian* Woman, being persuaded that  
 “ *Aet* would also remain unpunish’d: That ac-  
 “ cordingly he stole *Helena*, and when the *Greeks*  
 “ requir’d her to be return’d, defended himself by  
 “ instancing the Rape of *Medea*: That no Re-  
 “ venge had been taken on either Side, besides  
 “ that of Ravishing; because it was believ’d  
 “ that tho’ the Forcing of Women was an unjust  
 “ Violence, it was a Folly to revenge it, and that  
 “ the wisest Course was to take no Notice of these  
 “ Women, who could not be ravish’d without their  
 “ own Consent to the Rape. That notwithstand-  
 “ ing this, the *Greeks* so warmly resent’d it, that  
 “ to revenge the Rape of this *Lacedæmonian Helena*,  
 “ they arm’d a Fleet, which sailing to *Asia*, de-  
 “ stroy’d *Priam*’s Kingdom: After which the *Asia-*  
 “ *ticks* always look’d on the *Greeks* as their Enemies,  
 “ and that the *Persians* being by Situation united to  
 “ all the Nations of *Asia*, separated from the *Eu-*  
 “ *ropeans* and *Greeks*, gave into the same Notion,  
 “ and believ’d that the Ruin of *Troy* ought to be  
 “ consider’d as the Original of the *Persian* War against  
 “ the

“the Greeks.” Thus runs the *Perſian Relation*, according to *Herodotus*. But the *Phœnicians* deny their forcing away *Io*, and urge that ſhe having intrigu’d with a Captain of a Ship, and being with Child by him, voluntarily went with him, *Herodotus* tells us, that he will not undertake to examine how the Fact really was ; but that he will ſhew that they were the Aggreſſors, and firſt fell upon the *Greeks* unjuſtly, and that he will mention both the great and little Cities ; For, adds he, ſeveral of them which were formerly great, are become ſmall ; and amongſt thoſe which are at preſent large, a great many were formerly little ; which learns us that human Affairs are in a State of perpetual Viciffitude, Felicity and Infelicity, Proſperity and Adverſity.

The Grandeur of the *Persians*, and their Wars againſt the *Greeks*, began in *Cyrus*, who overthrew the Kingdom of the *Lydians*, and took *Cræſus* their King. *Herodotus* traces the Hiſtory of that Kingdom a little higher. *Cræſus* was Son of *Alyattis*, and King of the Nations which inhabit along the River *Alys*. He was the firſt *Aſiatick* which ſubjected part of the *Greeks*, and made an Alliance with the reſt, all the *Greeks* before his Reign enjoying an entire Liberty. The *Cimmerians* before that Time had made an Attempt on *Ionia* ; but contented themſelves with ravaging the Country, and carrying off the Booty without taking any Towns. The *Heræclidæ* were Kings of *Lydia*, before the Race of *Cræſus*, which was that of the *Mermnadæ*, aſcended the Throne. The firſt of the *Heræclidæ*, and King of *Sardis*, was *Argon* Son of *Ninus*, and Grandſon of *Belus* Son of *Alcæus* : The laſt was *Candaules*, whom the *Greeks* call’d *Myrſilus*, becauſe the Son of *Myrſus*. The Kings before *Argon*’s Time, deſcended from *Lydus* Son of *Atys*, who gave the Name of *Lydia* to this Country, which before was call’d *Meonia*, The *Heræclidæ*, Deſcendants



Hero- dants of *Hercules* and *Jardana*, kept this Kingdom  
 dotus. for the space of 505 Years, to *Candaules*, who lost  
 it by his Imprudence. He had a Wife which he  
 passionately lov'd, and which he believ'd the most  
 beautiful of her Sex. He boasted of her Charms  
 to *Gyges* his Favourite, and one of his Guards, and  
 the more to convince him of her Beauty, resolv'd  
 to shew her to him stark naked; and accordingly  
 plac'd him in the Porch of her Chamber, where  
 the Queen was us'd to put off her Cloaths when  
 she went to Bed, ordering him, that as soon as he  
 had seen her, and her Back was turn'd, to retire  
 undiscern'd; which he could not so dextrously ef-  
 fect, but the Queen saw him; who being inform'd  
 by her Husband of what had pass'd, sent for *Gyges*,  
 and offer'd him his Choice, either to die, or reign  
 by killing her Husband. *Gyges* constrain'd by Ne-  
 cessity, accepted the latter: She then plac'd him  
 in the same Place where her Husband had before  
 set him, and when *Candaules* was asleep, *Gyges*  
 stabb'd him in the Breast with a Dagger, and so  
 became possess'd of his Wife and the Kingdom, in  
 which he was confirm'd by the Answer of the *Del-*  
*phick* Oracle. *Gyges* made War against *Miletus* and  
*Smyrna*, and took *Colophon* by force of Arms. He  
 was succeeded by his Son *Ardys*: He took *Priene*  
 and *Miletus*: In his Reign the *Scythian Nomades*  
 march'd into *Asia*, and took the Country of the  
*Sardes* except only the Citadel. *Ardys* having  
 reign'd 39 Years; left the Realm to his Son *Sady-*  
*attes*, who reign'd 12 Years, and was succeeded  
 by *Alyattes*, who made War with *Cyaxares* Grandson  
 of *Deioces*, and drove the *Cimmerians* out of *Asia*.  
 He took *Smyrna* and *Clazomenæ*. Under this Prince  
 and his Father was a twelve Years War against the  
*Milesians*, whose Country they annually ravag'd,  
 leaving all their Buildings entire, that the Inhabi-  
 tants, who were fled to the Sea-side, might be-  
 entic'd

entic'd to return and cultivate their Lands afresh. *Herodotus.*  
 On the 12th Year *Alyattes's* Army burning all their Standing-Corn, took the Temple of *Minerva*, sur-nam'd *Assesia*, which they consumed with Flames. After this, *Alyattes*, returning to *Sardis*, fell sick, and sent to consult the *Delpbick* Oracle concerning his Distemper, which declar'd it would not give any Answer till he should have rebuilt the Temple of *Minerva*. He then immediately sent an Embassador to *Miletus* to treat of a Peace with *Thrasylbulus* and the *Milesians*, which was soon after concluded, and *Alyattes* having built two Temples to *Minerva* at *Assesus*, recovered his Health. In this War, none of the *Ionians*, besides the Inhabitants of *Cbios*, assisted the *Milesians*, in acknowledgment of the Aid they had receiv'd from them in their War with the *Erythraeans*. *Periander* the Son of *Cypselus*, King of *Corinth*, is said to have advis'd *Thrasylbulus* of the Response of the Oracle. *Herodotus* here speaks again himself, to make way for the Story of *Arion* the Musician of *Methymna*, who embarking at *Tarentum* in order to sail for *Corinth*, finding the Mariners ready to cut his Throat, after having for some time plaid on his Harp, threw himself into the Sea, where, as 'tis reported, he was taken up by a Dolphin, who carried him to *Tenaros*, from whence he went to *Corinth*, and, arriving there before the Vessel on which they had embark'd, presented himself to *Periander*, and related to him the Adventure, which was confirm'd by the Arrival of the Ship's Crew, who said they had left him in *Italy*, and were surpriz'd to see him there. *Herodotus* does not affirm the Truth of this Relation, but contents himself with only saying, that it is thus reported by the *Corinthians* and *Lesbians*, and that at *Tenarus* was a Brazen Statue given by *Arion*, which represents him sitting on a Dolphin's Back :

Hero- but perhaps the Statue might occasion the Inven-  
dotus. tion of this Story.

*Halyattes* having reign'd 57 Years, left his Domi-  
nions to his Son *Cræsus* then aged 35 Years. This  
*Cræsus* was the first which warr'd against the  
*Ephefians* : That People dedicated their City to  
*Diana*, fastening a Rope from their Wall to the  
Temple of that Goddeſs, which is about seven *Sta-*  
*dia* from the ancient City which *Cræsus* then be-  
ſieg'd. That Prince having afterwards on ſeveral  
Pretexts, attack'd the *Ionians* and *Æolians*, ſubdu'd  
them one after another, and oblig'd all the *Aſiatick*  
*Greeks* to pay him Tribute. He had alſo form'd a De-  
ſign of fitting out Ships to attack the Inſulars, or In-  
habitants of the Iſlands; but was diverted from it by  
the Advice of *Bias* the *Prienæan*, or *Pittacus* the *Mity-*  
*lenian*; that theſe Inſulars would be found to be ſtrong-  
er at Sea than he. Some time after he ſubdu'd all the  
Nations on this ſide of the *Alys*; for except the *Cili-*  
*cians* and *Lycians* he reduc'd all the other Nations  
to Obedience to him; namely, the *Lydians*, *Phry-*  
*gians*, *Myſians*, *Maryandini*, *Chalybes*, *Paphlagonians*,  
*Thracians*, *Thynians*, *Bithynians*, *Carians*, *Dorians*,  
*Æolians*, and *Pamphilians*. After having ſubdu'd  
all the Nations, and augmented the Power of the  
*Lydians*, the moſt learned Men of that Age came  
to viſit him at the City of *Sardis*, which then flou-  
riſh'd in Honour and Riches. There arriv'd *Solon*  
the *Athenian*, who having promulgated his Laws  
at *Athens*, left that City, under pretence of Tra-  
velling for the ſpace of ten Years, after having  
oblig'd the *Athenians* to obſerve the Laws which he  
had left them, during that Time. He went firſt  
to the Court of King *Amasius*, and from thence to  
*Sardis*, where he was well receiv'd by *Cræsus*. The  
third or fourth Day after his Arrival, that Prince  
commanded his Treasures and Riches to be ſhewn  
him,



him; after he had seen which, he ask'd him whether he had ever found a Man whose Felicity was comparable to his? *Solon* answer'd, *Yes, I have seen Tellus the Athenian, who is happier than you.* *Herodotus.*

*Cræsus*, surpriz'd at this Answer, ask'd why he thought *Tellus* happy: *Because*, said he, *Tellus* liv'd in a well constituted Republick; had virtuous Children, all which surviv'd him; and after having liv'd as well as he could on Earth, dy'd gloriously: For coming to the Assistance of the Athenians at the Battle fought at Eleusis against the neighbouring People, and having put the Enemies to flight, he dy'd in the Arms of Victory, a desirable and glorious Death; and the Athenians erected a Tomb at the publick Expence at the Place where he dy'd, and render'd to him great Honours. *Cræsus* again ask'd him whether he had ever seen a happier Man than himself, after *Tellus*: *Yes*, reply'd *Solon*, I have seen *Cleobis* and *Biton*, two Argives, so strong and robust, that they prov'd victorious in all Combats. Their Mother was a Priestess of *Juno*, who one Day being oblig'd to go to the Temple, whither she ought to have been carried in a Chariot drawn by a Couple of Oxen; her Sons seeing that the Oxen were not brought at the expected Time, yok'd themselves, and drew the Chariot in which their Mother was, for the space of 45 Stadia, to convey her to the Temple. This Action being prais'd by all the People assembled, their Mother pray'd the Goddess to send to them what could possibly happen to the greatest Advantage to Men. When she had put up her Petition, and her Sons had sacrific'd and eat with her, they fell asleep in the Temple, and died before they wak'd. *Cræsus* enrag'd that *Solon* rank'd his Felicity below that of private Persons, and those of low Conditions, the Philosopher inform'd him, that 'twas impossible to determine concerning the Happiness of a Person before Death, and that all things ought to be measured by their End. This Discourse then displeas'd *Cræsus*, who dis-

Herodotus.

missing *Solon*, took him for a Mad-man, who having no regard to the present Good, would not have any thing look'd on but the End of Things.

After *Solon's* Departure, the Wrath of the Gods fell visibly on *Cræsus*, perhaps for thinking himself to be the happiest of Men. He had two Sons, the one dumb and imbecil; the other who surpass'd all the young Men of his time, who was kill'd at a Boar Hunting by *Adrastus* Son of *Gordius*, and Grand-son of *Mydas*, who fled for Refuge to *Sardis*. This Loss so nearly touch'd King *Cræsus*, that he continu'd two Years in Mourning for it; but at last the prosperous Success of *Cyrus*, Son of *Cambyses*, who had dethron'd *Astyages* Son of *Cyaxares*, and the *Persian* Grandure which daily augmented, drove out that Grief by fresh Cares and Anxieties. He then began to contrive how to think of pulling down the *Persian* Power before it grew too formidable, and to that purpose resolv'd to consult the Oracles of *Greece* and *Africa*. He then endeavour'd to engage on his Side, the most Powerful of the *Grecian* Nations, and address'd himself to the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians*, which were the most considerable, the one amongst the *Dorians*, and the other amongst the *Ionians*. *Herodotus* here inserts some Particulars relating to the *Grecians*: he says, that antiently *Greece* was Peopled by two Nations which were its first Inhabitants, they were the *Pelæsgians* and *Hellenes*: That the latter continued always in their own Country, whilst the former frequently chang'd their Seats; for during *Deucalion's* Reign, they inhabited the *Phthiotis*; in that of *Dorus* Son of *Hellen*, they liv'd in the Country under the Mountains of *Ossa* and *Olympus*, call'd the *Istiaëotis*; from whence they were driven by the *Cadmæans*, and went and inhabited a Place called *Macedon*, near Mount *Pindus*; from whence they remov'd to the *Dryopis*, and from thence to *Peloponnesus*,

*Ioponnesus*, where they were call'd *Dorians*. *Herodotus* *Herodotus* says, he cannot affirm what Language the *Pelasgians* spoke, but thinks he may venture to conjecture that the *Pelasgians* of those Times spake the same Language which the *Pelasgians* do, which at present inhabit the City of *Croton* above the *Tyrrenians*. They were sometimes Neighbours to the People now call'd *Dorians*, in the time when they inhabited *Thessaly*, as well as they were to those who built *Placia* and *Scylax*, who came to live near the *Hellespont*, and were Allies to the *Athenians*. The Language of the *Crotoniates* and that of the *Placians* is the same, and there is room to believe that the *Pelasgians* did not begin to speak *Greek* before they inhabited the Country near *Attica*. 'Twas then that they chang'd the Names of their Cities and became themselves *Greeks*. As for the *Hellenes* they always spoke the same Language, and that Nation, but feeble before, united with the *Pelasgians*, by that Union became Potent, as it encreas'd also in Power by that with several other *Barbarians*. This is what *Herodotus* says of the antient *Greeks*. After which coming to the State of *Greece* in *Cræsus's* Time, he tells us, that *Pisistratus* was then Tyrant of *Athens*, of which he had three times made himself Master. That the *Lacedæmonians* after being kept under by their War with the *Tegeates*, at last got the Superiority over them, and that they voluntarily engag'd in an Alliance with *Cræsus*: But that Prince without staying for the Assistance of his Allies, march'd into *Cappadocia* with an Army to revenge on *Cyrus* the despoiling of his Brother-in-Law *Astyages*, Son of *Cyaxares*, of his Kingdom, and keeping him Prisoner. He besieg'd *Pteria*, and took it by force of Arms; but *Cyrus* being come up to him with an Army gave him Battle, the Success of which was dubious, several falling on both Sides, and *Cræsus* finding himself the weakest retir'd to *Sardis*,  
to



Hero- to the Walls of which *Cyrus* follow'd, and besieg'd  
 dotus. him in the Place ; which he took by Force, and  
 in it *Cræsus* himself Prisoner, after which he was  
 loaded with Chains, and laid on a Pile of Wood  
 in order to be burnt alive ; when remembring  
*Solon's* Words, he thrice call'd on *Solon*, which  
*Cyrus* hearing, and being acquainted with the Reason  
 of his Exclamation, order'd him to be taken  
 down from the Pile, and rank'd amongst his Coun-  
 sellors and Friends. *Herodotus* here describes the  
 Manners and Customs of the *Lydians*, and then  
 passes to the History of *Cyrus*, which Thread of  
 Story he runs upward to the precedent Empires.  
 He says, that after the *Assyrians* had possess'd the  
 Empire of the upper *Asia*, for the space of 520  
 Years, the *Medes* first began to Revolt from them ;  
 that they threw off their Yoke, and gave example  
 to several other Nations to do the same ; that *De-  
 joces* caus'd himself to be elected their King, built  
*Ecbatan* ; that he gave them Laws, and founded  
 their Empire ; that after having reign'd 53 Years,  
 he was succeeded by his Son *Pbraortes*, who joyn'd  
 the *Persians* to his Empire, and made War with the  
*Assyrians*, in which he was kill'd in the twenty se-  
 cond Year of his Reign, leaving as Heir to suc-  
 ceed him, his Son *Cyaxares*. This martial Prince  
 having drawn over to him all the *Asiatick* Nations  
 beyond the River *Alys*, joyn'd their Forces with  
 his, and led them against *Niniveh* to revènge the  
 Death of his Father, and destroy the City ; but as  
 he held it besieg'd, after having defeated the *Assy-  
 rians* in a Battle, a strong Army of *Scythians*, com-  
 manded by *Madyes* their King, and Son of *Prota-  
 thias* came against him. The *Scythians* after they  
 had driven the *Cimmerians* out of *Europe*, threw  
 themselves into *Asia*, and, in pursuit of their flying  
 Enemies, entred *Media*. The *Medes* meeting,  
 fought them, and with the Battle lost the Empire  
 of

of *Asia*. The *Scythians* penetrated even to *Egypt*; *Herobut Psammetichus* prevail'd on them by Presents to return to *Syria*. They continu'd Masters of *Asia* for the space of twenty eight Years; but at last *Cyaxares* made a horrible Slaughter of them, and retook from them, not only the Country which he before possess'd, but also the City of *Niniveh* and all *Assyria*, except Part of *Babylon*: after all these Actions *Cyaxares* died having reign'd 40 Years, (if we comprehend the *Scythian* Domination) and left to succeed him *Astyages* his Son, who had a Daughter nam'd *Mandane*. This Prince dream't that his Daughter voided such a vast quantity of Urine, that she not only fill'd the City with it, but drown'd all *Asia*. This Dream being interpreted by the *Magi* in such a manner as might terrifie *Astyages*, he therefore resolv'd not to give his Daughter in Marriage to any of the *Medes*, but married her to *Cambyfes*; he also had another Dream, in which he seem'd to see issue out of his Daughter's Womb, a Vine which covor'd all *Asia*; the *Magi* also interpreted this Dream to be meant of the future Grandure of him whom she should bring into the World; upon which he sent for his Daughter *Mandane*, then big and ready to be deliver'd, with a design to rid himself of the Child which should be born of her; he gave it to *Harpagus*, in whom he confided, to kill it; but he instead of executing *Astyages's* Order, gave the Infant to one of the King's Shepherds, nam'd *Mitrادات* (who had a Wife nam'd in the *Median* Language *Spacho*, that is, Bitch) with Orders to expose it to be starv'd on the Mountains: he finding his Wife deliver'd of a dead Child, put in place of it *Mandane's* Son, which she bread up instead of her own. But when the Child arrived at the Age of Ten Years, he did an Action which discover'd who he was: playing with some Children about the same Age, and being

Hero- ing elected King, he caus'd the Son of a great  
 dotus. *Medan* Lord, nam'd *Artembares*, to be whipp'd for  
 disobeying his Commands. At which *Artembares*  
 irritated at this manner of treating his Son, com-  
 plain'd to *Astyages* : the Shepherd and his Son were  
 call'd; the last of which so resolutely justified  
 what he had done, that *Astyages* began to suspect  
 him to be his Grand-son, and after having forc'd  
 the Shepherd and *Harpagus* to own the Truth, he  
 seem'd not displeas'd that they had sav'd his Life;  
 yet he put the Son of *Harpagus* to a cruel death,  
 forcing his Father to eat of his Flesh : which he  
 then did, and dissembled his Grief. *Astyages* con-  
 sulted the *Magi* what must be done with his Grand-  
 son, who had given him the Name of *Cyrus*, and  
 they answering that the Prediction of his Reign  
 was accomplish'd in the Choice which the Chil-  
 dren had made of him for their King, he sent him  
 into *Persia* to his Father and Mother. The Prince  
 growing up, *Harpagus* who thirsted after Revenge  
 for the Cruelty of *Astyages* executed on his Son,  
 advis'd him to come with an Army from *Persia*  
 to dethrone his Grand-father : the Letter was con-  
 vey'd in a Hares Belly, by a Man in a Hunter's  
 Dress. *Cyrus* having receiv'd the Advice, feign'd a  
 Letter from *Astyages* to make him Governour of  
*Persia*. He then caus'd Orders to be publish'd, that  
 the *Persians* should hold themselves in a readiness  
 for War, and provide themselves with their *Falces*  
 or military *Scithes* ; when they were assembled, he  
 order'd them to cut down the Thorns of a Field,  
 which they executed : the next Day he entertain'd  
 them with a great Feast, and asking them which  
 Condition they lov'd best, that of the precedent,  
 or that of the present Day, they without difficul-  
 ty chose the latter. On which Answer he remon-  
 strated to them that they would always be as hap-  
 py as now, if they would but shake off the Yoke  
 of



of the *Medes* ; to which they freely yielded. *Astyages* being inform'd of this Enterprize of *Cyrus* sent for him by a Courier, whom *Cyrus* remanded back to the King, with Orders to tell him that he would come sooner than he desir'd. *Astyages* caus'd his Troops to march against *Cyrus*, and entrusted the Command of them to *Harpagus*, forgetting how he had treated him. *Harpagus* caus'd part of the Army to go over to the *Persians*, and the rest were put to the Rout. *Astyages* having assembled some Troops, march'd against *Cyrus* ; but his Army was entirely defeated and himself taken Prisoner, thus the Empire was translated from the *Medes* to the *Persians*, who enjoy'd it one hundred and twenty eight Years.

*Herodotus* here describes the Manners and Customs of the *Persians*, which he had learnt and carefully observ'd himself. They don't erect, says he, either Statues, Temples, or Altars, but laugh at those that do, because they don't believe, as *Herodotus* thinks, that the Gods were begotten by Men. They sacrific'd to *Jupiter* on the highest Mountains, and gave his Name to the *Celestial* Orb. They also sacrifice to the *Sun*, *Moon*, *Earth*, *Fire*, *Water*, and the *Winds*. They have since in later Ages learnt of the *Arabians* and *Assyrians* to sacrifice to *Venus* whom the *Assyrians* call *Mylitta*, and the *Arabians* *Alitta*. In their Sacrifices the Priest generally prays for all the *Persians* in general, cuts the *Victim* in pieces, which he causes to be boiled, placed under tender Herbs, and especially *Trefoil* : After which one of the *Magi* (for there are always some of them present at Sacrifices) sings a *Theogonia* : the Priest then carries away the boil'd Flesh, and makes what use of it he pleases. Their greatest Feast is their Birth-Day. They offer numerous Sacrifices, and make Feasts. They eat very little Meat, and have a great many Dishes which

**Herodotus.** which are not very nice ; but in recompence they drink Wine liberally : when they have drunk hard they deliberate on the most important and serious Affairs, and examine their Resolutions next Morning fasting. When they meet and salute, if Equals they mutually kiss the Mouth ; and if one be a little Inferior to the other, the Complement is paid on the Cheek : but if he be much below the other, 'tis by prostrating himself before, and adoring the other. They particularly honour their Neighbours, and despise those remote from them, being possess'd with an Opinion that all Nations are in proportion as far remov'd from Virtue, as they are by Situation from the *Persians*. They are more sedulous Enquirers into the Manners and Customs of Strangers, than any other Nation. They wear the same Vest with the *Medes*, and in their Wars are arm'd like the *Egyptians*. They greedily thirst after the Enjoyment of all Pleasures which they hear mention'd. *Herodotus* affirms that the *Greeks* first taught them the unnatural Passion for Boys, in which *Plutarch* accuses him of *Calumny* ; but *Herodotus* was furnish'd with better Opportunities of knowing the Truth of this Fact than *Plutarch*. Nor is it probable, that he would designedly load his own Nation with that Infamy, if it had no share in the Guilt. They marry several Virgins ; but their Concubines are much more numerous : and next to Valour and military Virtue, they esteem nothing so highly as a numerous Issue, pursuant to which Notion, the Man which has occasion'd the bringing of many Children into the World, receives as a Recompence an annual Pension from the King. From the Age of five Years to that of twenty, they instruct their Children only in three things, which are, to mount on Horse-back, draw a Bow, and speak Truth. They never appear before their Father,

till

till they are five Years Old. The King himself *Herodotus* is not allow'd to put any Person to Death for one dotus. Crime alone, nor doth any *Persian* correct his Domesticks severely for any one Fault. They believe that no Man ever kill'd his Father or Mother ; but that those who have been taken for Paricides, have either been Bastard or Supposititious Children. The *Persians* don't allow the mentioning what they are restrain'd from acting ; and amongst them 'tis accounted very scandalous to Lie and be in Debt. If any amongst them is infected with the Leprosie, or any such like Distemper, he is not allow'd to enter the City, nor to converse with other *Persians* ; because, say they, these Distempers are Signs of their having sinned against the *Sun*. They banish all Strangers which are infected, and for the same Reason will not allow white Pigeons. They neither urine, spit, wash their Hands, nor void any sort of Excrement in the Rivers, for which they have a particular Veneration. Almost all their Nouns end in S. *Herodotus* relates these Particulars on certain and authentick Grounds, they being the result of his own Observation : but as to what relates to their Dead, he declares that he cannot say any thing positively, unless, that they do not Bury them till they are torn in Pieces by Dogs, or prey'd on by Birds ; at least, says he, I know that the *Magi* observe that Custom, because it is practis'd in the Face of the World. As for other *Persians*, they wrap up their Corps in Wax, and afterwards Inter them. This is the most considerable part of what *Herodotus* relates concerning the Manners and Customs of the *Persians*.

Returning to the Thread of his History, he says, that the *Ionians* and *Æolians* sent Embassadors to *Cyrus*, to desire to be admitted his Subjects on the same Conditions with the *Lydians* ; which that Prince granted to none but the *Milesians* ; and that  
all



Hero- all the other *Ionians* being assembled in the  
 dotus. *Panionium*, resolv'd to send to implore the Assist-  
 ~~~~~ ance of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Herodotus* here describes  
 the *Ionian* Cities, which on the firm Land were  
*Miletus*, *Myus*, and *Priene*, which last are in *Caria*:  
 these three Towns use the same Language: In  
*Lydia* are, *Ephesus*, *Colophon*, *Lepedos*, *Teos*, *Clazo-*  
*menæ*, and *Phocæa*, which have the same Language  
 but different from the precedent. Of the three  
 other *Ionian* Cities, two are situate in the Isles,  
 namely, *Samos* and *Cbios*, and one on the Conti-  
 nent, which is *Erythræ*. The Inhabitants of *Cbios*  
 and *Erythræ*, speak in the same Dialect, and those  
 of *Samos* in one, peculiar to themselves: so' that  
 there are four Dialects used amongst the *Ionians*,  
 and these twelve Cities compose the whole *Ionis*,  
 the Inhabitants of which built a Temple from them  
 call'd *Panionium*. The *Ionians* were very weak, and  
 could not engage any Foreign Allies, besides the  
*Smyrnæans*. The *Dorians* had also a Temple appro-  
 priated in common to the five Cities of their Na-  
 tion, which are; *Lindos*, *Falysias*, *Cameiros*, *Cos*, or  
*Coss*, and *Cnidos*: they having separated *Halicar-*  
*nassus* from their Society, because *Agasicles*, one born  
 in that Province, carried away the *Tripes* which he  
 won in a Combat, and which the Victors were al-  
 ways accusom'd to dedicate to the Temple of *A-*  
*pollo*. The *Ionians* were driven out of the *Pelopon-*  
*nesus* by the *Achæans*, who retain'd the Division in-  
 to twelve Cities, as the *Ionians* had before done,  
 which is the Reason which *Herodotus* believes to  
 have influenc'd the *Ionians* to build twelve Cities in  
*Asia*, to which they would not unite any others,  
 tho' not inferior to their own: for the *Abantes* of  
*Eubæa* were also *Ionians*; but not associated with  
 them. The *Myniæ* were join'd with the *Orchome-*  
*nians*, and the *Cadmæans*, *Dryopes*, *Phocenses*, *Mo-*  
*lossi*, *Arcadians*, *Dorians*, *Epidaurians*, and several  
 others

others were also *Ionians*, as well as those, who *Herodotus* themselves more honourable: these having settled Colonies, married the *Carian* Women, whose Fathers they had kill'd; after which they set up Kings, those of *Lycia* descended from *Glaucus* the Son of *Hippolochus*; and the *Caucones*, and *Pylis* descended from the Race of *Codrus*. Which tho' they were originally *Athenians*, yet took the Name of *Ionians*, and with the rest of the same People celebrated the *Apaturian* Festivals, from which only the *Ephesians* and *Colophonians* were excluded. The *Pan-Ionion*, or *Panionium* was a Sacred Place near the Promontory of *Mysale*, where stood a Temple dedicated to the *Heliconian Neptune*.

*Herodotus* next enumerates the *Æolian* Cities, the Number of which was eleven; namely, *Cumæ*, which is call'd *Phriconis*, *Larissæ*, Νέον Τείχος, or the New Wall, *Tenos*, *Cilla*, *Nocion*, *Ægiroessa*, *Pitana*, *Ægæa*, *Myrina*, *Grynia*; to which xi was also formerly added *Smyrna*, but the Inhabitants of that City having admitted the *Colophonians*, they making use of the opportune Time when the ancient Citizens were celebrating the Feast of *Bacchus* out of Town, shut the Gates, and seiz'd the Place, so that they thought themselves sufficiently happy in being by Treaty allow'd to remove their Household Goods, and Moveables, on condition that they abandon'd the Town to their New Guests. The *Æolians*, besides the Inhabitants of Mount *Ida*, had five Cities more in the Isle of *Lesbos*, one in *Tenedos*, and one in the hundred Isles. The *Insulars* had nothing to fear from the *Persians*; but the *Æolians* and *Ionians* on the Continent, distrusting their own Strength, hastily dispatch'd Embassadors to *Lacedæmon*. *Pythermus*, a *Phocæan*, was sent in the Name of them all, to desire Assistance of the *Lacedæmonians*; who gave them no Answer, but

T      mann'd

Hero- mann'd out a Bark, and sent it to observe the  
 dorus. Conduct of *Cyrus*, and also that of the *Ionians*; this  
 ~~~~~ Vessel being arriv'd at *Phocæa*, those on board sent  
 to *Sardis* the most considerable Person amongst  
 them, nam'd *Lacrynes*, to declare to *Cyrus* from the  
*Lacedæmonians*, their Desire that he would not do  
 any damage to any *Grecian* City, and that if he  
 attempted any thing of that kind they would not  
 suffer it. *Cyrus* hearing him speak in this Style;  
 ask'd the *Greeks* about him, what sort of People the  
*Lacedæmonians* were, and whether they were nu-  
 merous; of which being inform'd, he answer'd  
 the Deputy, That he never fear'd a People who had  
 in their City a place of Commerce where they  
 generally met to impose on each other by mutual  
 Oaths; and that if the Gods preserv'd his Life, he  
 would furnish them with an Opportunity of deplo-  
 ring their own Miseries instead of those of the  
*Ionians*. These Words were levell'd at all the  
*Greeks*, for they had large vacant Places in their  
 Cities where they generally met to Trade; a Cu-  
 stom unknown to the *Persians*. After this *Cyrus* be-  
 flow'd the Government of *Sardis* on *Tabalus*, a *Per-  
 sian*, and entrusted the Charge of all the Treasures  
 of *Cræsus*, and all the *Lydians*, with *Paëtyas* a *Ly-  
 dian*, and despising the *Ionians*, which he ought  
 first of all to have attack'd, he sent one of his  
 Lieutenants against them, and carrying *Cræsus*  
 with him march'd to *Ecbatan*. But as soon as he  
 had left *Sardis*, *Paëtyas* took Arms against him and  
*Tabalus*, and employing the Money which he had  
 in levying of Troops, perswaded the maritime  
 Towns to join with him in revenging the Publick  
 Injury, came to *Sardis* with his Forces, and be-  
 sieg'd *Tabalus* who was shut up in the Citadel. *Cyrus*  
 complain'd of this Revolt to *Cræsus*, who advis'd  
 him to punish *Paëtyas*, and Pardon the *Lydians*;  
 but withal to prevent future Rebellions, to forbid  
 their



their having any Arms in their Houses, and com-  
 mand them to wear a Mantle, or Cloak over their dotus.  
 Cloaths, and Buskins on their Feet; to learn their  
 Children to play on Musical Instruments, to sing  
 and drink, after which, said he, you will soon see  
 the Men degenerate into Women, and will have  
 no Reason to fear their ever revolting again from  
 you. *Cyrus* follow'd his Counsel, and committed  
 the Execution of it to *Mazares*, with Orders to treat  
 as Slaves, and sell all those who joyn'd in Arms  
 with the *Lydians* against the City of *Sardis*, and to  
 bring to him *Pactyas*, the Author of the Insurrecti-  
 on: But *Pactyas* being inform'd of the Approach of  
*Cyrus's* Army, took the Alarm and fled to *Cumæ*.  
 Upon which without delay *Mazares* entred *Sardis*,  
 forc'd the *Lydians* to obey the Order of *Cyrus*, and  
 made them immediately alter their former Way of  
 living, and then sent to demand *Pactyas* of the  
*Cumæans* who sent him to *Lesbos*: the *Lesbians* sum-  
 mon'd to surrender him, allow'd him to be forcibly  
 seiz'd at the Isle of *Cbios*, where he was deliver'd  
 to the *Persians* by the Inhabitants, on condition  
 they yielded to them *Atarneus*, a Place in *Myssia*,  
 opposite to *Lesbos*. *Mazares* then march'd with his  
 Troops against those who had favour'd the Rebel-  
 lion, subdued part of the *Prieneans*, ravag'd the  
 Banks of the *Mæander*, and treated the City of  
*Magnesia* in the same manner. After which dying  
 of a Disease, his Place was conferr'd on *Harpagus*,  
 who coming to *Ionia*, took the Cities of that  
 Country by making Trenches around them: the  
 first which he became Master of was *Phocæa*. *He-*  
*rodotus* hence takes occasion to speak of the Anti-  
 quity of the *Phocæans*: he observes that they were  
 the first *Greeks* who, using Gallies, made long Sea  
 Voyages, and trac'd out the way to *Tyrrhenia*, *Iberia*  
 and *Tartessos*: that *Arganthonius*, King of *Tartessos*, a-  
 ged 80 Years, when they arriv'd, and who liv'd 120,

Hero- invited them to quit *Ionia* and settle in his Coun-  
 dotus. try ; but not being able to prevail on them, he gave  
 ~~~~~ 'em Mony to build a City, and enclose it with Walls.  
*Harpagus* attacking their City, they put their Wives,  
 Children, and all their most precious Moveables  
 on board several small Ships, on which embarking  
 themselves, they set sail for *Chios*, and thus left  
 the *Persians* a free Entrance into *Phocæa*, which  
 they found empty : But the *Phocæans* disagreeing  
 with the Inhabitants of that Island, return'd to  
 their own City, and cut the *Persians* to pieces.  
 From thence some of them remov'd to, and esta-  
 blish'd themselves in *Cyrnus* or *Corfica*, where they  
 built a City call'd *Alalia*, which they were after-  
 wards forced to quit by their Wars with the *Tyr-  
 rhenians* and *Cartbaginians*, into whose Hands part of  
 their Vessels fell as they were retiring to *Rhegium* ;  
 those who escaped, built there a City, which they  
 called *Hyela*. The *Teii* also, besieg'd by *Harpagus*,  
 fled to *Tbrace*, where they built the City of *Abde-  
 ra*. The other *Ionians* having lost a Battle to *Har-  
 pagus*, submitted to the Conqueror, and the In-  
 sulars yielded on their own accord : Thus all *Ionia*  
 was reduc'd to Servitude. *Harpagus* afterwards  
 march'd his Army against the *Carians*, *Caunii*, and  
*Lycians*. The first of which Nations was originally  
 compos'd of *Ionians*, which remov'd from the  
 Islands to the Continent, and were anciently sub-  
 ject to *Minos* King of *Crete*, and during their Con-  
 tinuance in the Isle, were call'd *Leleges* ; but they  
 paid no Tribute to that Prince, only they furnish'd  
 him with Ships. Thus runs the Account which  
 the *Cretans* give of the *Carians*, who will not allow  
 that they were originally of *Crete*, but affirm them-  
 selves to have been always Inhabitants of the Con-  
 tinent. *Herodotus* believes the *Caunii* to have been  
 originally Natives of their Country, tho' they  
 boast their coming from *Crete*. He believes the

*Lycians*

*Lycians* at first to have come from *Crete*, which was *Herodotus*.  
anciently inhabited by *Barbarians*; but, says he, *Minos* and *Sarpedon* contending for the Crown, the former prov'd victorious, and expell'd the latter and those of his Party, who establish'd themselves in a Country in *Asia*, call'd *Milyas*, yet inhabited by the *Lycians*, and the *Milyæ* were then call'd the *Solymi*. Tho' they retain'd the Name of *Milyæ* during the Reign of *Sarpedon*, and their neighbouring Borderers at present call them *Termilæ*. But *Lycus* the Son of *Pandion* being driven out of *Athens* by his Brother *Ægeus*, and flying for Refuge to *Sarpedon* at *Termile*, in process of Time the People of the Country took the Name of *Lycians*. Their Laws in use are partly those of the *Cretans*, and partly those of the *Carians*; but with the Addition of one peculiar to themselves, which is, that the Children take the Name and Family of their Mothers. *Harpagus* easily subdued the *Carians* and other *Greeks* of this Country. The *Cnidians* intended to secure themselves by cutting the *Isthmus* by which their Peninsula was join'd to the Continent; but being diverted from it by the Oracle, they as well as the rest yielded to *Harpagus*. The *Pedalii* who inhabit the Country above *Halicarnassus*, were the only People that resisted *Harpagus*, to whom they gave some Trouble, being fortified on the Mountain call'd *Lyda*, or *Lida*: But they were at last taken and defeated as well as the rest of the *Grecians*. *Harpagus* having from thence march'd his Army to the Plain of *Xanthus*, the *Lycians* of that Country bravely fought him, tho' they had the lesser Number; but being beaten, they retir'd into their City, and put their Women, Children, Domesticks, and all their Riches into the Citadel, and burnt it with all therein; after which they bound themselves by mutual Oaths to die rather than to yield; they then return'd against the Enemy, and all of



Herodotus. them bravely died in the Battle. Thus *Harpagus* became Master of *Xanthus*; and afterwards took *Caunus* the same Way, for the *Caunians* in almost all Particulars imitated the *Xanthians*.

Whilst *Harpagus* was destroying the Lower *Asia*, *Cyrus* was carrying on a War in the Upper, and subduing all Nations without sparing any. *Herodotus* passes over in Silence most of their Actions, designing to record only those which cost that Prince the most Pains, and which are in their own nature most remarkable. *Cyrus* having subjected to his Power all the Continent of *Asia*, turn'd the Sword of War against the *Assyrians*. *Herodotus*, according to his Custom, here describes the History of that large Country, and particularly of *Babylon*, which was the capital City and Seat of the Empire, after the Destruction of *Ninus*, or *Niniveb*. This City, says he, is situate in a Plain, is quadrangular, and each Side of it is 120 *Stadia* long, so that the whole Compass of it is 480 *Stadia*: It is encompass'd by broad and deep Ditches, which are always full of Water; and a Wall of 50 Royal Cubits thick, and 200 high: It is to be observ'd that the Royal or King's Cubit is three Inches longer than that which serves for the common Measure. These Walls were built of Bricks and Bitumen; it had an hundred Gates, all made of Brass, with Posts and Hinges, and all things necessary to sustain them. The *Euphrates* runs thro' the City, and has a Key made of Brick on each Side. On each Side of the City is a wall'd Enclosure, within one of which is the Royal Palace, which is of a vast Extent; and in the other stands the Temple of *Jupiter Belus*, which has brazen Gates. In the middle of the Temple arises a Tower, on which are others set one upon another, to the Number of eight; in the last of them is a sacred Place, in which are a Bed of State and a golden

golden Table, but no Statue: No Person is allow'd to lie there, besides one Woman, a Native of the Country, whom God chuses, as the *Chaldeans* affirm. They say (which *Herodotus* does not think credible) that when the God enters this little Temple, he comes to repose himself upon that Bed; as he does in that of *Jupiter* at *Thebes* in *Egypt*, where also a Woman is oblig'd to lie, if we may believe the *Egyptians*; and 'tis thought that these two Women have no Commerce with Men. In the Temple at *Babylon*, in a Hall below, is a Statue of *Jupiter*, by the Side of a Table, a Throne and a Footstool, all of them of Gold; all which the *Chaldeans* value at 800 Talents. Without this Place is a Golden Altar, on which are sacrific'd only sucking Beasts; and another great Altar, on which are offered grown Beasts. The *Chaldeans* burn on this Altar annually the Weight of an hundred thousand Talents of Incense. There was yet remaining in *Herodotus's* Time, in this Temple, a Statue of Gold 12 Cubits high, which was taken away by *Xerxes*. This is the Substance of what that Historian reports concerning this Temple, which he learned from the *Chaldeans*; after which referring his Reader to his intended Extract of the History of *Assyria* for an Account of the Kings of *Babylon*, he here mentions two Queens, who have labour'd in the adorning and fortifying of *Babylon*; they were *Semiramis*, and *Nitocris*. The last of them reign'd 500 Years after the first. He describes their publick Works, particularly a Bridge over the *Euphrates* to pass from one Part of the City to the other.

When *Cyrus* declar'd War against the *Assyrians*, *Labynitus* Son of *Nitocris* was on the Throne. *Cyrus* marching his Army directly to *Babylon*, defied the *Babylonian* Army, besieg'd the City, and having turn'd the Course of the *Euphrates*, march'd his

Hero-  
dotus.

Army by the Channel of the River into the City, on a Festival Day, and took it by Surprize. *Herodotus* here runs into a Digression concerning the Strength of this City, the Fertility of the Country of *Babylon*, and the Laws and Customs of the *Babylonians*.

*Cyrus* having reduc'd this Nation to his Obedience, also attempted the subduing of the *Massagetae*, a martial and very numerous Nation, situate eastwards, beyond the great River *Araxes*, opposite to the *Iffedones*. These People are reported to live on Roots in the Summer, and in the Winter on the Fruits which they gather in their Season and preserve. The *Araxes* (which *Herodotus* here describes) discharges it self into the *Caspian* Sea. *Tomyris* was the Queen of the *Massagetae*. *Cyrus* declar'd War against her, entred her Country with an Army, and pursuant to the Advice of *Cræsus*, left in his Camp the feeblest part of his Army, with Feasts prepar'd for them, and fled with his best Troops to the River. The *Massagetes* coming to attack his Camp, easily took it, and finding the Feasting-Provisions ready, indulg'd themselves to a degree of Excess in eating Meat and drinking Wine, after which they fell asleep on the Spot; when the *Persians* came upon them, kill'd a good part of them, and took a great number of Prisoners, amongst which was *Spargapises* the Son of Queen *Tomyris*, who led the *Massagetes*. *Tomyris* inform'd of the Defeat of her Troops and the Taking of her Son, sent to ask his Liberty of *Cyrus*, which he refus'd; and when *Spargapises* was grown sober, and found himself in the Power of his Enemies, he entreated *Cyrus* that he might be unbound, which granted, he immediately kill'd himself. In the mean time, *Tomyris* got her Forces together and fought *Cyrus*; the Battle was very bloody on both Sides, and after a long and obstinate Fight, the *Massagetae* prov'd victo-



victorious, the greatest Part of the *Persian* Army Hero-  
 was cut in pieces, and *Cyrus* himself was kill'd in dotus:  
 the Fight after having reign'd 29 Years. *Tomyris* ~~~~~  
 order'd him to be search'd for amongst the Dead,  
 and being found, caus'd his Head to be cut off,  
 and put into a Vessel fill'd with Human Blood,  
 and insulting the Memory of the dead Prince,  
 said, *Glut thy self with the Blood which thou hast so*  
*insatiably thirsted after.* *Herodotus* owns that *Cyrus's*  
 Death was variously reported ; but tells us that it  
 seem'd to him most probable that it happen'd as he  
 relates it. He finishes the first Book of his History,  
 entituled *Clio*, with the Description of the Manners  
 of the *Massagetæ*, who liv'd and cloath'd themselves  
 like the *Scythians*.

The second Book, named *Euterpe*, treats parti-  
 cularly on the History of the *Egyptians*, with whom  
*Cambyse* Son of *Cyrus* made War. These People  
 believ'd themselves the most ancient Nation on  
 Earth, before the Reign of *Psammetichus*. *Herodo-*  
*tus* affirms that they were disabus'd by that Prince,  
 who caus'd two Children to be bred up, without  
 any Person's ever speaking to them, and the first  
 Word which they utter'd was *Bec*, a *Phrygian* Word  
 which signifies Bread. This he says was told him  
 by the Priests of *Vulcan* at *Memphis*, besides several  
 other things, which he relates only on their Credit,  
 and which were confirm'd to him at *Heliopolis*.  
 Afterwards confining himself to what regards hu-  
 man Sciences, he says that the *Egyptians* first found  
 out the Division of the Year into 12 Months, each  
 of which contain'd 30 Days, to which they added  
 annually 5 Days : That they also invented the  
 Names of the 12 Gods, which the *Greeks* had from  
 them ; and that they were the first which erected  
 and consecrated to the Gods, Altars, Images, and  
 Temples, and graved on Stones the Figures of Ani-  
 mals : That *Menes* was the first King in the World,  
 and

Hero-  
dotus.

and that in his Time all *Egypt* was one Lake, except the Province of *Thebes*; which *Hypotbesis Herodotus* thinks very probable, contrary to the Opinion of the *Thebans* and *Heliopolitans*: He adds that the Dimensions of *Egypt* are as follows; on the Sea-side it is 3060 *Stadia* long, from the Sea to *Heliopolis* 1500, and 200 *Stadia* broad betwixt two Mountains, one of which is on the Side of the Red Sea, and the other on the *Libyan* Side, after which *Egypt* widens. *Herodotus* affirms that not only the *Delta*, but also a considerable Part of *Egypt* was formerly cover'd with Water, and that the Soil was form'd out of the slimy Mud which the *Nile* brought thither. He afterwards enquires into the Causes of the Increase and Source of that River, as well on the foot of Conjecture, as that of Hear-say, as also from what he had seen amongst the *Egyptians*. He afterwards describes the Manners and Customs of the *Egyptians*, and amongst other things observes, that the Men cause themselves to be circumcis'd purely on the account of Cleanliness, and neither eat nor touch any Swines-Flesh, tho' they sacrifice that Animal to *Luna* and *Bacchus*, and are allow'd to eat sacrific'd Meat: That they make use of two different Characters, the one of which they call sacred, and the other popular and common. He describes how the Priests chose their Victims, and the Ceremonies observ'd in their Sacrifices; and the Respect they paid to Cows. He enlarges on the Gods which they worship, and the Victims which they sacrifice to them: *Isis* and *Osiris* are generally ador'd by the *Egyptians*. They also worship *Bacchus* and *Hercules*, and have in all twelve Gods, the Names and divine Honours paid to which, have pass'd from the *Egyptians* to the *Greeks*, who also receiv'd them from the *Pelasgians*. *Herodotus* besides affirms that the Oracles of *Dodona* in *Greece*, and *Jupiter Ammon* in *Libya*, came originally

ginally from *Thebes* in *Egypt*: also that the *Egypti-Hero-ans* first establish'd Festivals, publick Assemblies, dotus. Poms and Ceremonies, and describes those celebrated in the City of *Sais* in Honour of *Minerva*, at *Heliopolis* in Honour of the *Sun*, at *Buto* in Honour of *Latona*, at *Busiris* in Honour of *Isis*, and at *Papremis* in Honour of *Mars*. *Herodotus* also describes various Sorts of Animals which *Egypt* afforded, and particularly Crocodiles, Sea-Horses, the Bird *Ibis*, and winged Serpents. He speaks of the *Phenix*, which, according to the *Heliopolitans*, returns at the Expiration of 500 Years, (and so from one to another 500 Years) into their Country to bury his Sire, wrapp'd up in Myrrh, in the Temple of the *Sun*. The *Egyptians* are generally very healthful, which *Herodotus* ascribes to the settled and equal Temperament of the Air. They eat Bread, which they make of a sort of Spelt. Their Drink is made of Barly, for they have no Vines. They live on Fish or raw Birds, dried in the Sun, or salted. Amongst them each Distemper hath its particular Physician; and they embalm the Corps of their Dead: *Herodotus* describes their several Ways of Embalming. Their Ships were made of Thorns. twisted together, and Rush-Mats serv'd for Sails. *Herodotus* avers that he was an Eye-witness of what he reports of their Manners and Customs; and then adds that he learnt from the *Egyptian* Priests; That *Menes* the first King of the *Egyptians*, built a Bridge over the *Nile*, turn'd the Course of that River, and built the City of *Memphis*: That they shew'd him in their Histories the Names of 330 Kings which reign'd after *Menes*, eighteen of which were *Ethiopians*, besides a Queen of a foreign Nation nam'd *Nitocris*, and that all the rest were *Egyptians*: That *Mæris* the last of them all, built the Porch to *Vulcan's* Temple, dug a great Lake, besides a great Number of other publick Works. *Herodotus* does  
not



Herodotus. not mention any Particulars of the Reigns of all these Kings, but passing them over, stops at *Sesostris*, who ascended the Throne after them. The Priests affirmed to him, that this Prince was the first of all their Kings which sail'd on the *Arabian Gulph* with good Ships ; that he reduc'd to his Obedience the Nations inhabiting along the Shore of the Red Sea ; that pushing forwards, he came to a Sea which was not navigable, by reason of its Sand-Banks ; that after his Return to *Egypt*, he march'd on the Side of the Continent with a great Army, and conquer'd all the Country, thro' which he pass'd ; that he penetrated into *Europe* thro' *Asia*, and subdu'd the *Scythians* and *Thracians* ; that he left Part of his Army on the Banks of the River *Phasis*, from whom descended the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, which yet retain the Use of Circumcision. *Herodotus* observes, that the *Phœnicians* and *Syrians* in *Palestine* also circumcise ; but that they themselves acknowledge that they had that Custom from the *Egyptians*, and that the *Syrians* which inhabit the Country along the Rivers *Thermodon* and *Parthenius*, as well as their Neighbours the *Macrones*, learnt it of the *Colchici* ; that it is not certain, tho' probable, that the *Ethiopians* took this Custom from the *Egyptians*. That *Sesostris* returning into *Egypt*, divided it amongst the *Egyptians*, charging a Tribute on every Portion of Land. *Pheron* the Son of *Sesostris* succeeded his Father in the Kingdom of *Egypt* ; but undertook no Expedition. The *Egyptian* Priests make his Successor to be a Citizen of *Memphis*, whose Name in the *Greek* Language was *Proteus*, whose Temple is yet to be seen at *Memphis*. Here *Herodotus* again tells us that he was inform'd by the Priests, that *Alexander* conducted *Helena* into *Egypt*, where she was detain'd by King *Proteus*, who afterwards restor'd her to *Menelaus* : That *Proteus* was succeeded by *Rhampsinitus*

*psinitus*, of whom *Herodotus* relates the fabulous Stories which the *Egyptians* told him, and which he himself believes incredible, *Cheops*, who succeeded him, abandon'd himself to all manner of Exorbitancies, Injustice, and Impieties; he shut up the Temples, and forbid the *Egyptians* sacrificing: He loaded them with slavish Works, made them carry and draw Stones to build the great *Pyramid* which is five *Stadia* high, and on which he rais'd others to serve for his Sepulchre. This Work was twenty Years building. This King dying, was succeeded by his Brother *Cephrenes*, who built a second *Pyramid* less than the first. After him *Mycerinus* the Son of *Cheops* ascended the Throne; he caus'd the Temples to be open'd, restor'd Liberty to the Nation, govern'd justly, and built a third *Pyramid*, which others ascribe to *Rhodope* a Prostitute. *Mycerinus* is represented by *Herodotus* as a debauch'd Prince, who ravish'd his own Daughter, and who pass'd the six last Years of his Life in a continued Series of Debauchery. He was succeeded by *Asychis*, who built a Gallery in Honour of *Vulcan*, and a *Pyramid* of Brick. After him reign'd *Anysis*, in whose Time 'tis said that *Sabacus* King of *Ethiopia*, with a potent Army enter'd and conquer'd *Egypt*, and kept it under his Domination for the space of fifty Years, after which he voluntarily left it; and *Anysis* who was hid in an Island, re-ascended the Throne. Next him reign'd a Priest of *Vulcan*, nam'd *Sethon*, who treated the Soldiery very ill, which was the Cause that they abandon'd him when *Sennacherib* King of the *Arabians* and *Assyrians* entred *Egypt* with an Army; so that this Prince, utterly at a loss what Course to take, retir'd to the Temple, and deplor'd his Case before the Image of his God. Falling asleep as he was uttering his Complaints, he fancied that he saw the God exhorting him to take Courage, and assuring him that

Herodotus.

no ill should befall if he sav'd the *Arabians*, for he would send him Help. The Priest encourag'd by this Dream, taking along with him the *Egyptians* who were willing to accompany him, march'd to, and encamp'd at *Pelufium* on the Frontiers of *Egypt*; his Followers were not Soldiers, but merchandising People and Artificers; as soon as he was arriv'd there, an infinite Number of Field-Rats dispers'd themselves in the Night in the Enemies Camp, and knaw'd in Pieces their Quivers, Bows, and the Straps by which they held their Bucklers; so that on the Morrow, the Enemy finding themselves disarm'd, were necessitated to fly. In Memory of this Action we at present see, in the Temple of *Vulcan*, a Stone Statue of this King, holding a Rat in his Hand, with this Inscription, *Whoever thou art that lookest on me, fear the Gods.* Hitherto *Herodotus* relates nothing but what he had learnt from the *Egyptian* Priests, who affirm'd that from their first King to this Priest of *Vulcan*, who was the last which reign'd, pass'd 341 Generations. And these 341 Generations amounted to 11340 Years, computing three Generations to one hundred Years: Thus he was told by the *Egyptian* Priests, whose Relations are not less fabulous, than the Genealogies and Statues of their Priests and Kings which they shew at *Thebes*, as well as all that they say of their Gods.


After the Death of this King and Priest of *Vulcan*, the *Egyptians* recover'd their Liberty; but not being able to subsist long without Monarchical Government, they elected twelve Kings, and divided *Egypt* into as many Parts. These Princes united themselves to one another by Inter-marrying, and reign'd so peaceably, that pursuant to the Treaties, they wholly abstain'd from any Attempts on each other, and lived in perfect Amity. They built a Labyrinth a little above the Lake of *Maris*,  
the




the Magnificence of which is extoll'd by *Herodotus*, *Herodotus*.  
who saw it. *Psammitichus*, one of the twelve Kings, being expell'd by his eleven Brethren, fled to the Lakes, where the *Ionians* and *Carians* landed; he engag'd them in his Service, and by their Assistance, and that of some *Egyptian* Forces, he defeated the Kings which had treated him so ill, and render'd himself Master of all *Egypt*. After which he gave to the *Ionians* and *Carians* the Lands at the Mouth of the *Nile*, to inhabit. *Psammitichus* reign'd 54 Years, 29 of which he spent in the Siege of *Azotus* a City in *Syria*. *Necus* his Son succeeded him; he began the Channel which leads to the Red Sea, which *Darius* King of *Persia* finish'd. He made War with the *Syrians*, and obtain'd a considerable Victory over them, the Consequence of which was his Taking of *Cadytis* a *Syrian* City, some time after which he dy'd, having reign'd seventeen entire Years: He left the Kingdom to *Psammis* his Son, who died in the sixth Year of his Reign, after an Expedition against *Ethiopia*. His Son *Apries* succeeded him, and reign'd very fortunately for the space of 25 Years; during which Time he made War with the *Sidonians*, and fought with the *Tyrians* at Sea: But at last Fortune abandon'd him; the Troops which he sent against the *Cyreneans* were defeated in a Battle, the *Egyptians* charging him with ill Success, revolted from their Obedience, and as well they, as those who return'd from the Fight, as the Relations and Friends of the Dead, left him, and retir'd out of the Country. *Apries* to appease them, sent *Amasis*, who went over to the Revolters, who elected him their King. *Apries* march'd against him with Auxillary Troops, fought him, was beaten, taken Prisoner, and strangled by the *Egyptians*. After his Death, *Amasis* reign'd peaceably, tho despis'd at first by the *Egyptians*, because not of a great Family. He built

**Herodotus.** built a great many Publick Works, treated the *Greeks* honourably, permitted 'em to settle in *Egypt*, at *Naucratis*, the sole Trading City which he had : he contributed to the rebuilding of the Temple at *Delpbi* ; married *Ladice*, a *Greek* Woman, and conquer'd *Cyprus*, which he made a Tributary Province. Here ends the second Book of *Herodotus*.

The third Book, entituled *Ithalia*, contains the History of *Cambyfes*, and *Darius* the Son of *Hyftafpes*, Kings of *Persia*. *Cambyfes* the Son of *Cyrus*, who was by his Father recommended to *Cræfus*, declar'd War against King *Amafis*, and march'd an Army against him, chiefly compos'd of *Greeks*, *Ionians* and *Æolians*. We shall not dwell on the Causes of this War as reported by *Herodotus*, because they seem fabulous ; we shall then only hint that *Phanes* of *Halicarnassus*, who was in the Service of *Amafis*, being disgusted, went to *Cambyfes*, and advis'd him to desire of the *Arabians* a Passage thro' their Country, in order to enter *Egypt* with the greater ease. Where when *Cambyfes* arriv'd, *Amafis* was dead, after having reign'd 44 Years in continual Prosperity. His Son *Pſammenitus* encamped near the Mouth of the *Nile*, firnam'd *Pelufium*, to dispute the Passage of *Cambyfes*. The Battle began in this Place, and was very obstinately fought on both ſides ; but at laſt the *Egyptians* were beaten. *Herodotus* obſerves here, that in this Place he ſaw the Bones of the *Persians* and *Egyptians* which were kill'd in this Fight, and that the Skulls of the *Persians* were ſo very ſoft, that they were eaſily pierc'd by touching them with a Flint : but on the contrary thoſe of the *Egyptians* were ſo hard that they could ſcarce be broken by a violent Blow of a Stone. The Reason which he gives of this difference, is that the *Egyptians* ſhave their Heads and keep them always bare, by which means expoſing them continually to the Heat of the Sun, they harden

harden their Sculls; whilst those of the *Persians* Hero-are rendred soft and tender by their covering their dotus. Heads when Young. He says he made the same  Observation at *Papremis*, where the Battle was fought betwixt *Achæmenes* Son of *Darius*, and *Inarus* of *Libya*. The *Egyptians* after this Defeat fled to *Memphis*. Whether *Cambyfes* sent a *Mitylinean* Vessel with a *Persian* Herald, to summon them to surrender; but the *Egyptians* sallying out of the Town, split the Vessel, and cut in pieces those in it. *Cambyfes* then march'd unto, and besieg'd the City. During which time the *Libyans*, *Cyrenæans* and *Barcæans* submitted to him. *Memphis* was soon taken by *Cambyfes*, and *Psammenitus*, who had reign'd no more than six Months, was confin'd in the Suburbs, where his Daughter, and the young Ladies of the best Quality of *Egypt*, were drove by him, carrying Water, and his Son with two Thousand Young *Egyptians*, with a Cord about their Necks, were led to Execution, in revenge of the Death of the *Mitylinæans*. The distressed King look'd on this Sight with great Resolution; but could not refrain from Tears when he saw one of his old Friends oblig'd to ask Alms. *Cambyfes* having caus'd him to be ask'd, why he seem'd more sensibly touch'd with his Friend's Misfortune, than the Miseries of his Son and Daughter; He answer'd, that his domestick Calamities were too great for him to find Tears to bewail them, but the Disgrace of his Friend seem'd to him to deserve Tears. *Cambyfes* mov'd by this Answer, order'd that *Psammenitus's* Son, and those condemn'd to Death, should be sav'd, and that he himself should be brought to him. This Son was executed before the Arrival of *Cambyfes* Order: but he graciously admitted *Psammenitus* into his Court, the *Persians* being always accustomed to treat the Kings which they vanquish favourably, and to bestow on their Sons the Go-



Herodorus.  vernment of those Countries which they have taken from the Fathers. But *Psammetus* not being able to live quietly, but endeavouring to animate the *Egyptians* to an Insurrection, was forc'd to drink Bulls Blood, to end his Life.

*Cambyfes* leaving *Memphis* went to *Sais*, where, 'tis reported, he treated the Corps of *Amasis* contumeliously. After this he resolv'd to divide his Army into three Bodies, and to send them against the *Carthaginians*, *Ammonians* and *Macrobians* (that is long liv'd) *Ethiopians*, which inhabit the Country along by the South Sea ; to which last he sent Spies to discover the Country, and inform themselves whether there was such a thing as the Table of the *Sun*. The *Ichthyophagi*, (or Fish-eaters) were dispatch'd from the City of *Elephantina*, on this Embassy, and brought nothing back but contemptuous Words. The *Phenicians*, who only could engage the *Carthaginians*, utterly refus'd it by reason of their Alliance with them, to which they had solemnly sworn, and the other Naval Force, not being strong enough to venture on them, *Cambyfes* was oblig'd to drop that Design, and leave them at rest. The Army which he sent against the *Ammonians* perish'd in the Sand, and he was oblig'd to march back with that which he led into *Ethiopia*, for want of Provision and Water. *Cambyfes* irritated by this ill Success, and besides being naturally of an untractable Humour, and subject to *Epileptical* Fits, turn'd Cruel and Distracted : He sent his Brother *Smerdis* into *Persia*, and dispatch'd Orders to murder him. He put his Sister to Death, after he had marry'd her contrary to the *Persian* Laws. He kill'd the Son of a *Persian* Lord, nam'd *Prexaspes*, at one Shot of an Arrow from his Bow, to prove that the *Persians* were in the wrong to charge him with being drunk. He commanded *Craesus* to be kill'd, and those to be put to Death, to whom he gave

gave that Order, because they did not execute it, tho' he was very glad that his Life was spar'd. In short, he not only broke in upon the Customs of his Country ; but violated all that was Good or Sacred.

Whilst *Cambyfes* march'd into *Egypt*, the *Lacedæmonians* made War against the *Samians*, and *Polycrates* the Son of *Æacus*, who had made himself Master of that Island. This Prince was related to *Amasis* ; and tho' very potent, yet more successful in whatever he undertook : He conquer'd several Islands, and vanquish'd the *Milesians*, which came to the Assistance of *Lesbos*. Being advertis'd by *Amasis* that he ought voluntarily to suffer some considerable Loss, that the Gods might not be tir'd with his good Fortune, he went on board a Ship, and threw a very precious Ring into the Sea, with an express Design to lose it, tho' it touch'd him nearly ; but some Days after, a Fisherman bringing him a very large Fish, which he presented to him, his Ring was found in the Fish's Belly. *Amasis* having quitted his Alliance with *Polycrates*, the latter engaged in one with *Cambyfes*, and sent to his Assistance those *Samians* which were most inclin'd to rebel against him : they attempted to return to *Samos* ; but being defeated, fled to the *Lacedæmonians*, and implored their Assistance. The *Corinthians* joyn'd with them, and the *Lacedæmonians* came and besieg'd *Samos* ; but *Polycrates* coming to its Relief with Auxiliary Troops, defeated and put them to flight. The exiled *Samians* retir'd to the Isle of *Siphnus*, where they beat the Inhabitants and extorted from them an hundred Talents. From thence they went and settled in the Isle of *Thyreæ*, after which recommending it to the Care of the *Træzenians*, they built *Cydonia* in *Crete*, and the Temple of *Dictynnes* ; but on the sixth Year they were beaten at Sea by the *Æginetæ*.

Herodotus.

After this Digression, *Herodotus* returns to the *Persian* Affairs. Two *Magi*, who were Brethren, one of which was by *Cambyfes* made Governour of his Household, rebelled against him : one of them named *Smerdis*, made himself pass for *Smerdis*, the King's Brother, whose Death was conceal'd, and was by his Brother put in Possession of the Kingdom. He caus'd to be proclaim'd in *Persia*, and in the Army, that they ought to acknowledge him for their King. *Cambyfes* marching in haste to revenge himself on the Rebels, was by his own Sword wounded in his Thigh as he was falling from his Horse, of which he died (leaving no Issue behind him) at *Ecbatan* in *Syria*, after having reign'd 7 Years and 5 Months. After his Death, he of the *Magi*, which call'd himself *Smerdis* Son of *Cyrus*, reign'd without interruption for the 7 Months which remain'd of the 8th Year of *Cambyfes*'s Reign. But at last the Imposture was discover'd by the Daughter of *Otanes*, a great *Persian* Lord, who was directed by her Father to feel whether he had any Ears when she lay with the pretended *Smerdis*, because *Cyrus* had formerly cut off those of the *Magi* so called. *Phædyma* (so was her Name) having advis'd her Father that he had no Ears, he imparted it to *Aspathines* and *Gobryas*, two considerable *Persian* Noblemen, and chose three others to acquaint with it; they were, *Intaphernes*, *Megabyzus*, and *Hydarnes*. These six associated together in conjunction with *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes*, General of the *Persian* Army, who was return'd from *Susa*, well knowing that he which at present possess'd the Throne, was not the true *Smerdis*. They also got over to their side *Prexaspes*, who was commanded by *Cambyfes* to kill his Brother. *Herodotus* says, that this last boldly declar'd to the People that *Smerdis* was dead, and exhorted the *Persians* to revenge themselves of the *Magi*, after which he

flung



flung himself down from the high Wall to the Hero-Ground. The seven other *Persian* Lords went directly to the Palace, the Guards suffer'd them to enter, the *Eunuchs* which would have stop'd them were kill'd, the two *Magi* at first defending themselves, afterwards fled and were pursu'd and kill'd in their own Appartment, and those who had done the Exploit, came out with the Heads of the two *Magi*, exciting the People to kill all the *Magi* which they met. Five Days after, those who had deliver'd *Persia* from the Tyranny of the *Magi*, held a Council together, on the Posture of the Affairs of the Kingdom. *Otanes* was of Opinion, that 'twas best to turn *Persia* into a Republick; *Megabyzus* spoke for an *Olygarchy*; and *Darius* was for retaining *Monarchy*: which last Advice was approv'd by all the rest, except *Otanes*, who demand'd Liberty for him and his, without having any part of the Empire. They afterwards deliberated concerning the Election of a King, and agreed all to mount on Horseback the next Morning at break of Day, and meet in a Part of the Suburbs of the City, and that he should be King whose Horse amongst their's should first Neigh. As soon as *Darius* parted from this Assembly, he sent for his Querry *Oebarus*, and told him the Agreement made concerning the Choice of a King: The Querry answer'd, that if the Crown turn'd only on that, he might be sure of being King. Night being come he led to the Suburbs, where they were to meet a Mare, *Darius's* Horse, which he made to take several Turns after the Mare, and at last let him cover her. The next Morning at the point of Day, the six *Persian* Lords mounted on Horseback, and came to the appointed Street. When they came to the Place where the Mare had been fastned the Night before, *Darius's* Horse ran thither and Neigh'd at the same time; immediately

Hero-ly upon which it began to Thunder, tho' the Skie  
 dotus. was very serene; the other Lords seeing that  
 Heaven also declar'd for him, acknowledg'd him  
 for their King, and allighting, ador'd him. Some  
 relate the Artifice of *Oebares* in another manner;  
 but which way soever the thing was done, 'tis cer-  
 tain that *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes* was acknowledg'd  
 King, and that all the People of *Asia* submitted to  
 him. He married two *Persian* Wives, the Daugh-  
 ters of *Cyrus*, *Atossa* who had been married to her  
 Brother *Cambyfes*, and afterwards to the *Magns*, and  
*Artystona*, then a Virgin. He also married a Daugh-  
 ter of *Smerdis*, Son of *Cyrus*, named *Parmys*, and  
 the Daughter of *Otanes*, who detected the Impo-  
 sture of the *Magi*. Having confirm'd his Power  
 on all sides, he divided his Empire into twenty  
*Satrapie*, that is Provinces, and Governments, in  
 each of which he plac'd a *Satrapa* or Governour,  
 and order'd each Nation to pay an annual Tribute:  
*Herodotus* particularly enumerates the *Satrapies*, and  
 mentions the Quantity of Gold and Silver which  
 they pay'd. *Persia* alone was exempted from Tri-  
 bute. The *Ethiopians* and the Inhabitants of *Colchis*  
 made only some Presents, and the *Arabians* fur-  
 nish'd the Weight of a Thousand Talents of *Frank-*  
*incense*. The *Indians*, in those Provinces where  
 Gold most abounds, pay sixty Talents of Gold.  
 Here *Herodotus* takes occasion to speak of the *Indies*,  
 the Customs of the *Indians*, their Way of gathering  
 Gold, and several other extraordinary Particulars  
 of that Country. He also reports several things  
 concerning *Arabia*. And at last returning to the  
 Facts which happen'd in the Reign of *Cambyfes*, he  
 relates the miserable Death of *Polycrates*, whom the  
 Governour of *Sardis*, nam'd *Orates*, having pre-  
 vail'd upon to come into *Greece*, under the pretext  
 of giving him considerable sums of Mony, cruci-  
 fied in the City of *Magnesia*. This Governour be-  
 ing

ing inform'd of the Death of *Cambyſes*, put to Death *Mitrobates*, Governour of *Darcilium*, and his Son, and committed an infinite Number of Crimes. When *Darius* came to the Crown, he ſent *Bagæus* to put *Orætes* to Death, which was executed with Addreſs.

*Herodotus* here, to render his Narration the more agreeable, interlaces the Story of the Adventure of *Democedes* the *Crotoniate*, Phyſician to *Polycrates*, whom *Orætes* had kept in Chains: *Darius* having hurt his Foot in Hunting, and his Phyſitians not being able to afford him any Relief, ſent for *Democedes* to his Court, who cur'd him in a ſmall time and became a Favourite; he cur'd *Atoffa* of an Ulcer in her Breſt, and engag'd her, in reward, to deſire *Darius* to make War againſt the *Greeks*. With this Deſign, *Darius* ſent *Democedes* with ſeveral *Persians* in a Ship to diſcover the State of *Greece*: they came to *Tarentum*, whence *Democedes* went to *Croton*. The *Persians* who ſtaid for him at *Tarentum*, came after in queſt of him; but the *Crotoniate* detain'd *Democedes*, and drove away the *Persians*, who in their Return were taken by ſeveral Ships oppoſite to *Iapygia*, and deliver'd by *Gillus*, a *Tarentine* Exile, who conducted them to *Darius*.

The Adventure, by which *Syloſon* got into ſuch Credit with *Darius*, as to obtain an Army of that Prince to take *Samos*, is not leſs extraordinary. This *Syloſon* was Son of *Æacus*, and Brother to *Polycrates*: he follow'd *Cambyſes* in his *Egyptian War*, and walking one Day in *Memphis* with a ſcarlet Mantle, *Darius*, then but a Youth, ask'd him whether he would ſell it: *Syloſon* perceiving that he had a mind to it, generouſly made him a Preſent of it, utterly reſuſing to receive any thing for it, not expecting at that time that this Liberality would ever turn to any Advantage to him. Some time after happen'd the Miſfortune of *Polycrates*,



Herodotus. upon which *Mæandrius*, his Slave, seiz'd on the Government of *Samos*. *Syloson* having heard that *Darius* was King of *Persia*, went to *Susa*, to the King, and having remembred him of what had past betwixt them, obtain'd of him several Forces under the Command of *Otanes*, to settle him in *Samos*. *Otanes* led them, but *Mæandrius* resisting and killing many of the *Persians*, they in Revenge sacked the City of *Samos*, and restor'd it to *Syloson*, naked and depopulated.

This Book of *Herodotus* ends with the Taking of *Babylon*, which revolted from *Darius*. The *Babylonians* thought themselves secure behind their Walls, and *Darius* had already besieg'd it for the space of One Year and seven Months, when *Zopyrus* Son of *Megabyzus*, one of the seven Conspirators against the *Magi*, disfiguring his Face, and cutting his Nose and Ears, fled to the *Babylonians*, feigning himself thus treated by the *Persians*. He promis'd them if they would spare him some Troops to lead, to gain considerable advantages on *Darius's* Army ; and accordingly he made some Sallies, in which he defeated *Darius's* Men, as he had agreed with him : but when he had the Command of all their Forces, and the Guard of the City, he caus'd the Gates to be open'd to *Darius*, so that he took the City without the least difficulty. When the King was thus become Master of it, he rased the Walls, and empail'd three Thousand of the most considerable *Babylonians*.

The fourth Book entituled *Melpomene*, contains the History of *Darius's* War against the *Scythians*. *Herodotus* has already told us, that those People formerly entred *Media*, and held it in subjection to them for the space of 28 Years ; he adds here, that tired with this Residence, they intended to return into their own Country ; that their Wives, during their Absence, had married their Slaves, by whom

whom they had Children, which were now come Heroto Man's Estate, when their first Husbands redotus. turn'd. These Slaves Children knowing the Condition of their Birth, in order to prevent the *Scythians* return Home from *Media*, made a large Retrenchment which they extended from Mount *Taurus*, to the *Palus Mæotis*, and lay encamp'd in this Line to stop the Passage of the *Scythians*. After several Engagements, in which the antient *Scythians* were not able to gain any Advantage, one amongst them propos'd as his Advice, that they should treat their Enemies as Slaves, and march against them with Whips in their Hands, to put them in remembrance of their Condition ; this Counsel was follow'd and succeeded, the Slaves immediately fled, and the *Scythians* re-entred their Country. *Darius* under pretext of revenging the Insult which *Asia* had received from that Nation, declar'd War against them.

*Herodotus* before he treats of this War enquires into the Origine of the *Scythians*, and according to his Custom enlarges on their Manners, and the Situation of their Country. On their Origine, he says, that this Nation believes it self to be the most Modern of any in the World ; that some say that a certain Man nam'd *Targitaus*, was the first that came to live in their Country, till then desert and uncultivated, a Thousand Years before *Darius* proclaim'd this War ; that he had three Sons, the eldest named *Lipoxais*, the second *Arpoxais*, and the youngest *Colaxais* ; that the *Auchatae* are descended from *Lipoxais* ; those called the *Catiari* and *Traspies* derive their Original from *Arpoxais*, and that from the youngest Son proceeded the Race of Kings called *Paralatae*. That *Colaxais* divided the Country into three Kingdoms, which he bestow'd on his three Children. The *Greeks* give us a different Account of the Original of the *Scythians*, which

Herodotus.

which seems Fabulous, they making them descend from *Hercules*, who lay with a Virgin nam'd *Echidna*, (who was half Woman and half Serpent,) by whom he had three Sons, from whom descended the Kings of *Scythia*. *Herodotus* relates a third Account which he thinks to be the most probable; that the *Scythæ Nomades*, which inhabit the Country next to *Asia*, vexed and fatigu'd by the Wars with the *Massagetæ*, cross'd the River *Araxis*, and went to the *Cimmerians*, that is, into the Country where the *Scythians* were in his Time; which the *Cimmerians* before inhabited, and which they abandon'd without striking one Blow, and retir'd into the Peninsula of *Asia*, which was the City of *Sinope*. *Herodotus* next recites what *Aristæus* says of the Nations beyond the *Scythians*, and the Adventures ascrib'd to that Author. He next Geographically describes *Scythia*, and the different People which inhabit it, and says several things on that Head, which seem fabulous, tho' he is very exact in the Description of *Asia*, and the other Parts of the World, on which he enlarges in this Place. As for the Religion, Manners, and Customs of the *Scythians*, he observes, that they worship *Vesta*, *Jupiter*, and the *Earth*, that they believe his Wife, *Apollo*, *Venus*, *Urania*, *Mars* and *Hercules*; and that the *Scythians*, call'd *Royal*, sacrifice also to *Neptune*. He adds; that they make no Images, nor don't erect any Altars, or Temples, unless to *Mars*, whom they represent by a Sword Blade plac'd on a heap of Fagots; that they sacrifice to this God the hundredth part of their Prisoners; that they drink the Blood of those which they kill, and make Cloaths of Men's Skins; that to ratifie their Alliances, they dip their Arms into Blood and Water mixt together. He also describes their Funeral Rites. He observes, that they are so jealous of their Customs, that *Anacharsis* was kill'd by his Brother,

Brother, and *Scyles* their King depos'd for Sacrificing according to the Rites of the *Greeks*. Herodotus.

*Darius* rais'd a great Army to march against the *Scythians*: he pass'd the *Bosphorus* on a Bridge which he made. He subdu'd the *Thracians*, and came to the Banks of the *Ister*, where he caus'd another Bridge to be made to pass into *Scythia*. *Herodotus* here reassumes the Discourse on the several Nations in *Scythia*, the Kings which govern'd them, and the Adventure of the *Amazons*, who thrown into their Country, married the *Scythians*. After this Digression, he informs us that at the Arrival of *Darius*, those of them situate nearest the *Ister*, i. e. the *Danube*, had recourse to the Kings of the other more remote *Scythians* for their Assistance: that the *Geloni*, *Budini* and *Sauromatæ* granted their Desire; but that the Kings of the *Agathyrsi*, *Neuri*, *Androphagi*, *Tauri* and *Melanchiæni*, refus'd to join with them before they were themselves attack'd. The *Scythians* (those of them which were in danger of the Enemy) upon this resolv'd to fly from, and burn their Country, that the *Persians*, finding no Sustenance in those vast Deserts, might be starv'd, or forc'd to retreat. They accordingly continually fled skirmishing from time to time, and the more eagerly the *Persians* pursu'd them, the farther they drew them into an unknown Country; till at last *Darius* tir'd with following them, retreated leaving in his Camp, Fires, some few of his Men, and the Asses. The *Scythians* then march'd directly to the Bridge which *Darius* had made over the *Ister*, and endeavour'd to perswade the *Ionians* who were entrusted with the Guard of it to break it, and thereby free themselves from the Servitude under which they were. The *Ionians* having consulted together, pretended to follow their Advice, began to break down the Bridge, and perswad'd them to return and meet *Darius*. The *Scythians* fol-



Hero-  
dotus.

follow'd their Counsel ; but taking another Way, he arriv'd on the Banks of the *Ister* without meeting them, and the *Ionians* having repair'd the Bridge, he repass'd it into *Thrace*, and from thence into *Asia*, leaving, in *Europe*, *Megabyzus* Commander of his Forces, who subdued the *Hellepontine* Nations which were Enemies to the *Medes*.

- The rest of this Book is by our Author spent in genealogically describing how the *Minyæ* descended from the *Argonauts* which were driven from *Lemnos*, and after having forcibly seiz'd the *Atbenian* Women at *Brauron*, came to *Taygetus* near *Lacedæmon* : How they were receiv'd in that City,
- where they took other Wives; were condemn'd to Death for their Crimes, and escap'd by a Stratagem of their Wives, who asking Leave to visit them in Prison, chang'd Cloaths with them : How *Theras*, maternal Uncle to *Eurysthenes* and *Procles*, Sons of *Aristodemus* King of *Sparta*, who had the Regency during their Minority, remov'd to, and settled himself in the Isle of *Callista*, afterwards call'd *Tbera*, and carried off Part of the *Minyæ* :
- How *Battus* leaving *Tbera* settled in *Libya*, where he built the City of *Cyrene*, whose Inhabitants, assisted by the *Greeks*, defeated the *Egyptians* in the Reign of *Apries* King of *Egypt*, and in that of one *Battus* third King of the *Cyrenæans*, whose Son *Arcefilaus* was vanquish'd by the *Libyans*, and strangled by his Brother *Allarchus* : How after his Death *Demonax* of *Mantineia* was call'd in to regulate and settle the *Cyrenæan* Government, in the Reign of *Battus* Son of the first *Arcefilaus* : In what manner *Arcefilaus* the second Son of this *Battus* being expell'd his Kingdom, recover'd it by the Assistance of an Army which he rais'd at *Samos* ; and how being kill'd by the *Barcæi*, his Mother *Pheretima* solicited *Aryandes* Governor of *Egypt* under *Darius*, to revenge the Death of her Son, which he did

did by sending an Army which took the City of *Herodotus*. *Barca*, and deliver'd it to *Pheretima*, who exercised there unheard-of Cruelties. This War made way for *Herodotus* to enlarge in his usual Manner on the Description of the People and Wonders of *Libya*.

The fifth Book, entituled *Tersichore*, contains the History of *Thrace*, *Pæone*, and *Macedonia*, possess'd by *Megabyzus*, General of *Darius's* Army. The Revolt of *Aristagoras* the *Milesian*, and the Expulsion of the *Pisistrati* out of the *Athenian* Territories. *Megabyzus's* first Conquest, in the *Hellepontine* Countries, was that of the *Perintbii* or *Perinthians*, who had been ill treated by the *Pæones*. After the Taking of *Perintbus*, he subdu'd *Thrace*, and render'd it tributary to the *Persians*. The *Thracians* were a numerous People, divided into several Nations, all which had the same Laws and Customs, except the *Getæ* and the *Trausi*. The Gods which they worship are *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and *Diana*, and their Kings particularly adore *Mercury*. The Country beyond the *Ister* is desert and unknown; but is said to be inhabited by a People call'd *Sigyne*, descended from a Colony of *Medes*. *Darius* order'd *Megabyzus* to transport the *Pæones* into *Asia*; that General entred their Country, and sent all those into *Asia* which he could catch. From thence he sent seven *Persian* Lords to *Macedonia*, to command King *Amyntas* to offer to King *Darius* Earth and Water. The *Persians* arriving in *Macedonia*, were well receiv'd by *Amyntas*, who entertain'd them with a great Feast; about the End of which, they ask'd, that according to the *Persian* Custom, the Women might be sent for; and tho' it was not usual amongst the *Macedonians*, yet *Amyntas* to gratify his Guests, oblig'd them to come in. The *Persians*, by this time half intoxicated, took Liberties which *K. Amyntas* could not see without Indignation; yet the Fear of the *Persians* made him bear with

Hero-  
dorus.

with it : But his Son *Alexander* prevail'd on him to retire, and told the *Persians* that they ought to allow the Ladies time to bathe, after which they should wait on them again : But instead of them, he dress'd seven young Men in Women's Cloaths, furnishing each of them with a Ponyard, and order'd them to lie with, and kill the *Persians*. His Order was executed, all the *Persians* were murder'd, and their Baggage taken and dispers'd. *Megabyzus* repass'd the *Hellespont*, and return'd to *Darius* at *Sardis*. *Otanes* who succeeded him, took *Byzantium*, *Chalcedon*, *Antandrus*, and *Lamponium* ; he also seiz'd *Lemnos* and *Imbros*, inhabited by the *Pelasgians*. He appointed Governor of *Lemnos*, *Lycaretus* Brother to *Meandrius*, who had been Tyrant of *Samos* ; this *Lycaretus* being guilty of several Violences, was soon kill'd by the Inhabitants. At this time several rich People banish'd from *Naxos* coming to *Miletus*, perswaded *Aristagoras*, the Son-in-law of *Histiæus* Prince of *Miletus* then at *Darius's* Court, to obtain an Army to conquer *Naxos*. *Aristagoras* apply'd himself on this account to *Artaphernes* at *Sardis*, and having imparted the Design to him, he engag'd to write to *Darius*, who gave him Order to fit out a Fleet to attack *Naxos*. This Armada was commanded by *Megabates* a *Persian*, who being join'd with *Aristagoras* and the exil'd *Naxians*, they anchor'd at *Chios* ; where *Megabates* and *Aristagoras* quarelling, the first advis'd the Inhabitants of *Naxos* that the Fleet was design'd to fall upon them. On which they put themselves in a Posture of Defence, and sustain'd the Siege for the space of four Months, after which *Aristagoras* was oblig'd to raise it, and not being able to make good his Promise to *Artaphernes*, nor to pay the *Persian* Forces, resolv'd to usurp the Government of *Miletus*, and revolt from *Darius*, having been advertis'd by *Histiæus*, who had sent him a Slave,

Slave, on whose Head he had impress'd such Characters as hinted to *Aristagoras*, that he should rebel. *Herodotus*.

Which Order he put in execution without Delay, and engaged to revolt not only *Miletus*, but also all the Cities of *Ionian* : He went in Person to *Lacedæmon* to request Assistance ; but *Cleomenes*, who then reign'd, would not hearken to his Propositions, but order'd him to return to his Territories.

From thence *Aristagoras* went to *Athens*. *Herodotus* takes this Opportunity to describe the then and former State of that City. *Hipparchus* the Son of *Pisistratus*, and Brother to *Hippias* the Tyrant, was kill'd by *Aristogiton* and *Hermodius*, who were descended from the *Gephyræi*, who originally came from *Eretria*, or rather from *Phœnicia* ; for *Herodotus* affirms that these *Gephyræi* were the Posterity of those Men which came with *Cadmus* to *Bœotia*, and that being afterwards expell'd that Country by the *Bœotians*, they fled to *Athens*. He observes here, that the *Phœnicians* introduc'd into Greece Arts and Sciences, but more especially Letters, which, if we believe him, were not in use amongst the *Greeks* before that Time. He adds, that they were at first such as the *Phœnicians* use, and that the *Ionians* made use of the *Phœnician* Characters ; but by slow degrees alter'd their Figure and Sound ; to prove which he tells us, that he himself saw, in the Temple of the *Ismenian Apollo* at *Thebes* in *Bœotia*, some Letters of *Cadmus* engraven on some *Tripods*, which very much resembled those of the *Ionians*. *Hippias* succeeded his Brother *Hipparchus* ; the Faction of the *Pisistratidæ* being the strongest, and the *Alcmaeonidæ*, despairing of their Return to *Athens*, had built the City of *Lipsydryon* in *Pæonia*. They diligently searching all Opportunities to prejudice the *Pisistratidæ*, contracted with the *Amphietyones* to build the Temple of *Delphi*, and by Money gain'd the Priestess to engage, that in all the




Herodotus. the Oracles, which she utter'd to the *Lacedæmonians*, she should exhort them to set the *Athenians* at liberty. The *Lacedæmonians* prest by these Advertisements, sent an Army, under the Conduct of *Anchimolius* the Son of *Aster*, to drive the *Pisistratida* from *Athens*; but they having concluded an Alliance with the *Thessalians*, defeated the Army of *Anchimolius* which had just made a Descent at *Phalerus*, kill'd him, and forc'd the Remainder to re-imbark on their Ships: But afterwards the *Lacedæmonians* sent a stronger Army by Land against them, under the Command of *Cleomenes* the Son of *Anaxandrides*, who after having put the *Thessalian* Cavalry to flight, march'd directly to *Athens*, and besieg'd the *Pisistratida*; and their Children, which they attempted to send out of the Country privately, falling into the Hands of the *Lacedæmonians*, they were oblig'd to submit to the Conditions prescrib'd them, and to depart out of the *Athenian* Territories within five Days; which they accordingly did, and went to *Sigeum* on the Banks of the *Scamander*, after having reign'd thirty six Years.

When *Athens* was delivered from *Tyrants*, it fell into fresh Troubles, occasion'd by the Factions of *Clisthenes* and *Isagoras*, which were two of the most powerful Men they had. *Clisthenes*, to gain Advantage over his Competitor, divided the *Athenians* into ten Tribes, who were but four before, and chang'd the Names of the ancient ones; by which Means, he became much stronger than the contrary Faction. *Isagoras* on the other side invited to his Assistance *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*. That Prince having first sent a Herald, caus'd *Clisthenes* and his Party to be expell'd, and afterwards coming to *Athens* with a small Number of his Followers, banish'd seven hundred Families which *Isagoras* had pointed out to him; but attempting to abolish

abolish the Senate, and bestow the Magistrature on three hundred of *Isagoras's* Soldiers, the Senate oppos'd it. *Cleomenes* and *Isagoras*, with those of their Faction seiz'd the Fortress. The *Athenians* which took part with the Senate, besieg'd, and on the third Day forc'd them to surrender on Terms, and to quit the Country. After which they recall'd *Clisthenes*, and all those which *Cleomenes* had banish'd. *Cleomenes*, to revenge himself on the *Athenians*, rais'd an Army and surpris'd *Eleusis*; the *Bæotians* on the other side, took *Oenoe* and *Hysia*, the last Places in *Attica*; whilst the *Chalcidenses* ravag'd the Frontiers. The *Athenians* march'd towards *Eleusis*, which was abandon'd to them by the *Corinthians*, and *Demaratus* the Son of *Ariston*, who was also King of *Lacedæmon*. The *Athenians* then beat the *Bæotians* and the *Chalcidenses*; but some time after the *Thebans*, assisted by the *Æacida*, gave them Battle, in which neither had the Victory: At the same time the *Æginetæ* ravag'd the Sea-Coasts of *Attica*. The *Lacedæmonians*, finding themselves too weak to sustain the War against the *Athenians* alone, invited to *Lacedæmon* the Deputies of the People in Alliance with *Hippias*, and propos'd to unite all their Forces to re-establish him at *Athens*: But *Soficles* the *Corinthian* dissuaded the other Allies; so *Hippias* return'd to *Sigeum*, and having lost all Hopes of being restor'd by the Assistance of the *Greeks*, he endeavour'd to procure Assistance by the Mediation of *Artaphernes* Governor of *Lydia*, to whom he render'd the *Athenians* odious. They on the other side sent Ambassadors to *Sardis* to excuse themselves; but nevertheless *Artaphernes* commanded them to admit *Hippias* into their City, which they utterly refus'd. 'Twas about this time that *Aristagoras* arriv'd at *Athens*, and implor'd the *Athenian* Assistance against the *Persians*;

Hero- and the *Athenians* suffer'd themselves to be pre-  
dotus. vail'd on to grant him twenty Ships.

*Aristagoras* having gotten all his Forces together, sent them against *Sardis*, under the Command of *Charopinus* his Brother, and *Hermophantus*: They took the City of *Sordis*; but *Artaphernes* defended the Citadel with a strong Garison. The City having taken Fire, the Houses being mostly of Wood cover'd with Reeds, it was soon consum'd, together with the Temple of the Goddess *Cybele*; the *Ionians* return'd to their Ships, and the *Persians*, who came to the *Lydians* Assistance, pursuing, overtook them near *Ephesus*, where they fell upon and defeated them. The *Athenians*, advertis'd of this ill Success, abandon'd the *Ionians*, who notwithstanding continu'd the War against the *Persians*; and beginning to rove on the *Hellepont*, they took *Byzantium* and other Towns on that side, went into *Caria*, drew over to their Side, and made Alliance with the *Cypriots*. *Darius*, being inform'd of the Burning of *Sardis*, discover'd a great Indignation against the *Athenians*, sent home *Histiæus* the *Milesian*, and appointed an Army to go against *Cyprus*. The Battle was given both by Sea and Land. The *Ionians*, who undertook for the Marine Part, beat the *Phœnicians* at Sea; but the *Persians* became victorious by Land, by the Treachery of *Stesénar* Prince of *Curium* and the *Salaminiens*; after which the whole Island of *Cyprus* was reduc'd to Obedience to the *Persian* Yoak. *Darius's* Governors pursu'd the *Ionians*, and took most of their Cities; the *Carians* were defeated in a bloody Fight, and forc'd to fly to *Labranda*, where is situate the Temple of the *Military Jupiter*. The *Milesians* coming to their Assistance, occasion'd a second Battle, which they also lost: Notwithstanding which ill Success, they laid several Ambuscades for the *Persians* who came to seize their Towns, and cut them off

off in the Night-time. *Darius's* other Commanders took the *Ionian* Cities on all Sides, so fast that *Aristagoras* chose to fly to *Miletus*, and thence to *Myrcinus*, leaving the Government of *Miletus* to *Pythagoras* one of the principal Men of the City; but as soon as he arriv'd in *Thrace*, he and his Forces were cut to pieces by the Inhabitants of that Country. Here ends *Herodotus's* fifth Book. 

The sixth Book, entituled *Erato*, comprehends the Continuation of the *Ionian* War, which was not ended by the Death of *Aristagoras*; for *Histiæus* having obtain'd his Dismission from the Court of *Darius*, under pretext of coming to appease the *Ionian* Disturbances, headed them. Being arriv'd at the Isle of *Chios*, he was seiz'd as one of *Darius's* Spies; but having discover'd his Design, he was conducted to *Miletus*, where the Inhabitants refus'd him Admittance. He then return'd to *Chios*, and from thence went to *Mitylene*, whose Inhabitants furnished him with eight Gallies, all compleatly equipp'd, with which he steer'd his Course to *Byzantium*; where posting himself, he took all Vessels which he met, except those who were willing to come over to his Side.

Whilst *Histiæus* and the *Mitylenians* were pursuing this Course on the Sea, the *Persians* sent a considerable Fleet, and march'd a strong Army against *Miletus*: To oppose which enterprize, the *Ionians* prepar'd an Armada of 363 Sail, which came to the Isle of *Lada* very near the *Milesians*, resolv'd to end the Dispute in the Sight of *Miletus*, by a Sea-Fight. Tho' the *Persians* had 600 Ships, they for some time avoided Fighting, to draw off some of the *Ionians*; and accordingly the *Samians* made a clandestine Treaty with the *Persians*, and withdrew their Ships in the very Beginning of the Engagement. The *Lesbians* follow'd them, and



Herodotus.

in general all the *Ionians* behav'd themselves very meanly, except those of *Chios*, who after having fought with great Bravery were forc'd to land at *Ephesus*, where they were routed and kill'd by the *Ephesians*, not knowing who they were. *Dionysius* the *Phocaean* fled with three Ships, and after having taken several *Phœnician* Merchant-Ships, went into *Sicily*; where he pirated on the *Carthaginians* and *Tyrrenians*.

The *Persians*, after this Naval Victory over the *Ionians*, besieg'd *Miletus* both by Sea and Land, and having undermin'd its Walls, took it six Years after the Revolt of *Aristagoras*. The City was abandon'd to Plunder, and the remaining Inhabitants taken and carried to *Susa*, from whence King *Darius*, without any other ill Treatment, sent them to *Ampa*, a Town on the Red Sea, thro' which the River *Tigris* runs. Those *Milesians*, who found an Opportunity to escape the Sacking of their City, with the *Samians* who disappov'd the Conduct of the Captains of their Ships, went and seiz'd the City of *Zancla* in *Italy*; and *Samos* was by the *Persians* put into the Hands of *Æax* the Son of *Syloson*.

• *Histiaüs*, upon the *Ionian* Affairs being in this miserable Posture, quitted the *Hellepont*, and with his *Lesbians* sail'd to *Chios*, which he soon subdu'd, and then went to *Lesbos* with all his Forces, from whence he went to the Province of *Atarnis*, where he was routed and taken Prisoner by *Harpagus*, who sent him to *Sardis* to *Artabernes*, where he was hung on a Cross.

The *Persian* Naval Forces, taking up their Winter Quarters about *Miletus*, the next Year without much Difficulty took the neighbouring Islands; namely, *Chios*, *Lesbos*, *Tenedos*, and most of the *Ionian* Cities. The *Phœnician* Fleet subdu'd the *Hellepontine* Towns, and those of the *Chersonesus*, except *Cardia*,

*Cardia*, which was defended by *Miltiades* the Son of *Cimon*. The next Year *Mardonius* Son of *Gobrias*, being sent by *Darius* into Greece with a Fleet and Land-Army, became Master of *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, besides several Grecian Cities. The Walls of the City of *Thasus* were razed, and their Ships removed to *Abdera*, by Order of *Darius*. That Monarch at the same time sent his Heralds thro' all Greece to demand Earth and Water, and prepar'd a numerous Fleet to force those who would not submit to his Empire. The Insulars, several Cities on the Continent, and the *Aeginetæ* yielded to him, which very much angered the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*. *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta* went to *Agina* to seize the Counsellors which had advis'd the Submission to *Darius*: But *Demaratus* thwarted his Design, and oblig'd him to return without effecting it: But he, joining with *Leutichides*, causes *Demaratus* to be depos'd, and returns with the same *Leutichides* King elect in his place, to *Agina*. The *Aeginetæ* submitted to him, and deliver'd ten Persons as Hostages, which were sent to *Athens*. After which *Cleomenes* dying, the *Aeginetæ* demanded the Return of their Hostages of the *Lacedæmonians*, who sent *Leutichides* to demand them of the *Athenians*; but they would not restore them, but continued with the Assistance of the *Corinthians* and the *Sicyonians*, to make War against the *Aeginetæ*, who were supported by the *Argives*.

• *Darius* ardently desiring to be reveng'd of the *Athenians*, order'd a Fleet of 600 Sail to be equipp'd, which took *Naxus* and *Eretria*, and from thence sail'd to *Attica*, and landed at *Marathon*: The *Athenians* requested the Assistance of the *Lacedæmonians*, and chose *Miltiades* their Captain, who was of Opinion to give the Enemy Battle, which he accordingly did on the Day in which it was his Turn to command; after a long Fight, the main

Hero- Body of the *Athenian* Army was broke by the *Bar-*  
 dotus. *barians*; the *Persians* and *Sacæ*, who put them to  
 Flight, pursued them far into the Country; the  
*Athenians* and *Plataeans*, who were placed in the two  
 Wings, had better Success, and to rally with the  
 greater Ease, they suffer'd their Enemies to fly  
 without pursuing them, and joining together fell  
 upon that Part of the Enemy which had broken  
 their main Body; they met, beat, and pursued  
 them to the Sea, and took seven of their Ships.  
 The *Persians* missing of Success by Land, set sail to  
 the Promontory of *Sunium*, designing to have sur-  
 priz'd *Athens*, but the *Athenian* Army by hasty  
 Marches return'd in time to succour their capital  
 City. The *Persians*, repuls'd by a Storm, at last  
 retir'd into *Asia*, leaving dead behind them on the  
 Day of the *Marathonian* Battle 6300, whilst the  
*Athenians* lost only 192 Men. *Herodotus* here en-  
 deavours to justify the *Alcmaeonidae*, against the Ac-  
 cusation against them, that they shew'd the *Persians*  
 the Way to *Athens*, by making a Sign with a Buck-  
 ler. He here gives the History of that illustrious  
 House. *Miltiades* requested by the *Athenians* 70  
 Ships of Soldiers, and Mony, without letting them  
 know whicher he intended to go. When he had  
 what he desired, he sail'd to *Paros*, under pretence  
 of revenging himself of the *Parians*, for joining  
 their Ships with those of the *Persians* in the *Mar-*  
*athonian* Expedition; he besieg'd the City for six  
 Months and twenty Days without being able to  
 take it, and having broke his Leg by leaping down  
 from a Wall, he return'd to *Athens* without having  
 effected any thing. For which he was accus'd  
 and condemn'd in a Fine of five hundred Ta-  
 lents, and died some time after of his Wound.  
*Miltiades* also took *Lemnos*, and drove out the  
*Pelasgians*.

The three last Books of *Herodotus*, entituled, *Polybimnia* or *Polymnia*, *Urania*, and *Calliope*, contain the famous Expedition. of *Xerxes* against *Greece*. *Darius* prepar'd to revenge himself on the *Greeks*, and to make War with the *Egyptians*, now revolted, when there arose a Dispute in his Family betwixt his Children concerning the Succession to his Kingdom. He had three Children by the Daughter of *Gobrias*, before he was King, and four by *Atossa* the Daughter of *Cyrus*. *Artabazanes* was the eldest by the first, and *Xerxes* by the second Venter. *Artabazanes* pretended that the Crown was his Right as the eldest of all. *Xerxes* alledg'd, on the contrary, that it ought to devolve on him as Son of *Atossa*, Daughter of *Cyrus*, of which Opinion was *Demaratus*, because he was born when his Father was a King, and that none ought to succeed to a Crown but the Children born of a King. *Darius* determin'd in favour of *Xerxes*, and declar'd him his Successor. After which, as he was preparing to march himself at the head of his Forces, by his Death he ended a Reign of 36 Years.

*Xerxes*, after his Accession to the Throne, march'd immediately against the *Egyptians*, who did not give him much trouble to reduce them. He then propos'd a War against the *Athenians*; which *Mardonius* Son of *Gobrias* advised him to undertake, and *Artabanes* the Son of *Hystaspes* his Uncle disswad- ed him from. *Xerxes*, without hesitation declar'd his Opinion for the former; but soon alter'd his Resolution, and would have remain'd in Peace, if a Phantom, which seem'd to appear to him twice in the Night, had not exhorted him to undertake that War. He communicated his Dream to *Artabanes*, and to perswade him that it was real, oblig'd him to put on the Royal Robes, ascend on his Throne, and lie in his Bed, where the same



Hero-  
dotus.

Apparition which had shew'd it self to *Xerxes* appear'd to him, reproach'd and menac'd him for diverting the King from Warring against the *Greeks*. The Reader ought to cast his Eye on the Orations of *Mardonius* and *Artabanes* on this occasion in our Author: they are full of Art and Prudence, and the History of the Phantom is related with an Air of Probability, how improbable soever it really is. However it was, *Artabanes* came over to *Xerxes's* Opinion, and the *Grecian* War was resolv'd on. Four Years were spent in Preparations for it, and *Xerxes*, at the Beginning of the fifth Year, march'd with a more numerous Army than all those we have yet heard of: His Fleet rendezvous'd in the *Chersonesus* at the City of *Eleus*, from whence he is said to send his Troops to cut the *Isthmus*, which joins Mount *Athos* to the Continent, which was twelve *Stadia* broad, during which time he caus'd necessary Provisions and Ammunition to be brought to the Neighbouring Cities; the Rendezvous of his Land Army was at *Critala*, from whence he march'd, and having pass'd the River *Halys*, and cross'd *Phrygia*, arriv'd at *Sardis*; from whence he sent his Heralds into *Greece* to demand Earth and Water, and publish in all the Cities, except *Athens* and *Lacedaemon*, that they should prepare a Supper for the King. He also made a Bridge of Ships over the *Hellepont*, the particular manner of the Construction of which *Herodotus* describes, as he doth the Particulars of his March from *Sardis* to *Abydos*, where he saw his Army by Sea and Land, and could not refrain from Weeping at the Reflection, that of so many Thousand Men, there would not be one left an hundred Years after. From thence he sent *Artabanes* back to *Susa*, after having advis'd with him on his intended Enterprize. After which all his Troops pass'd over on his Bridges over

over the *Helleſpont*, whilſt his Armada coaſted on Hero-  
that Sea ; and when he was at *Doriſcus*, and ſet foot  
on the Plain, he took a review of his Army, which  
he found amounted to the Number of ſeven-  
teen hundred thouſand Men. *Herodotus* gives us  
a Detail of the different Nations of which it was  
compos'd, and the Deſcription of their Arms: His  
Navy conſiſted of twelve hundred and ſeven Ships,  
mann'd by ſeveral Nations, which *Herodotus* has alſo  
particulariz'd, and names the Captains who had  
the Conduct of them. From thence *Xerxes* marches  
his Army into Greece thro' *Thrace*, and came to *A-*  
*cantbo's*, having divided his Forces into three Bo-  
dies ; his Armada croſs'd the Channel which he  
had cut in the Iſthmus of Mount *Athos*, and con-  
tinu'd its Courſe to the *Thermæan* Gulph, where it  
expected the King. *Xerxes* accordingly came to  
*Therma*, where he encamp'd his Army, and em-  
bark'd to take a view of the Mouth of the River  
*Peneus* : in the interm the Heralds which he had  
diſpatch'd into Greece return'd to him, ſome with  
a Refuſal, and others bringing Earth and Water.  
The Nations which yielded to *Xerxes* were, the  
*Theſſalians*, the *Dolopes*, the *Enienſes*, the *Peræbi*, the  
*Locri*, the *Magnetes*, the *Meliênſes*, the *Achæi*, the  
*Phthiotæ*, the *Thebans*, and all the reſt of the *Bæotians*,  
except the *Theſpienſes*, and *Platæenſes* ; tho' all  
theſe Nations were by their League with the o-  
ther *Greeks* oblig'd to declare War againſt the *Bar-*  
*barians*. Our Author here Apologizes for the *Ath-*  
*nians*, urging that if they had deſerted the Cauſe  
of Greece, it had intirely been reduc'd to Slavery.  
The *Delphick* Oracle advis'd them to guard them-  
ſelves with Wooden Walls, which was interpreted  
of Ships. All the other *Grecians* afterwards united  
for the Support of the common Cauſe, forgetting  
all regard to their particular Quarrels : The *Ar-*  
gives

Herodotus. *gives* were the only People who, remembring what ill treatment they had receiv'd from the *Lacedæmonians*, treated privately with *Xerxes*, and would not engage in the common Cause.

The *Grecian* Confederates sent Embassadors to several Parts to implore Aid, as to *Sicily*, to *Gelon* King of *Syracuse*, who offerd to assist them with two hundred Gallies, twenty Thousand well arm'd Men, two Thousand Archers, and two Thousand Slingers, if they would give him the Command of the Army, to which the Embassadors could not consent. The *Corcyraens* promis'd their Assistance, and equip'd sixty Ships ; but sent them to anchor near *Pylus* and *Tenarus*, to wait the Success of the War, on the one Side to inform *Xerxes* that they would not declare against him, and to the *Greeks* on the other Side to excuse their not coming to the Battle of *Salamis*, by reason the *Etesian* Winds hindered their passing the Promontory of *Malea*. The *Cretans* refus'd the *Greeks* any Assistance. The *Thessalians* desir'd of the *Greeks* that they might remain in their Alliance, and that they would send some Troops to secure the Pass of Mount *Olympus*, accordingly ten Thousand Men were sent, and posted at *Tempe*, along the River *Peneus*, in conjunction with the *Thessalian* Horse ; but they soon retir'd at the Advice that *Alexander* of *Macedon*, Son of *Amyntas*, gave them that 'twas impossible in that Place to resist the Enemies vast Number : when they retreated the *Thessalians* yielded to the *Persians*.

The Pass of *Olympus* being abandon'd, the *Greeks* resolv'd to guard that of *Thermopylae* which was near them, and to advance their Naval Forces towards the Coasts of *Istiaotis*, above the Promontory of *Artemisium*, where it might easily assist their Land Army. In the interim *Xerxes's* Army march'd on.

on. *Herodotus* here particularizes the Number of *Hero-Men* and Ships which compos'd these Armies: He says, that, destin'd to act on Land, consisted of One Million seven hundred Thousand Foot, and eighty Thousand Horse, besides the *Arabians* on their Camels, and the *Lybians* which fought in Chariots, which he makes to amount to the Number of twenty Thousand. That the Fleet was compos'd of twelve hundred and seven Sail, which had on board in all five hundred and seventeen Thousand six hundred and ten Men. He adds, besides Sutlers and Servants; to which ought to be added, three hundred Thousand Men which *Xerxes* rais'd in *Thrace*, and one hundred and twenty Ships with which the *Thracian Greeks* furnish'd him, mann'd with thirty four thousand Men; so that he makes the Number of *Xerxes's* Army to amount to Two Millions six hundred and forty one Thousand six hundred fighting Men, to which he believes the Number of Servants and Attendants might be equal.

When the Armada had reach'd the Promontory of *Magnesia*, the first Ships rang'd themselves along by the Shoar, and the other rode at Anchor, disposing themselves into eight Ranks close to each other. The next Day arose a North East Wind, which those of that Country term the *Hellepontine* Wind, and a Storm, which dispersed those Ships which lay farthest in Sea, and most expos'd, and destroy'd a great Number during the four Days that it lasted; but when it was over, the Remains of this Fleet put into the *Pegasean* Gulph, and anchor'd at *Aphetæ*; except only fifteen who by mistake fell into *Artemisium*, and were taken by the *Greeks*. *Xerxes* still advanc'd, with his Land Army, thro' *Thessaly* and part of *Achaia*, and encamp'd in the Country of the *Melienses*, near the Pass of  
Ther-



Herodotus. *Thermopylae*, where the *Greeks* waited for him. Their Army was compos'd of three hundred *Lacedaemonians*, a Thousand *Tegeitæ* and *Mantieni*, one hundred and twenty from *Orcbomenus*, and a Thousand from the other Parts of *Arcadia*, four hundred from *Corinth*, two hundred from *Pblins*, and eighty from *Mycenæ*: seven hundred *Thespienses*, four hundred *Thebans*, a Thousand *Phocæans*, to which were added all the Forces of the *Locri Opuntii*: each Nation had its Captain; but *Leonides* the *Lacedaemonian* King of *Sparta*, took Place of, and commanded all the rest. *Xerxes* having staid four Days in his Camp, supposing the *Greeks* would flie, and finding himself mistaken, on the fifth order'd them to be attack'd by the *Medes*, who were repuls'd as well as the *Persians*, which seconded them. On the next Day the *Persians* again in vain attempted to force the *Greeks*, but at last being instructed by *Epialtes* the Son of *Eurydemus*, who came over to *Xerxes*, they found a Way along by the River *Axopus*, by which they gain'd the Top of the Mountain, beat the *Phocæans* which guarded that Post, and surpriz'd the *Greeks*, who in this Confusion fled all towards their respective Homes, except *Leonides* and three hundred *Spartans* who firmly stood their ground against the Enemies, of which they kill'd a great Number, beat them back several times; but at last born down by vast disproportionate Numbers were all kill'd. The *Thebans* which *Leonides* retain'd with him surrendred to *Xerxes*.

This was the Issue of the Fight at *Thermopylae*, with which *Herodotus* ends his seventh Book.

The eighth Book is chiefly taken up in the Relation of the Sea Fight betwixt the *Greeks* and the *Persians*: The *Grecian* Fleet was compos'd of one hundred and thirty one Sail, besides fourteen Gallies; and was commanded by *Eurybiades* the Son of

of *Eurycidas* a *Lacedæmonian*. The *Persians* detach'd two hundred Ships to sail round *Eubæa*, and in the interim the *Greeks* attack'd their whole Fleet, and got the better in the first Engagement, which was interrupted by Night coming on; the stormy Winds which ensued, prevented the renewing of the Fight, and destroy'd the two hundred Ships which the *Persians* had detach'd; after this the *Greeks* having receiv'd a Reinforcement of fifty Sail, fought the *Cilician* Ships, and very much shatter'd 'em. The *Persians* afterwards cast their whole Armada into the Form of a Crescent, and made to the *Greeks*, designing to surround them; but after a very obstinate and bloody Engagement, both Parties retreated, when, the News of the Action of *Thermopylæ* reaching the *Grecian* Fleet, which was very much shatter'd; they resolv'd to return to *Greece*. The *Persian* Armada came to *Artemisium*, and took *Histiæa*. After this the *Persian* Land Army entred *Phocis*, which they ravag'd: the *Bæotians* were better treated, because they turn'd to the *Persian* Side. The *Persian* Army now having over-run the Coasts, separated into two Bodies, one of which march'd to *Athens* thro' *Bæotia*, and the other drew towards the Temple of *Delphi*, to seize all the Treasures there. The Inhabitants of *Delphi* abandon'd their City, and the *Persians* were diverted from entering the Temple by a horrible Tempest, which secur'd it from Plunder. The *Grecian* Fleet at the request of the *Athenians* came to *Salamis*: the Allies by furnishing of new Ships had now augmented the Number to three hundred and sixty eight Sail. But *Xerxes* was now advanc'd into *Attica*, and after ravaging the Country, took the City of *Athens*, which he found deserted and abandon'd, most of the Inhabitants being embark'd on the *Grecian* Ships, and the rest having Fortify'd themselves in the Citadel, de-

Herodotus.

defended themselves for some time, but were at last taken by the *Persians*. When the *Grecian Fleet* heard this News every Man thought of flying ; but *Themistocles* so far prevail'd on them by his earnest Remonstrances, that *Euribades* resolv'd to stay the Fleet there, and waiting the Coming of the *Persians* to fight them where he was. *Xerxes* himself embark'd in his Fleet, and advanc'd it to *Salamis*, to block up the *Greeks* who yet deliberated whether they should not flee ; but Necessity soon oblig'd them to fight, and the *Persians* were beaten by the *Athenians* and *Aeginetæ* ; whilst *Aristides*, going with some Troops to the Isle of *Psytalea*, cut in pieces all those Forces which *Xerxes* had sent thither to deprive the *Greeks* of that Refuge. The *Greeks* carried their shatter'd Ships into *Salamis*, and the *Persian Fleet* was order'd for the *Hellspont* to secure the Bridges over it, and favour *Xerxes's* Retreat. The *Greeks*, having resolv'd to let the *Persians* go without pursuing them, besieg'd *Andros*, and put the other Islands under Contribution. *Xerxes* retreated with his Land Army into *Boeotia*, and having left 300000 Men with *Mardonius*, hastily repass'd the *Hellspont* on board one of his Ships, his Bridges being broken, and arriv'd at *Sardis*: Some say that he escap'd in a Vessel, which was in great danger of perishing, and that the *Persians* which were with him, threw themselves into the Sea, to lighten the Vessel and hasten its coming to Shore ; which *Herodotus* does not think probable. The *Greeks* not being able to take *Andros*, return to *Salamis*, divide the Spoil amongst, and bestow on their Commanders the Honours due to their Merit. *Mardonius* remain'd in *Thessaly* and *Macedonia*, and *Artabazus* at the same time besieg'd *Poridæa*, which was deliver'd by an Inundation, which forc'd the *Persians* to raise the Siege. The

Re-

Remainder of the Fleet winter'd at *Cuma*, and at the Beginning of the Spring rendezvous'd at *Samos*, where it stay'd under pretence of awing the *Ionians* to keep in their Duty. The *Greeks* on their Side got together a Fleet of one hundred and eight Sail at *Agina*, under the Command of *Leutychides*. They were entreated by the *Ionians* to come and deliver them, but durst not venture beyond *Delos*, nor were the *Persians* so bold as to attempt the advancing farther Westward. *Mardonius*, who remain'd in *Theffaly*, sent *Alexander King of Macedon* to *Athens*, to perswade the *Athenians* to enter into an Alliance with the *Persians*, to oppose which Negotiation, the *Lacedæmonians* sent Embassadors to them, and the *Athenians* absolutely refus'd it. Here *Herodotus* ends his eighth Book.

The last contains the remaining Part of the History of this War. *Mardonius*, inform'd of the Answer of the *Athenians*, march'd from *Theffaly* in order to go to *Athens*; the *Thebans* us'd their utmost endeavours to detain him in their Country; but he was resolv'd for *Attica*, and again took the City of *Athens*, deserted by most of its Inhabitants which were at *Salamis*: Whither he sent to them to submit to the King of *Persia*; but they were so resolute in the preservation of their Liberty, that they stoned *Lycidas* to Death, for advising the Acceptance of the propos'd Conditions. They sent Embassadors to *Lacedæmon* to complain that the *Peloponnesians* abandon'd them, and thought of nothing but securing themselves by a Wall which they were building cross the *Isthmus*. But on the Remonstrance of the *Athenian* Embassadors, and by the advice of *Chileus*, the *Ephori* sent to the *Athenians* five Thousand *Spartans* under the Command of *Pausanias* Son of *Cleombrotus*. *Mardonius* having heard this News, did not think himself safe in *At-*



Hero-  
dotus.

*tica* ; but after having set fire to *Athens*, and raz'd all the remains of its Walls, Temples and Houses, decamp'd before the Arrival of *Pausanias*. In his Retreat towards *Thebes*, he received News that a Thousand other *Lacedæmonians* were marching to *Megara* : he design'd to have surpriz'd them ; but not being able to compass his Aim, retir'd towards the River *Asopus*, into the *Platæan* Territories, where he encamp'd his Army, and for the greater security, built a Wall around his Camp. The *Phocæans* sent him a Thousand Men under the Command of *Harmocides*, whom *Mardonius* appointed to encamp separately, and commanded his Horse to surround them ; but they keeping themselves in good Order forc'd his Cavalry to retreat, and *Mardonius* assur'd them 'twas only a Feint to try their Courage and Conduct. All the *Greeks* being now united, march'd against the *Persian* General, and encamp'd over against the *Persians*, at the foot of Mount *Cytheron* : *Mardonius* order'd his Horse commanded by *Malistius* to attack them, by which they were very much gall'd, especially in the Quarter of the *Megarians*, who were oblig'd to desire Help. The *Athenians* readily offer'd their Assistance, and placing themselves at the Head of them, kill'd *Malistius*, and, calling the rest of their Army to their assistance, repuls'd the *Persian* Cavalry : After which the whole *Greek* Army march'd into the Territories of *Erythræ*, and encamp'd in Battle Array. This Army consisted of thirty eight Thousand seven hundred well arm'd, sixty nine Thousand light armed Men. *Mardonius* also encamp'd in order of Battle ; his Army was compos'd of three hundred Thousand Men, besides his *Grecian* Allies, which might amount to fifty Thousand, and his Cavalry which were separately plac'd, partly with the former, and partly with the latter,

As

As soon as he was inform'd that a Supply was coming to the *Greeks*, he sent his Horse to secure the Passes of *Cithæron*, which conducted to *Plateæ*; and they met with a Convoy, which they took; during which Time the two Armies fac'd one another, having the *Asopus* betwixt them, which neither was fond of attempting to pass. *Mardonius's* Cavalry made some Skirmishes, which very much incommoded the *Grecian* Army, and in this Posture both *Greeks* and *Persians* remained ten Days in sight of each other, without either daring to engage; but at last *Mardonius* finding that the *Greeks* daily augmented, resolv'd to give them Battle, and they on the other Side being privately advertis'd of it by *Alexander*, chang'd their Order of Battle, posting the *Athenians* in the Front opposite to the *Persians*, and the *Lacedemonians* against the *Bæotians*, and the other *Greeks* on the *Persian* Side. This being observ'd by *Mardonius*, he us'd his utmost efforts to remove the *Persians*, and post them so as to front the *Lacedemonians*, but *Pausanias* immediately sensible of his Alteration, counter-march'd the *Spartans* to the Right Wing. *Mardonius* order'd his Horse to attack the *Greeks*, which they did and put them into Disorder, and fill'd up the Spring of *Gargathius*, whence they had all their Water. The *Greeks* also labour'd under the Want of Provisions, and in this necessity were going to retire into an Island about 10 *Stadia* from the River *Asopus*, call'd *Oeroe*, surrounded by the Waters which fall from Mount *Cithæron*. As they decamp'd, *Mardonius* caus'd the *Lacedemonians* to be attack'd by his Cavalry, and the *Athenians* by his Auxiliary *Greeks*. The *Spartans* vigorously defended themselves tho' extremely press'd by the Enemies Number; but *Mardonius* being kill'd they forc'd the Enemy to flee, and the *Athenians* cut in pieces the *Bæotians* and the other *Greeks* which oppos'd them. The *Persians* be-

Hero-  
dotus:

Hero- . ing fled into their Retrenchments, for some time  
 dotus. sustain'd the *Lacedemonians* Attack ; but when the  
 ~~~~~ *Athenians* and *Tegeates* came up, the *Greeks* forc'd  
 and plunder'd the *Persian* Camp, and put them to  
 the Sword, so that of three hundred Thousand  
 Men, there did not escape (except the forty Thou-  
 sand with which *Artabazus* fled when he saw the  
*Persians* routed) above three Thousand : On the  
*Grecian* Side, there were not kill'd above ninety  
 one *Lacedemonians*, sixteen *Tegeates*, and fifty two  
*Athenians*.

After this Victory, the *Greeks* declar'd War a-  
 gainst the *Thebans*, and besieg'd their City in order  
 to get into their Hands those Persons which had  
 taken the *Persian* Side, which the *Thebans* deliver'd  
 to them to avoid the utmost Extremities. *Artabazus*,  
 who (as is already hinted) escap'd with part of  
 the *Persian* Army, having reach'd *Thessaly*, conceal'd  
 the Defeat, and crossing *Macedonia* and *Thrace*, got  
 to *Byzantium*, from whence he pass'd his Army  
 over in Ships into *Asia*. The *Persian* Fleet not da-  
 ring to appear in the Main Sea, coasted from  
 Place to Place, and retir'd to *Mycale*, whither the  
*Grecian* Fleet follow'd, and attack'd them ; the  
 Forces on both Sides disembark'd, and fought on  
 the Island, in which Engagement the *Persians* were  
 defeated. These Successes induc'd the *Samians*,  
 and other *Ionians*, to shake off the *Persian* Yoke, and  
 enter into an Alliance with the *Greeks*.

*Xerxes* after so many Misfortunes arriving at *Susa*,  
 fell in Love with his Son's Wife, named *Artaynta* ;  
 his own Wife *Amestris*, having discover'd it by his  
 making *Artaynta* a Present of a Robe, which she  
 had before given him, revenged her self on her  
 Rival's Mother the Wife of *Malistes*, one of *Xerxes*'s  
 Brothers, whom she treated barbarously ; to re-  
 venge which, he attempted to raise a Rebellion,  
 but *Xerxes* caus'd him to be kill'd in his Flight. The

*Grecian*

*Grecian* Fleet was now sail'd into the *Hellepont*, and *Herodotus* had besieg'd *Sestus*, which they took after lying before it six Months. Thus *Greece* was entirely deliver'd from the *Persians*. Here ends *Herodotus's* History.

This Extract of *Herodotus's* History discovers how richly he abounds with Variety. His Narration is not dry and naked ; but agreeably interrupted by Digressions very pertinent to his Subject, being either such as take the Thread of the Story higher, and relate the Original of each Nation, describe the Countries of which he speaks, and the Manners of the Inhabitants, explain the Genealogies of Kings or illustrious Persons which he mentions, or to make Political and Moral Reflections on the Facts and Events, to inspire Religion and the Fear of God into Men, by the Accomplishment of the Predictions of Oracles, and the Punishment of Impious and Wicked Men, to honour Merit, Virtue, and Valour, by the Description of great Actions, or lastly, to divert the Reader by extraordinary and surprising Events. The Orations which he inserts in his History are Plain and Natural, but Just and Suitable, to Persons and Things. He makes Men speak, not like Orators as several other Historians do, but as they commonly express themselves, and yet there really is a great share of Art and Excellence in what he makes them say. The General History of Empires and Nations, and the Descriptions of Countries and Towns which appear in several places of his History, being the most considerable Parts of it ; we thought proper to collect and reduce into order in the following Articles what is most remarkable in his Work relating to Chronology and Geography.



## S E C T. XVI.

*Contains an Extract of what relates to, or illustrates Chronology, the Original of Nations, or regards their Kings, in Herodotus's History.*

*The FABULOUS TIMES.*

**T**HE Phœnicians come to Argos, and steal the Daughter of Inachus.

The Cretan Greeks steal Europa, Daughter of the King of Tyre.

Cadmus travelling in search of his Sister, introduc'd the Phœnician Letters into Greece.

The Expedition of the Argonauts in the Ship Argos.

The Greeks steal Medea daughter of the King of Colchis.

Alexander Son of Priam steals Helena Wife of Menelaus, and carries her into Egypt, where she was detain'd.

The Trojan War.

*The EGYPTIANS.*

*The Reigns of the ancient Kings of Egypt, as reported by the Priests of Vulcan.*

Menes the first King of Egypt, who built the City of Memphis.

Three hundred and thirty Kings after Menes, amongst which were 18 Ethiopians, a foreign Princess nam'd Nitocris, and all the rest Egyptians.

After

After them reign'd *Sesostris*.

*Pheron* his Son succeeded him after his Death.

*Proteus*, a Citizen of *Memphis*, was his Successor.

Next to him reign'd *Rhampsinitus*.

*Cheops*, who was the first Builder of *Pyramids*, succeeded him : He reign'd 50 Years.

*Cephrenus* follow'd him, and reign'd 56 Years.

*Mycerinus* Son of *Cheops* succeeded him, after his Death.

*Afybis* seiz'd the Throne.

He was succeeded by *Anyfis*, who was blind.

In his Reign *Sabacus* King of the *Ethiopians* entered *Egypt*, subdued, and kept it under his Domination during the space of 50 Years ; and when he left it, *Anyfis* re-ascended the Throne.

Next to him reign'd *Sethon* Priest of *Vulcan*, who was the last King which the *Egyptian* Priests mention'd to *Herodotus* : They compute, from their first King to this, 341 Generations, which amounts to 11340 Years.

After the Death of this Priest of *Vulcan*, the *Egyptians* set themselves free ; but not being able to continue long without Monarchical Government, chose twelve Kings and divided *Egypt* into so many Parts.


*Psammitichus*, one of those twelve, after being expell'd and banish'd to the Lakes, re-establish'd himself by the Assistance of the *Carians* and *Ionians*. He defeated all the other Kings, and remain'd sole Monarch of *Egypt*. He reign'd 54 Years, and besieg'd *Azotus* in *Syria* 29 Years.

*Necus*, or *Necus*, Son of *Psammitichus* succeeded him ; he died after a Reign of 17 entire Years.

He left the Kingdom to *Psammis* his Son, who reign'd but 6 Years.

*Apries* his Son succeeded him ; the *Egyptians* revolted against him, and elected *Amasis*, who in Battle defeated *Apries*, who was strangled.

**Hero-**  
**dorus.** *Amasis*, after a Reign of 44 Years, died in the Time of *Cambyfes*.

 *Pſammenitus* his Son ſucceeded him, was conquer'd by *Cambyſes*, *Memphis* was taken, and he dethron'd.

### The LYDIANS.

The firſt Kings of *Sardis* deſcended from *Lyduſ* the Son of *Atys*.

*Argon* the Son of *Ninuſ* the firſt of the *Heraclidæ* that was King of the *Sardians*.

The *Heraclidæ* ſucceſſively continu'd on the Throne for 505 Years, during 22 Generations.

*Candaules*, or *Myrſilus*, the laſt of the *Heraclidæ*, kill'd by *Gyges*.

*Gyges* ſeizes on, and is confirm'd in the Throne by the *Delpbick Oracle* : He reign'd 38 Years.

*Ardys* reign'd 49 Years.

*Sadyattes* ſate on the Throne 12 Years : He declar'd War againſt the *Mèdes*, and *Cyaxares* Grandſon of *Deioces* : Drove the *Cimmerians* out of *Aſia* : Took *Smyrna*, and made War with *Miletus*.

*Alyattes* reign'd 57 Years.

*Craſuſ* his Son ſucceeded to the Crown, aged 35 Years : And loſt his Son ; was conquer'd by *Cyrus* ; *Sardis* taken, and himſelf made a Priſoner.

The Kingdom of *Lydia* extinct.

### The BABYLONIANS.

*Semiramis* reign'd five Generations before the ſecond Queen, that is 200 Years.

*Nitocris*.

*Labyntuſ* Son of *Nitocris*, was vanquiſh'd by *Cyrus*, and *Babylon* taken.

*The MEDES and PERSIANS.*

The *Assyrians* govern'd the upper *Asia* for the space of 520 Years.

The *Medes* revolted : *Deioces* establish'd himself their King, built *Ecbatan*, and reign'd 53 Years.

*Phraortes* succeeded him, and subdued the *Persians* and *Assyrians* ; he was defeated and kill'd at *Niniveh* in the 22d Year of his Reign by the *Assyrians*.

*Cyaxares* his Son succeeded him : He besieg'd *Niniveh*, but was oblig'd to raise the Siege to march against the *Scythians*, by whom he was beaten, and they remain'd Masters of Upper *Asia* for the space of 28 Years. At the Expiration of which *Cyaxares* drives them out, makes War against the *Lydians*, takes and destroys *Niniveh*, and subdues *Assyria*. He died in the 40th Year of his Reign, comprehending the 28 Years of the *Scythian* Domination.

*Astyages* his Son succeeded him, and married his Daughter *Mandane* to *Cambyfes*.

*Cyrus* Son of *Mandane* and *Cambyfes* is born, expos'd, and preserv'd as a Shepherd's Son.

At the Age of ten Years he was acknowledg'd for what he was. He is sent into *Persia*.

Being grown to mature Years, he conspires against *Astyages*, defeats him, and thereby translates the Empire from the *Medes* to the *Persians*, after the former having sway'd the Scepter 128 Years, not reckoning the 28 Years of the *Scythian* Government.

The Insurrection of *Pactyas* the *Lydian* against *Cyrus*, quash'd by *Mazares*.

*Cyrus's* Lieutenants subdue the *Prienians*, *Magnesians*, *Phocæans*, *Teii*, or *Teians*, and in general all the *Ionians*, *Carians*, *Caunians*, *Lycians*, and *Cnidians*.



Hero-  
dotus.

*Cyrus takes Babylon.*

He makes War with the *Massagetæ*, and is kill'd having reign'd 29 Years.

*Cambyfes* succeeds *Cyrus*, makes War with the *Egyptians*, and dispossesses *Pſammenitus* of his Kingdom.

*Smerdis* the *Magus* ſeizes the Kingdom of *Perſia*.

*Cambyfes* dies of a Wound by his Sword, receiv'd in mounting on horſe-back, having reign'd but 7 Years, 5 Months.

*Smerdis* the *Magus* reign'd the remaining ſeven Months of the Year.

Is kill'd by ſeven *Perſian* Lords which conſpir'd his Death.

*Darius* Son of *Hyaſtaſpes* is acknowledg'd King of *Perſia*. He takes *Babylon* which revolted. Makes War with the *Scythians* : Paſſes the *Bosphorus*, and the *Iſter* or *Danube* on Bridges to fight them ; but is oblig'd to return without doing any thing.

He ſubdues the *Barcæans* and *Libyans*.

As afterwards the *Perinthians*, *Thracians*, *Pæonians*, *Byzantians*, and *Chalcedonians*.

The *Ionians* revolt.

The Battle of *Marathon*.

*Darius* declares *Xerxes* his Succeſſor, and dies after having reign'd 36 entire Years.

*Xerxes* ſucceeds him ; reduces *Egypt* ; ſpends 4 Years in preparing for his War againſt the *Greeks*, and ſets forward on his Expedition on the 5th.

He marches thro' *Greece*, renders himſelf Maſter of *Attica*, and takes *Athens*.

His Fleet being beaten at *Salamis*, retires, leaving *Mardonius* to command his Land-Forces.

The following Year *Mardonius* again takes *Athens*, and burns it.

He is defeated at *Platæa* ; the *Perſian* Fleet flies to *Mycale* ; and *Greece* is deliver'd.

*The* MACEDONIANS.

*Perdiccas, Aræus, Philip, Aeropus, Alcetes, Amyntas*, who reign'd in the Time of *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes*.  
*Alexander* Son of *Amyntas*.

PHRYGIA.

*Gordius*.

*Midas* King of *Phrygia*, presented to the Temple of *Delphi*, the Throne on which he distributed Justice.

*The* SAMIANS.

*Polycrates* King of *Samos*, Son of *Æaces*, having kill'd *Patagnesus*, and expell'd *Syloson*, his two Brothers, and became sole King of *Samos*.

*Polycrates* is taken, and put to Death by Order of *Oretes*, in the Reign of the *Magi* in *Persia*.

*Mæandrius* by Force succeeded him as Tyrant of *Samos*.

*Samos* is taken and destroy'd by the *Persians*, who set up *Syloson* Brother to *Polycrates*.

*The* DOLONCI.

The *Dolonci*, a *Thracian* People, who being perpetually disturb'd and tormented by the *Apsintheii*, or *Apsintheians*, invited to their Assistance *Miltiades* the Son of *Cypselus*, who came from *Athens* accompanied by several Volunteers, on this Expedition, and was by the *Dolonci* created their King. He strengthened the *Isthmus* by building a Wall from *Cardia* to *Pactya*, in order to prevent the Irruptions of the *Apsintheians*, and close up their Entrance.  
 He

**Hero-**  
**dotus.** He was taken by the *Apſintbians*, and ſet at liberty at the Entreaty of *Craſus*. He died without Children, and left his Kingdom to *Steſagoras* the Son of *Cimon*, and his Brother by the Mother's Side. He alſo dy'd without Iſſue, and *Miltiades* his Brother was ſent to ſucceed him ; but was driven out of that Country by the *Nomades*, and re-eſtabliſh'd after their Retreat. He ſet ſail three Years after with five Veſſels to go to *Athens*. Being attack'd by the *Phœnician* Fleet, he fled with four Ships to *Imbrus* ; the fifth being taken, was that which had on-board his Son *Metiochus*, who was carried to *Darius*, by whom he was uſ'd with great Humanity.

### The CYRENÆANS.

The *Minyæ* or *Minyans*, who were Deſcendants from the *Argonauts*, being by the *Pelaſgians* driven out of the Iſle of *Lemnos*, and having ſtole the *Athenian* Women at *Brauron*, ſail'd to *Lacedæmon* ; and were well receiv'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, who diſtributed Lands amongſt them : But committing ſeveral Crimes, they were condemn'd to Death ; which they eſcap'd by changing Cloaths with their Wives, and going to *Taygetus*. At the ſame time *Theras* Son of *Auteſion*, and Grandſon to *Tiſamenus* the Son of *Polynices*, was ſent to eſtabliſh another Colony. He was of the *Cadmæan* Race, and by the Mother's Side Uncle to *Euriſthenes* and *Procles* Sons of *Ariſtodemus*. He ſettled in the Iſle of *Thera*, anciently call'd *Calliſta*, inhabited by the Deſcendants of *Membliares* the Son of *Pæciles* a *Phœnician* ; who had lived there eight Ages of Men before the Arrival of *Theras*, who obtain'd a Pardon for the *Minyans*, and carried Part of them to *Calliſta*. The Remainder went to the *Paroreatæ* and *Caucônes*, which they chaſed out of their Country, and divided it into ſix Parts, built the ſix Cities  
*Lepreum*,

*Lepreum*, *Magistum*, *Tbrixæ*, *Pyrgus*, *Epium*, and *Heronudium*; most of which were after destroy'd in the dotus. Memory of *Herodotus* by the *Eleans*. *Theras* gave his Name to the Island of *Callista*.

*Grinus* Son of *Æsanius*, one of the Descendants of *Theras*, accompanied by *Battus*, was commanded by the *Delphick* Oracle to plant a Colony in *Libya*, and *Grinus* excusing himself on his Old Age, the Oracle pointed to *Battus*. For the space of seven Years after there was a great Drought in the Island; at the end of which Term, the *Theræans* again consulted *Pythia*, who the second time order'd them to settle a Colony in *Libya*. They then sought after some Person to discover that Country, and having found a Dyer at *Crete* named *Corobius*, they sent a few Men under his Command, who landed on the Isle of *Plataea*, and leaving *Corrobins* there, they sent two Ships from *Thera*.

*Phronima*, Daughter of *Etearchus* King of *Oaxus* in *Crete*, was by her Father put into the Hands of *Themison* to throw her into the Sea; but he, instead of executing that cruel Order, carried her to *Thera*; where she had *Battus* by *Polymnestus*. This *Battus*, pursuant to the Direction of the Oracle, was sent with the two above-mention'd Vessels to *Libya*. He built the City of *Plataea*, where having lived two Years, after the Expiration of which, he and his Followers remoy'd and settled in a Place nam'd *Aziristus* on the *Libyan* Continent opposite to the Isle before-mentioned: In this new Abode they continued six Years. From thence they went and establish'd themselves at *Irasa*, near a Spring call'd *Apollo's* Fountain, where is situate *Cyrene*.

*Battus* reign'd 40 Years.

*Arcefilaus* his Son, 16 Years.

*Battus* the Happy was the third King, and in his Reign several *Greeks*, coming to *Cyrene*, warr'd against and defeated the *Libyans*.

*Arce-*



**Hero-** *Arcefilaus*, Son of *Battus*, expell'd his Brothers, **dotus.** who fled to another Place in *Libya*, where they built *Barce*. *Arcefilaus* was beaten by the *Libyans*, and strangled by his Brother *Aliarchus*, whom, in Revenge, *Erixo* the Wife of *Arcefilaus* kill'd.

*Battus* Son of *Arcefilaus*, who was lame, succeeded him. *Demonax* is invited from *Mantineia* to govern the Country. He divided the *Cyrenæans* into three Tribes: One of which comprehended the *Theræans* and their Neighbours; the second the *Peloponnesians* and *Cretans*; and the third all the *Insulars*. This Regulation was observ'd during the Reign of *Battus*.

*Arcefilaus* his Son, attempting to change that Establishment, was expell'd the Kingdom. But return'd and re-ascended the Throne, after having resided some time at *Samos*. He reveng'd himself of his Enemies, and retir'd to *Barce*, where he was kill'd together with his Father-in-law *Alexerin*. His Mother *Pheretima*, who govern'd *Cyrene* in his Absence, being inform'd of his Death, fled into *Egypt*, and desir'd *Ariandes* to revenge the Death of her Son; and he accordingly laid hold of this Pretence to make War with the *Libyans*.

### The A T H E N I A N S.

When the *Pelasgians* possess'd the Country afterwards call'd *Greece*, the *Athenians* were called *Cranai*; but under the Reign of *Cecrops*, they were named *Cecropidæ*; and when *Erethheus* came to the Crown, they chang'd that Name to that of *Athenians*; and at last were call'd *Ionians*, from *Ion* the Son of *Xuthus*, their Captain.

*Hippocrates* Father of *Pisistratus*, was Victor at the *Olympick Games*.

*Megacles* Son of *Alcmaeon*, Commander of the Naval Forces, and *Lycurgus* Son of *Arcefilaus* Goverour of the Plain-Country, quarrel.

*Pisi-*

*Pisistratus*, Son of *Hippocrates*, set up a third Party : having taken *Nisæa* in the Expedition of *Megara* : he feigns himself wounded, upon which he desires Guards, which he made use of to seize the Government. *Herodotus.*

He is sometime after expell'd the Country, by the Troops of *Megacles* and *Lycurgus*.

*Megacles* afterwards falling into a good Understanding with him, suffers him to re-enter under pretext of being recall'd by *Minerva*.

But he is again oblig'd to fly, to escape the Rage of the seditious Party : he went to *Eretria*, from whence he return'd eleven Years afterwards with Forces, beat the *Athenians*, and re-assum'd his Power. He govern'd in *Cræsus's* Time.

*Hipparchus* Son of *Pisistratus*, and Brother to *Hippias*, is kill'd by *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*.

*Hippias* possesses himself of the Government.

The *Lacedæmonians* attempt the Re-establishment of the *Athenian* Liberty.

But are defeated in their first Expedition.

*Cleomenes* comes in Person, expels the *Pisistratidæ*, and restores Liberty to *Athens*.

*Cliftbenes* and *Isagoras* set up two Factions.

The first of these two Heads of Parties, by dividing the People into ten Tribes, becomes more Potent than his Competitor,

*Isagoras* then invites, to his Assistance, *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*, who drives out *Cliftbenes*, and banishes seven hundred *Athenian* Families : attempted to abolish the *Senate*, and introduce 300 of *Isagoras's* military Men into the Magistracy : which the *Senate* opposing, *Cleomenes* and *Isagoras* seiz'd the Citadel : but were driven thence three Days afterwards.

*Cliftbenes* is recall'd.

*Cleomenes*, the *Bæotians*, and *Chalcidians*, make War with the *Athenians*.

Hero-  
dotus.

*Cleomenes surprises Eleusis.*

His Army dispers'd. The *Athenians* march against the *Bæotians* and *Chalcidians*, and defeat them.

The *Thebans*, assisted by the *Æacids*, fight the *Athenians*, but depart without obtaining any Advantage over them.

The *Aginetæ* ravage *Attica*.

The *Greeks* by general Consent resolve to leave the *Athenians* at rest; and *Hippias* retires into *Asia*.

### The LACEDÆMONIANS.

*Perseus*, Son of *Danae* Daughter of *Acrisius*, an *Egyptian*.

The *Persians* make *Perseus* an *Assyrian*.

The *Greeks* will have him the Son of a God.

*Aristodemus*, and his Wife *Agina* Daughter of *Autefion*, Son of *Tisamenus*, whose Father was the Son of *Polynices*, had two Twin-Sons.

The eldest was named *Eurysthenes*, the youngest *Procles*. They could not agree together, and their Misunderstanding descended on their respective Posterities.

*Leon* and *Hegesicles* Kings of *Sparta*.

*Lycurgus* the Legislator.

The *Lacedæmonians* defeated by the *Tegeates*, become at last Victors.

The Contest betwixt the *Lacedæmonians*, and the *Argives*, for *Thyrea* taken by the *Spartans*.

The *Lacedæmonians* make War against *Polycrates* King of the *Samians*, and are repuls'd.

*Leon*.

*Anaxandrides* had two Wives at the same time; by one of which he had

*Cleomenes*.

By

By the other, *Dorieus*, *Leonides*, and *Cleombrotus*.

*Herodotus.*

*Cleomenes* was elected King.

*Dorieus* went first to *Libya*, then to *Sicily*, where he made War against the *Sybaritæ*, and the *Crotoniatæ*. His Allies were defeated by the *Phœnicians* and *Ægeſtani*.

*Euryleon*, the only one of his Companions engaged in the planting of Colonies which escap'd, rallying the scatter'd Remains of their Forces, threw himself into *Minia*, a Colony of the *Selinuſſi*, which he poſſeſs'd himſelf of. *Dorieus* was kill'd in *Italy*.

*Cleomenes* reign'd but a ſhort time, and left no other Iſſue than one Daughter nam'd *Gorgo*.

*Demaratus* was King of the *Lacedæmonians* in conjunction with *Cleomenes*; he was the Son of *Ariſton*, by the Wife of his Favourite *Agetus*.

*Cleomenes* engag'd *Leutychides* Son of *Menares*, and of the ſame Family with *Demaratus*, to attempt his Expulſion. To attain which End, he maintain'd *Demaratus* was not the Son of *Ariſton*. *Pythia* being conſulted and made by *Cleomenes*, agreed with *Leutychides* in affirming that he was not. *Damarratus* was then dethron'd, and fled into *Aſia*, where he was well receiv'd by *Darius*.

*Leutychides*, Son of *Menares*, was made King in his ſtead. He had a Son named *Zeuxidamus*, who died before his Father, who married a ſecond Wife, by whom he had a Daughter, which he married to *Archidemus*, Son of *Zeuxidemus*.

*Leutychides* making War with the *Theſſalians*, ſuffer'd himſelf to be corrupted by Money, after which, at his Return, he was arraign'd for that Crime, fled from *Sparta*, and died at *Tegea*.

*Cleomenes* after ſubduing the *Æginetæ*, not daring to return to *Sparta*, fled for Refuge to the

*Ar-*



Hero- *Arcadians* ; prepar'd for War ; and was recall'd :  
dotus. he ran Mad and kill'd himself.

*Leonidas* succeeded him.

## S I C I L Y.

*OEcetor* came from the Isle of *Teleus*, situate near that of *Triopium*, lived in *Gela* : His Descendants were Priests of the Infernal Gods.

One of them, named *Telines*, reinstated some Inhabitants of *Gela*, which had been banish'd after the Death of *Cleander* of *Patara*, who govern'd *Gela* seven Years, and was kill'd by an Inhabitant of that City.

*Hippocrates*, his Brother, succeeded.

*Gelo* descended from *Telines* the Priest, was General of his Cavalry, and reduc'd several Nations to his Obedience.

*Hippocrates* Dying, *Gelo* under pretence of defending his two Sons, *Euclides* and *Cleander*, possess'd himself of the Government, and having recall'd to *Syracuse* the banish'd Inhabitants, also rendred himself Master of that City, establish'd himself there, and was declar'd Prince of all *Sicily*.

*Theron*, King of the *Acragantines*, engages *Amilcar* to come against him with a *Carthaginian* Army. *Gelo* defeats him in a Battle on the same Day which that of *Salamis* was fought.

## C R E T E.

'Tis storied of *Minos* King of *Crete*, that going to *Sicily* in search of *Dædalus*, he died about three Generations before the *Trojan* War.

That some time after, all the *Cretans* besides the *Polichnitani* and *Præsi*, went to *Sicily* with a great Army ; that they besieg'd *Camicus* five Years ; that not being able to take it, they again put to Sea,  
and

and that they were thrown by a Storm on the Hero-Coasts of *Iapygia*, where they built the City of *Hyria*, and were call'd *Iapyges Messapii*.

That when *Crete* was deserted by its Inhabitants, other Nations went thither and peopled it, and more especially the *Greeks*.

That it was a third time depopulated after the *Trojan War*, and re-peopled by slow degrees.

### *The SCYTHIANS.*

The first Inhabitants of *Scythia*, pursuant to the Report of the Natives, was *Targitaus*, Son of *Jupiter* and the Daughter of the River *Borysthenes*, a thousand Years before *Darius's Expedition*. He had three Sons, which were *Lipoxais*, *Apoxais* and *Colaxais*.

The *Auchatae* are the Posterity of *Lipoxais*,

The *Catiari* and *Traspies* of *Apoxais*,

And the *Paralatae* of *Colaxais*.

*Colaxais* divided *Scythia* into three Kingdoms, which he gave to his three Children.

According to the *Grecian Account*, *Hercules* driving away the Cows of *Geryon*, who liv'd in an Island beyond the *Hellespont* nam'd *Erythia*, passing thro' the Country where the *Scythians* inhabit, arrived at *Hylæa*, where he found a young Virgin nam'd *Echidna*, by whom he had three Sons: *Agathyrsus*, *Gelon* and *Scythia*, from which last descended the *Scythians*.

Others tell us that the *Scythians* which are call'd *Nomades*, which inhabit *Asia*, being continually tormented by their Wars with the *Massagetæ*, pass'd the River *Araxes*, went to the *Cimmerians* which fled into that part of *Asia* near *Sinope*, and left their Country to the *Scythians*.

Herodotus.

*Aristeus* affirms, that the *Iffedones* were driven out by the *Arimaspi*, the *Scythians* by the *Iffedones*, and that the *Cimmerians* which inhabited the Country adjoining to the *South Sea*, abandon'd their Seat by reason of the Incurfions of the *Scythians*.

## S E C T. XVII.

*An Extract of those Passages in Herodotus which relate to Geography. A General Description of the Earth, and its Parts.*

I CANNOT help laughing, says *Herodotus*,  
 “ at those who, when they describe the Circuit  
 “ of the Earth, would make us believe, that the  
 “ Ocean glides around it; that the Earth is as  
 “ round, as if it had been turn'd in a Lathe; and  
 “ that *Asia* and *Europe* are equal. For these Reasons I intend succinctly to delineate the Greatness of both the one and the other, and to shew of what Parts they are compos'd. The Country which the *Persians* inhabit, extends to the *Southern Sea*, commonly call'd the *Red Sea*. Above the *Persians* towards the North, is inhabited by the *Medes*, above whom are the *Saspires*, beyond whom are the Inhabitants of *Colchis*, who border on the *North Sea*, where the River *Phasis* discharges it self. These four Nations extend from one Sea to the other, and farther Westwards there are two Regions which reach to the Sea, and which I intend to describe. The northern Side of the one begins at the *Phasis*, and extends all along the *Euxine* and the *Hellepont*, as far as the Promontory of *Sigeum*, and on the South it stretches along the *Sea* from the *Gulph* of the *Maryandini*, which looks towards *Phanicia*, to  
 “ the

“ the Promontory of *Triopium* ; this Region is in-  
 “ habited by thirty Nations. The other Region *Hero-*  
 “ begins with the *Persians* and extends to the *Red* *dotus.*  
 “ Sea, also call’d the *Persian* Sea, and from thence  
 “ to *Assyria*, from thence to *Arabia*, and terminates  
 “ in the *Arabian* Gulph, where it had not ended if  
 “ *Darius* had not cut Channels out of the *Nile*. From  
 “ *Persia* to *Phœnicia*, is a large Tract of Land,  
 “ and from thence the same Region ; it continues  
 “ along the Sea thro’ *Syria*, *Palestine* and *Egypt*, in  
 “ which it terminates ; it contains but three Na-  
 “ tions. There is a Country which leads from  
 “ *Persia* to the West of *Asia*. Those who are situ-  
 “ ate above the *Persians*, *Medes*, *Saspires* and *Colchici*,  
 “ eastwards are bounded by the *Red Sea*, and on  
 “ the North by the *Caspian Sea*, and the River  
 “ *Araxes* which runs Eastward. *Asia* is peopled  
 “ to the *Indies* ; but from thence to the East, are  
 “ nothing but Deserts, of which nothing can be  
 “ said. This is the Description of *Asia*, and the  
 “ Countries which it contains. As for *Africa* it is  
 “ in the other Region which begins with *Egypt*,  
 “ and is very narrow in that place. For from the  
 “ *Mediterranean* to the *Red Sea*, the Distance is not  
 “ above one hundred thousand Fathoms, which  
 “ make a Thousand Stadia. But at the end of this  
 “ Streight, this Region is wide and spacious, and  
 “ is call’d *Libya* or *Africa*. I am then surpriz’d  
 “ that any Persons should in a Sort attempt to set  
 “ bounds to those Parts of the Earth, and distin-  
 “ guish betwixt *Asia*, *Africa*, and *Europe*, betwixt  
 “ which there is but little difference. Really *Eu-*  
 “ rope seems to be of the same Length with the o-  
 “ thers, but not to be compar’d with them in  
 “ Breadth. *Africa* shews its self of its own accord,  
 “ because surrounded by the Sea on all Sides, ex-  
 “ cept that which touches on *Asia*, which was  
 “ first



Hero-  
dotus. " first discover'd by *Necus* King of the *Egypti-*  
" *ans.*

~~~~~ " King *Necus* caus'd several other *Phœnicians*,  
" beginning with the *Red Sea* to sail round *Africa*,  
" which they did in three Years. *Darius* com-  
" manded the Tour of *Asia* to be made by *Scylax*  
" *Caryandeus*, and others, who embarking on the  
" River *Indus*, set sail along that River to the Sea,  
" when altering their Course to the West, they  
" arriv'd on the thirtieth Month at the same place  
" from which the King of *Egypt* had sent the *Phæ-*  
" *nicians*. Tho' 'tis known that *Europe* is as large  
" as either of them, yet no Person has yet disco-  
" ver'd whether it is surrounded by the Sea on the  
" East and North Sides." *Herodotus* could not com-  
prehend why there being but one Earth it should  
have three Names impos'd on it, which are proper  
to Women, and that the *Nile*, the *Phasis*,  
and *Colchis*, should be prescrib'd to be the Boun-  
daries of these three Countries; nor why others  
would have them bounded by the *Tanais*, the  
*Palus Mæotis*, and the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*. The  
*Greeks* tell us, that *Libya* deriv'd its Name from a  
certain Woman of that Country, nam'd *Libya*;  
that *Asia* was so call'd from the Wife of *Prome-*  
*theus*; but the *Lydians* pretend that it had that  
Name from *Asius* the Son of *Cotys*, and Grand-  
son of *Maneus*. As for *Europe*, 'tis not known  
whence it had its Name, unless from the *Tyrian*  
*Europa*, tho' 'tis certain that she was an *Asiatick*,  
and never went into those Countries which the  
*Greeks* call *Europe*; but that from *Phœnicia*, she  
came to *Crete*, and went thence to *Africa*.

### EGYPT and LIBYA.

*Egypt* was formerly a Lake, except the Country  
of *Thebes*, and none of the Land appear'd which  
we

we now see beyond the Lake of *Maris* to the Sea, being seven Days Journey up the River. *Herodotus.*

The Extent of *Egypt*, along the *Mediterranean Sea*, is sixty *Schœni*, taken from the Gulph of *Plintbinetes* to the Lake *Selbonis*, which touches Mount *Cassius*. Those who had but little Land measur'd it by Paces; those who had more by *Stadia*; those who had a large Tract, by *Parasangæ*, which contain'd thirty *Stadia*; and those who were possess'd of yet more by *Schœni*, which contain'd sixty *Stadia*; so that *Egypt* was 3600 *Stadia* long on the Sea side; from thence to the City of *Heliopolis*, a-cross the firm Land, it is very broad and spacious, but low, unprovided of Water, and yet very dirty and muddy: it is as far from the Sea to *Heliopolis*, over the Mountains, as from *Athens*, and the Altar of the twelve Gods, to *Pisa*, and the Temple of the *Olympian Jupiter*; for the Road from *Athens* to *Pisa* wants but 15 of 1500 *Stadia*, which is the just Distance from the Sea to *Heliopolis*. Going from *Heliopolis*, *Egypt* is very narrow, for it has on the one Side an *Arabian* Mountain, which extends from North to South, which reaches to the Red Sea, and goes thro' the upper *Egypt*. On the *Libyan* Side is also a Mountain which runs along *Egypt*, and the Distance betwixt these two Mountains is but four Days Journey, and not above 200 *Stadia* in the narrowest place. By Water from *Heliopolis* to *Thebes*, are nine Days Journey (perhaps it ought to be read nineteen) which makes 4860 *Stadia*, or 81 *Schœni*. All these *Stadia*'s collected together, make on the Sea-side 3600; but from this Sea to *Thebes*, over Land, 6120; and 820 from *Thebes* to *Elephantina*. Along by *Arabia*, on the *Egyptian* Side, passes an Arm of the Sea which is four Days Sailing long, and but half a Day over, in the broadest place; but it ebbs and flows every Day, and occasions a sort of Battle betwixt the Waters.

Hero- If we follow the Opinion of the *Ionians* concern-  
 dotus. ing *Egypt*, they allow that Name to no more of it  
 ~~~~~ than that called the *Delta*; the Distance, from *Per-*  
*seus's Pharus* to the Salt Pits of *Pelusium*, is 40 *Schæ-*  
*ni* along by the Sea-side, and thro' the in-land  
 Country to the City of the *Cercafi*, where the *Nile*  
 divides it self into two Parts in order to run to *Pe-*  
*lusium* and *Canobus*. But notwithstanding this, the  
 Province of *Thebes* is accounted to be in *Egypt*.

The whole Earth is divided into *Europe*, *Asia*,  
 and *Africa*; but if the *Delta* was neither in *Asia*,  
 nor *Africa*, it would then be a fourth Part of the  
 World. Besides, according to this Opinion, the  
*Nile* would not be the dividing Boundary betwixt  
*Africa* and *Asia*, since it is divided at the Point of  
 the *Delta*, and the Tract of Land betwixt these two  
 Arms would be betwixt *Africa* and *Asia*. But with-  
 out any farther regard to the *Ionian Hypothesis*,  
 we believe that all the Country which is peopled  
 by the *Egyptians*, ought to be call'd *Egypt*; and I  
 know no other Limits of *Asia* and *Africa* than *Egypt*;  
 and yet if we will give, into the Sentiment of the  
*Greeks*, we must allow that *Egypt* begins at *Catadupa*,  
 and the City of *Elephantina*, and is divided into two  
 Parts, each of which hath its separate Name; one  
 of them is situate in *Africa*, and the other in *Asia*;  
 for the *Nile* descending from *Catadupa* crosses all  
*Egypt* in order to discharge it self into the Sea,  
 and hath but one Channel as far as the City of  
*Cercafa*; but from thence has three. Its Eastern  
 Mouth is called the *Pelusiacan*, its Western the  
*Canobican* Mouth; and the third, thro' which the  
*Nile* directly runs, descending from the upper part  
 to the point of the *Delta*, thro' the middle of  
 which it runs, and thence into the Sea. It sup-  
 plies the Channel which is call'd the *Sebennytick*  
 Mouth, with great part of its Waters. This Chan-  
 nel subdivides it self into two others, which dis-  
 charge

charge themselves into the *Sea*, one of which is call'd the *Saitick*, and the other the *Mendesian* Mouth. As for those which are nam'd the *Bolbitin* and the *Bucolick* Mouths, they are the Works of Men, and not of Nature. When the *Nile* swells beyond its Banks, it over-flows not only the *Delta*, but also the Frontiers of *Libya*, and spreads it self more or less for the space of two Days Journey. This River begins to over-flow about the Summer *Solstice*, continues to increase for the space of one hundred Days, and is almost as long in returning to its Channel : after which it continues low during the whole Winter, till the Summer *Solstice*. The Treasures of *Minerva* are kept in the Temple of *Sais*. 'Tis said that betwixt *Elephantina* and *Syene*, a City of the *Thebais*, are two Mountains, the one call'd *Crophus* and the other *Mophus*, whose Tops end in a sharp Point, and betwixt which are deep Abysses, which are the Source of the *Nile*. That half its Water covers the Northern Part of *Egypt*, and the other descends southwards into *Ethiopia*. *Herodotus* was inform'd at *Elephantina*, that four Days Journey from that City, was a Place where the Water ran round like a Whirl-pool, and that it made so many Turns as took up the space of twelve *Schœni* : That next beyond this the Water was still and even, where there was an Island, which was call'd *Tachompso*, which is surrounded by the *Nile* : That the *Ethiopians* possess one Moiety of this Island, and the *Egyptians* the other : that near it is a great Lake, past which we again come into the Channel of the *Nile*, which becomes navigable, by reason of its Rocks, so that Travelers are obliged to travel for forty Days Journey on the River side : that after that taking Water again, they sail in twelve Days to the great City of *Meroe*, which is said to be the Capital of *Ethiopia*. From *Meroe* to the *Automoli*, is as far by Water, as

Herodotus.




Herodotus.

from *Elephantina* to *Meroe*. The Name of the Country inhabited by the *Automoli* is *Asmach*. Thus in four Months Travelling, partly by Water, and partly by Land, the Course of the *Nile* may be traced, if we don't take in that part of this River which runs thro' *Egypt*. 'Tis not to be doubted that its Course proceeds from the West.

The whole North-side of *Libya*, beginning with *Egypt*, and extending to the Promontory of *Syloes*, which is the Boundary of *Libya*, is peopled by several *Libyan* Nations, except that Part of it in the Occupation of the *Greeks* and *Phœnicians*. Above this Sea Coast, all *Libya* is savage, and affords nothing but Beasts, sandy Deserts, dry and uninhabited Countries. The young *Nasamones*, having travell'd thro' this Country, came into a Land, where they found little Men who conducted them over great Lakes, to a City where all the Men were black, thro' which also pass'd a River, which they conjectur'd to be the *Nile*. *Herodotus* believes the Course of the *Nile* to be as long as that of the *Danube*, or *Ister*, which rising at the City of *Pyrene*, and amongst the *Celtæ* on this side of *Hercules's Pillars*, adjoyning to the *Cynestii*, the farthest western *European* Nation, divides that Side of the World into two equal Parts, and having run thro' the Country inhabited by the *Istrians*, who are a *Milesian* Colony, it discharges it self into the *Euxin*. There is a large City call'd *Chemmis* in the Province of *Thebes* near *Nea*, and in that City a Temple of *Perseus* the Son of *Danae*.

*Sesostris* was the first King of *Egypt*, who sail'd on the *Arabian Gulph* with long Vessels. He reduc'd to his Obedience, the Nations which inhabited the Coast of the *Red Sea*; and advancing farther he came to a Sea which its Banks of Sand rendred unnavigable.

After

After the Reign of *Sethon* Priest of *Vulcan*, the *Hero-Egyptians* divided *Egypt* into twelve Parts, each of dots. which had a King. They built a *Labyrinth*, a little  above the Lake of *Maris*, which is 3600 *Stadia*, or 60 *Scheni*. Its Depth at the deepest place is 50 Fathom. The Water of the *Nile* flows into this Lake for six Months, and during the other six Months, returns from whence it came. This Lake is said to discharge it self into the *Syrtis* in *Africa*, by a *Subterranean Channel* which passes thro' the Continent along by the Mountain, on the West Side.

The Canal which goes to the *Red Sea*, begun by *Necus*, and finish'd by *Darius*, is in Length four Days Sail, and the Breadth of two Gallies: the Water with which it was fill'd came from the *Nile*, a little above the City of *Bubastis*. It passes close by an *Arabian Town* call'd *Patumus*, and runs into the *Red Sea*. It begins in the plain part of *Egypt* near *Arabia*, and continues along the higher Ground, by the Mountain where are the Quarries of *Memphis*. It is carried by the Foot of this Mountain, from *West* to *East*; and from thence runs into the *Arabian Gulph* by the open Places of the Mountain, which lead to the *South*; the shortest Way to go from the *North*, to the *South Sea*, is by Mount *Cassius*, which separates *Egypt* from *Syria*, the Distance not being above 1000 *Stadia* to the *Arabian Gulph* by this Road, but by the Canal 'tis farther by reason 'tis crooked.

The *Egyptians* are divided into seven Estates, or Classes, which are the Priests, the Military Men, the Shepherds, the Swineherds, the Mercantile People, the Interpreters, the Pilots or People belonging to the Sea. Those of the Military Profession are call'd *Calasiries* and *Hermotybies*; and as all *Egypt* is divided into Provinces, the *Hermotybies* are in that of *Busiris*, *Sais*, *Chemmis*, *Papremis*, and the

Hero- the Isle of *Profopis*, half of which is call'd *Natho-*  
 dotus. The *Calasiries* are in the Province of *Thebes*, *Bubastis*,  
 ~~~~~ *Aphthis*, *Tanais*, *Sebennis*, *Athribitis*, *Pharbaëbis*,  
*Thmuitis*, *Onuphris*, *Anytia*, and *Mycephoris*, which  
 is in the Isle opposite to *Bubastis*.

In *Arabia* is a great River call'd *Corys*, which  
 discharges it self into the *Red Sea*. *Necus*, having  
 left off digging the Canal from the *Nile* to the *A-*  
*rabian Gulph*, sent several *Phœnician* Ships to travel  
 beyond *Hercules's Columns*, and from thence return  
 into *Egypt*. Afterwards *Sataspes*, Son of *Teaspes*,  
 an *Achæmenidan*, attempted this Voyage, begin-  
 ning at *Hercules's Pillars*; but could not finish it.

The People of *Libya* are very numerous, and  
 but few subject to one King. The *Adyrmachidæ*  
 extend from *Egypt* to Port *Plynis*. The Nation ad-  
 joyning to them on the west Side is that of the  
*Gygamæ*, who possess all the Country to the Isle  
 of *Aphrodisias*. The Isle of *Plataea*, where the *Cyre-*  
*næans* built a City, is in the middle of this Coun-  
 try, and Port *Menelaus* and *Aziris*, which the *Cyre-*  
*næans* inhabited, on the Continent: Here also be-  
 gins the *Silphium*, and extends from the Isle of  
*Plataea* to the Mouth of the *Syrtis*: the *Asbystæ* touch  
 on the western Side of the *Gygamæ*, above *Cyrene*,  
 but don't extend as far as the Sea, all the Coasts  
 being possess'd by the *Cyrenæans*. The *Tethriopo-*  
*bataæ* are the most considerable of the *Libyans*, and  
 imitate the Customs of the *Cyrenæans*: those bor-  
 dering on their west Side are the *Auschisæ* which  
 inhabite that Country above *Barca*, and extend to  
 the *Eyesperidæ*. The *Cabales* are a small Nation  
 which stretch out to the Sea, about *Tauchira*,  
 a *Barcean* City, and live about the middle of the  
*Auschisæ*, and are border'd on the west Side by the  
*Nascomnes*, a great and very populous Nation.  
 Next to them we find the *Psylli*, who perish'd in  
 the Sand, and whose Country is inhabited by the  
*Nasamones*.

*Nasamones*. Beyond them Southwards, are the *Garamantes*, and on the West on the Sea Coasts, the *Herodotus*.

*Macaë*. The River *Cinyps* runs thro' their Country; descending from a Hill call'd the *Hill of the Graces*, cover'd with Trees, and situate about two hundred *Stadia* from the Sea, into which this River throws it self. The Neighbouring Nation to the *Macaë* is that of the *Gindanes*, and on their Frontiers, which reach along by the Sea, inhabite the *Lotophagi*, whose Neighbours on the Sea-side are the *Machlyes*, whose Country extends to a great River nam'd *Triton*, which casts it self into a great Lake called *Tritonis*, which hath an Island called *Pbla*. Next to the *Machlyes*, are the *Auses*, they both live on the Country adjoyning to the Lake *Tritonis*; but are divided by the River *Triton*. Above these People, in the mid-land Country, *Libya* is savage, and farther is a Sandy Mountain, which extends from the *Egyptian Thebes* to *Hercules's Pillars*. There are the last People of *Libya*, as we turn towards the Deserts beyond this Barbarous Country. The first remaining to be spoken of, are the *Ammonians*, ten Days from *Thebes*; they have a Temple consecrated to the *Theban Jupiter*: they have also a Spring whose Water is warm Morning and Evening, cold at Noon, and boiling hot at Midnight, it is call'd the *Fountain of the Sun*. Ten Days Journey from the *Ammonii*, is a Rock of salt, the place is called *Agila*. Ten Days Journey farther is such another. From these two Hills issue Springs of the same Nature with that amongst the *Ammonii*, and the places are frequented to gather Dates. From these People 'tis not far from the *Lotophagi*. The *Garamantes* war against the *Ethiopian Troglodytaë*. Ten Days from them are the People call'd *Atlantes*, and as many Days distant Mount *Atlas*, which extends to *Hercules's Columns*. Above that Mountain Southwards, in the in-land Part of  
*Libya*



**Herodotus.** *Libya* is nothing but Desert. This Description of *Libya* may be seen more at large, together with that of the Manners and Habits of the *Libyans*, in the fourth Book of *Herodotus*.

## P E R S I A.

*The Satrapies, or Governments set up by Darius Son of Hyftaspes.*

The first comprehended the *Ionians*, and *Magnesiens* in *Asia*, the *Aeolians*, *Carians*, *Lycians*, *Melyenses*, and *Pamphylians*.

The second, the *Mysians*, *Lydians*, *Alysonii*, *Caballi* and *Hygennenses*.

The third, the *Hellepontins*, *Phrygians*, *Asiatick Thracians*, *Papblagonians*, *Mariandeni* and *Syrians*.

The fourth, the *Cilicians*.

The fifth, from the City of *Posideium*, on the *Celician* and *Syrian* Frontiers, to *Egypt*; with *Syria* and the *Isle of Cyprus*.

The sixth, *Egypt* and *Libya*.

The seventh, the *Sattagidae*, *Gandarii*, *Dadicae*, and *Apparita*.

The eighth, the *Susians* and *Cissi*.

The ninth, the City of *Babylon* and all *Assyria*.

The tenth, *Ecbatan*, the rest of *Media*, the *Paricani*, and the *Orthocorybantes*.

The eleventh, the *Caspian*, *Pausica*, *Panthimati*, and *Darita*.

The twelfth, from the *Bactrians* to the *Aegli*.

The thirteenth, from *Pactyca*, the *Armenians*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, to the *Euxine Sea*.

The fourteenth, *Sagartii*, *Sarangai*, *Thammanai*, *Utii*, *Meci*, and the Inhabitants of the Islands of the *Red Sea*.

The fifteenth, the *Sacæ*, and *Caspîi*.

The sixteenth, the *Parthians*, *Chorasmii*, *Sogdi*, and *Arii*.

The seventeenth, the *Paricanii*, and the *Asiatick Ethiopians*.

The eighteenth, the *Mantiæni*, *Saspires*, and *Alarodii*.

The nineteenth, the *Moschi*, *Tibareni*, *Macrones*, *Mosynaci*, and *Mardi*.

The twentieth, the *Indians*.

All these *Satrapies* paid 14560 *Euboic Talents*.

*Persia* and the *Ethiopians* bordering on *Egypt*, paid no Tribute.

### The INDIES.

This Country is inhabited by several Nations, which make use of different Languages, and whose Manners do very much vary. Most of them are situate far southward of the *Persians*; and the rest of the *Indians*, situate near the City of *Caspatyrus* and the Province call'd *Pactyca*, inhabit the Country situate *Northwards*: They report that at the extreme Parts of the Earth, is a Country which affords every thing which is excellent, rare, and precious; that 'tis a Plain in *Asia*, crown'd on the Sides by a Mountain which is cut in five Places: This Place formerly belong'd to the *Chorasmii*, who inhabited the Mountains, the *Hircanians*, *Parthians*, *Sarangæi*, and *Thomanii*. From this Mountain proceeds a large River call'd *Aces*, which formerly stream'd thro' each of the open Places, and water'd the Plain; but after this Place was subdued by the *Persians*, these Passages have been stop't up, and the restrain'd Water spreading it self in the intermediate Plains, comprehended within the Compass of its Confinement, has swoln to a small sort of Sea, or Meer.

*The*


Hero-  
dotus.

### The SCYTHIANS.

*Aristeas* says, that above the *Iffedones*, are the *Arimaspi*, a one-ey'd Nation; and beyond them are the *Griffins* which guard the Gold Mines, and yet beyond them are the *Hyperboreans*.

No Man has yet told us what is beyond that Country.

From the Port where the *Borysthenitæ* make their *Emporium*, which also is situate in the midst of the *Scythian* Sea-Coasts, the first Nation which occurs to our Observation, is that of the *Callipidæ*; beyond them we find the *Alizones*, or *Halizones*; above them dwell the Tillers of the Ground, or Ploughmen; and proceeding yet farther, we meet with the *Neuri*, the Northern Part of whose Country is desert and uninhabited: These Nations possess the Country about the River *Hypanis*, which is about the Western Part of the *Borysthenes*. After passing the *Borysthenes*, the first Nation which occurs on the Sea-Coast, is that which peoples *Hylæa*; next to which is the *Scythian* Husbandmen, which give themselves the Name of *Olbiopositæ*; they occupy, on the Eastern Side, a Tract of Land whose Extent is three Days Journey, and which reaches to the River call'd *Panticapes*; but Northwards towards the *Borysthenes*, eleven Days Journey. Next to that is a vast Desert, beyond which is the Country inhabited by the *Anthropophagi*, a different Nation from the *Scythians*. Farther than which are nothing but uninhabited Deserts. The *Scythian Nomades* inhabit the East Country over, or beyond the River *Panticapes*. Their Land extends fourteen Days Journey Eastwards, to the River *Gerrbus*, Beyond which River are those who are call'd the *Royal Scythians*, which Southwards touch on the *Taurica Chersonesus*, and on the East on the Intrenchment cast up by the Slaves betwixt Mount *Taurus* and

and the *Palus Mæotis*, which is the Boundary of this Country. Some of these Nations extend to the River *Tanaïs*, next beyond which towards the North is a Country inhabited by the *Melanchiæni*; which are not *Scythians*, but a different Nation; beyond whose Region we find nothing but marshy Ground, and a desert uninhabited Country. 

Crossing the River *Tanaïs* we leave *Scythia*, and come into another Country, the first Region of which is that of the *Sauromatæ*, who inhabit the Country at the Recess of the *Palus Mæotis*, and all the Northern Part, containing fifteen Days Journey, which is utterly void of Trees. The Country beyond that is possess'd by the *Budini*, and is richly stock'd with Trees. Next to them Northwards is a desert Land of the Length of eight Days Journey; and turning out of this Desert Eastwards, we meet with the *Thyssagetæ*, a populous and independent Nation; contiguous to them are the *Iyræ*. Farther Eastwards inhabit other *Scythians*, who abandon'd the *Royal Scythians*. All *Scythia* hitherto is a champain Country, intermix'd with some Valleys; but the rest of it is stony and rocky. After having travell'd a long way in this Country, we meet with a certain Nation, which dwell at the Foot of high Mountains; the Men and Women of which are naturally bald, and all flat-nosed; they have large Chins, and speak a Language peculiar to themselves, tho' in their Habit they follow the *Scythians*: They are called *Argippæi*, as far as the Region inhabited by these People is known: but we cannot say any thing certain of any thing beyond it; for the high and inaccessible Mountains prevent passing any further. Yet one thing was reported, which *Herodotus* could not believe, which was, that these Mountains were inhabited by Men with Goats Feet; and that travelling over these Mountains,



Herodotus. tains, there were found others which slept for six Months. But 'tis certain that this Tract of Land which the bald Nation have, Eastwards is inhabited by the *Iffedones*; but the Country North of it is neither known, nor inhabited, either by the *Iffedones* or *Bald*.

The Nations beyond the *Pontus Euxinus* are almost as barbarous as the *Scythians*. They have no Cities in their Country, but their Chariots are their Houses.

### *The RIVERS of SCYTHIA describ'd.*

The most celebrated Rivers of *Scythia* are the *Ister*, which has seven Mouths, the *Tyres*, the *Hypanis*, the *Borysthenes*, the *Panticapes*, the *Hypacyris*, the *Gerrbus*, and the *Tanais*. The *Ister* is always still and even, and the largest of them all; five *Scythian* Rivers discharge themselves into it; they are the *Porata*, or *Pyreton*, the *Tiarantus*, the *Ararus*, the *Napares*, and the *Ordissus*. The first is large, and in its eastern Course mingles its Waters with those of the *Ister*: The *Tiarantus* is very small, and runs Westwards: The three others discharge themselves into the *Ister* in the middle betwixt the former two. This River receives that call'd *Maris*, which rises in the Country of the *Agathyrsi*. The three great Rivers *Atlas*, *Auras*, and *Tibesis*, which proceed from Mount *Hæmus*, and steer their Course Northwards, lose themselves in the *Ister*. *Athres*, *Noes*, and *Atarnes*, run thro' the *Crobyzi* in *Thrace*, and the *Cius* which divides Mount *Hæmus* descending from *Pæonia* and Mount *Rhodope*, disembogue themselves into this River. The *Angrus* which comes from *Illyria*, and runs Northwards, crossing the *Triballican* Plain, enters the *Brongus*, which it self falls into the *Ister*. There are yet two other Rivers, the *Carpis* and the *Aspis*, which rise in *Croatia*, and discharge themselves into the *Ister*. This River traverses all Europe,

rope, beginning with the *Celtæ*, who next the *Cy-Hero-*  
*netæ*, are the farthest Nation westward; and, after  
having run thro' *Europe*, glides a-slant into *Scythia*,  
of which it is the principal River. The second is  
the *Tyres*, which comes from the North, and rises  
from a great Lake, which separates *Scythia* from  
*Nebris*. The third is *Hypanis*, whose Source is in a  
Lake in *Scythia*, and its Waters fresh for the Length  
of 5 Days Sailing; but afterwards contract a Bitter-  
ness, by means of a Spring which runs into it at the  
extreme Part of the Regions of the *Scythian Tillers*,  
and *Alizones*. In which last Country these 2 last Ri-  
vers approach each other, and afterwards remove  
farther distant. The *Borysthenes*, the fourth River of  
*Scythia*, is the largest of them all except the *Ister*,  
and adorn'd with the most fertile Banks. Its Course  
proceeds from the North, and for forty Days Sail,  
that is as high as *Gerrbus*, it is known; but farther  
up its Source is unknown. We should discern its  
Waters running into the Sea, if the *Hypanis* did  
not intermix with it, and they both discharge into  
the Sea at the same Place. The Space betwixt  
these two Rivers is called the Promontory of *Hy-*  
*poleus*, where is a Temple dedicated to *Ceres*, and  
beyond which inhabit the *Borysthenites*. The Ri-  
ver *Panticapes* descends from the North, and ari-  
sing out of a Lake in the Country of the *Scythians*  
call'd the Husbandmen, or Tillers, it enters the  
Country of *Hylæa*, and after loses its self in the  
*Borysthenes*. The *Hypacaris* proceeds from a Lake in  
the midst of the Region of the *Scythian Nomades*,  
and falls into the Sea near the City of *Garcinitis*,  
enclosing *Hylæa* on the Right, and steers the Course  
which is call'd that of *Achilles*. The *Gerrbus* de-  
rives its Name from the Country so call'd, which  
separates it from the *Borysthenes*. It serves for a  
Boundary to the Regions of the *Scythian Nomades*,  
and the *Royal Scythians*, and falls into the *Hypacaris*.

Herodotus. The *Tanais* descending from a great Lake, plunges it self again into a larger, call'd the *Palus Mæotis*, which separates the *Royal Scythians* from the *Sarmata*. There is another River call'd *Hyrgis*, which loses it self in the *Tanais*. And to conclude, *Scythia* is water'd by all these Rivers.

The ancient *Scythia*, which is situate towards the South, extends to the City of *Carcinis* ; but all beyond it towards the Sea is a rough mountainous Country, and inhabited by the *Taurick* Nation to the *Cberfonesus* call'd *Trachea*, and touches on the eastern Sea. *Scythia* is then divided into two Parts ; one of which reaches to the South, and the other to the *Eastern Sea*. The *Taurick* Nation inhabits one Part of *Scythia* ; and beyond that People, the *Scythians* possess the Countries to the *Eastern Sea* ; and on the West they live on the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, from the *Palus Mæotis* to the River *Tanais* : So that the Tract of Land which extends from the *Ister* in the in-land Country, separates *Scythia* from the *Agathyrsi*, *Neuri*, *Andropagi*, and at last from the *Melanchlaeni*. The Figure of *Scythia* is a sort of Square ; for the two Parts which butt on the Sea, are as large as the *Mediterranean Country*. From the *Ister* to the *Borysthenes* is ten Days Journey, from the *Borysthenes* to the *Palus Mæotis* is just as many, and from the in-land Sea to the *Melanchlaeni*, who inhabit the Country above the *Scythians*, is twenty Days Journey ; and allowing each Day's Journey to be 200 *Stadia*, *Scythia* will appear to be 4000 *Stadia* broad, and as long, if by Days Journeys we measure the in-land Country.

The *Maffagetae* are situate towards the East beyond the River *Araxes*, opposite to the *Iffedones*. The River *Araxes* is larger than the *Ister* ; it descends from the *Mantiene*, (as doth the *Gyndes*, which *Cyrus* cut into 360 Channels) and spreads it self by 60 Mouths into the Marshes, except one only which

which falls into the *Caspian*, which has no manner of Communication with any other Seas : Its Length is fifteen Days Sail, and its Breadth in the widest Place may be sail'd over in eight. On its western Side it touches Mount *Caucasus*, which is of a great Extent and prodigious Height : Thus it is bounded, as is hinted, on the West by Mount *Caucasus*, on the East by a plain Country of an immense Extent, which the *Massagetæ* inhabit. *Herodotus.*

### Of THRACE.

The *Thracians* are the most numerous People on Earth, next the *Indians* ; but are not at all united : Each Nation has its different Name, according to the Country which it inhabits. They have yet all the same Customs and Laws, except the *Getae* and *Trausi*. We are ignorant of what People inhabit the North Part of this Region ; but 'tis certain that the Part of it which is beyond the *Ister*, is desert and unknown ; tho' 'tis yet reported to be inhabited by the *Sigynæ* ; that their Frontiers approach the *Eneti* in the *Adriatick* Sea ; and that they believe themselves descended from a Colony of the *Medes*.

### A DESCRIPTION of BABYLON.

This City is situate in a Plain, its Figure square, the Length of each Side being 120 *Stadia*, which make the whole Compass of the City to be 480 *Stadia*. *Babylon* is so large, so beautiful, and so well built, that no City which we have ever heard of can compare with this great one. It is surrounded by large and deep Ditches, which are perpetually full of Water ; and the Thickness of its Walls is 50 *Royal Cubits*, and its Height 200 ; here 'tis to be observ'd, that these *Royal Cubits* were



Hero- three Inches longer than the common ones. It  
 dorus. was eight Days Journey from *Babylon* to the City.  
 ~~~~~ call'd *Is*, which was situate on a small River of the  
 same Name, which discharg'd it self into the *Euphrates*: This River drew along with its Waters  
 great Quantities of that *Bitumen* which was brought  
 to *Babylon* to cement its Walls. The City is divided  
 into two Parts by the *Euphrates*, which runs  
 thro' it, in its Descent from *Armenia* to the Red  
 Sea; it is large, deep and rapid in this Place.  
 On both Sides of this River, the City Walls have  
 Angles which jut into the River, and the curve  
 Shoar is on both Sides boarded with Brick. The  
 City is fill'd with Houses of three or four Stories;  
 has a great many large Streets, and many cross  
 Streets which reach to the River, and at the End  
 of each of them are little brazen Gates in the  
 Wall, which made the Key of the River. This  
 Wall was a sort of Buckler or Defensative against  
 the Impetuosity of the Water; and, within it, was  
 another which was very near as strong, tho' not  
 so thick; in the middle of each Part of the City  
 was a wall'd Enclosure, one of which contain'd  
 the Royal *Palace*, which was of a large Extent,  
 and strongly fortify'd; and the other the Temple  
 of *Jupiter Belus*, which had brazen Gates.

Of the Road from LACEDÆMON to SŪSA.

There are upon this Way very good Inns, or  
 Lodging-Places; and it is safe, and every-where  
 inhabited, and continues so thro' *Lydia* and *Phrygia*,  
 where there are twenty Inns within the space of  
 94 *Parasangæ* and an half. After having pass'd  
*Phrygia*, you embark on the River *Halys*, on which  
 is a strong Citadel, which faces the Passage to the  
 other Shoar. From thence you go thro' *Cappadocia*,  
 from whence to the Mountains of *Cilicia* the Di-  
 stance

stance is 28 Nights-Lodgings, or Stations, or 104 *Parasangæ*. In these Mountains are two Ports, and as many Garrisons to pass; and, when you have got beyond them, you enter into *Cilicia*, where you will make but three Stations in 15 *Parasangæ* and an half. *Cilicia* is separated from *Armenia* by the *Euphrates*, which you cross on Boats, and in passing thro' *Armenia*, make fifteen Stations in fifty six *Parasangæ* and an half, in each of which Lodges is a Garrison. This Country is water'd by four Rivers, which we cross in Boats, the passing of which we cannot avoid. The first is the *Tygris*; the second and third have the same Name, tho' they are not the same, nor don't flow from the same Source; for the first descends from *Armenia*, and the second from *Mantiene*: the 4th is call'd *Gyndes*, which *Cyrus* formerly split into 360 Channels. From *Armenia* to *Mantiene* are 4 Stations, and from thence to *Cissia*, and the River *Choaspes*, which we pass by Boat, and on which is built the City of *Susa*, there are 13, and 42 *Parasangæ* and an half. The Number of all these Stations is 111, as many as which there are also in going from *Sardis* to *Susa*: So that if the Royal Road is exactly measur'd by *Parasangæ*, and each *Parasanga* is 30 *Stadia*, as it really is, the Distance from *Sardis* to the King's Palace call'd *Memmonia*, is 13500 *Stadia*, there being 450 *Parasangæ*. Thus *Aristagoras* was in the right, when talking with *Cleomenes*, to tell him that the Distance from the Place of the King's ordinary Residence was a three Months Journey. If any desire to be better inform'd concerning any of these Particulars, *Herodotus* says that he would himself give them a more exact Account. To conclude, says he, if we would compute how far it is from *Ephesus* to *Sardis*, we should find that from the Grecian Sea to *Susa*, which is call'd *Memmon's* City, the Distance is 14400 *Stadia*; for from *Ephe-*

Hero-*sus* to *Sardis* are reckon'd five hundred and forty dotus. *Stadia* ; so that by a Journey of three Days we may regulate one of three Months.

### *A Description of Mount A T H O S.*

*Athos* is a large and famous Mountain, which extends to the Sea : on the side next the Sea it terminates in a *Peninsula*, and makes an *Isthmus* of twelve *Stadia* broad, which consists in a small Plain and some little Hills, from the *Acanthian* Sea to that opposite to *Torona*. In this *Isthmus* is a Greek City call'd *Sana*. *Xerxes* caused a Canal to be dug here, in which two Ships might pass a-brest, in order to separate Mount *Athos* from the Continent. The Cities of this *Peninsula* are *Dion*, *Olophyxus*, *Acrotboom*, *Thysus*, and *Cleona*.

### *The March of Xerxes's Army.*

When *Xerxes's* Army had pass'd over the River, *Halys*, he encamp'd in *Phrygia*, and after having made some way forwards, arriv'd at *Celena*, where he saw the Sources of the *Mæander*, and another River as large as that ; from thence *Xerxes's* Army proceeded to *Cydra*, situate on the *Phrygian* and *Lydian* Frontiers. He then took the left-hand Road towards *Caria*, pass'd by *Callatebus*, and arriv'd the next Day at *Sardis*. From whence he march'd towards *Seftus*, thro' a Country which extended as far as the Sea, and whose Roads were very bad, and caus'd Bridges to be made over the *Hellepont*. The Army left *Lidya*, and advanc'd to *Mysia* near the River *Caicus*, when leaving Mount *Canes* on the left, and marching by *Atarnes* to *Carina* : from thence took its way thro' the *Theban* Plain, passing close by *Atramyttium*, and the *Pelasgian* *Antandrus*, and following the left-hand way to

to Mount *Ida*, entred *Troas*. After encamping at the Foot of *Ida*, they proceeded to the River *Scamander*; and from thence inclining towards the left, to *Rhoetium*, *Ophryneus*, and *Dardanus*, which is a Frontier to *Abydus*; having on the Right the *Gergithæ*, and *Tencri*, and passed into *Europe*, over the Bridges which he caus'd to be made over the *Hellepont*. During this time his Naval Army floated on the *Hellepont*, turning its back towards the Earth; for it sail'd towards the West to the Promontory of *Sarpedon*; on the other side, the Land Army marched Eastwards thro' the *Chersonnesus*. It had on its Right the Sepulchre of *Helle*, Daughter of *Atthamas*, and on the Left the City of *Cardia*, passing thro' the City of *Agora*; from thence it turn'd to the Gulph called *Melana*, or the Black, and the River of the same Name. After crossing of which they turn'd westwards, pass'd close by *Anus*, an *Eolian* City, and the Lake *Stentoris*, and at last arrived at *Doriscus*, which is Part of the *Thracian* Coast, and a large Plain, water'd by the *Hebrus*: after which *Xerxes's* Fleet came up to him at the Promontory of *Serrium*. Marching from *Doriscus*, he pass'd close by a City of *Samothrace*, being the utmost western Place of that Province: 'tis call'd *Mesambria*, and is situate in the Neighbourhood of another City belonging to the *Thasii*, and nam'd *Stryma*: betwixt which two Places runs the River *Lissus*. This Country was antiently call'd *Regio Galaica*; but in *Herodotus's* Time *Briantica*, and belong'd to the *Cicones*. *Xerxes* after crossing the *Lissus*, pass'd by the following Greek Cities; *Maronea*, *Dicaea*, *Abdera*, and the famous Lakes around it, which are, *Ismaris*, betwixt *Maronea* and *Stryma*, and *Bistonis* contiguous to *Dicaea*, and into which the two Rivers *Trauus* and *Complatus* discharge themselves. After marching thro' these Provinces, *Xerxes* advanc'd towards the *Mediterranean*.



Hero-  
dotus.



nean Country, in one of which call'd *Pissyrus* is a Salt-water Lake, abounding with Fish, and whose Circuit is thirty *Stadia*. *Xerxes* leaving these and the *Grecian* maritime Towns on the Left, march'd thro' the following *Thracian* Nations; the *Pæti*, *Cicones*, *Bistones*, *Sapæi*, *Dersæi*, *Eðoni*, and the *Satræ*, who inhabit the high Mountains which are cover'd with Snow. Leaving this Country, he pass'd the Cities of the *Pieres*; whose Names are, *Niphagrus* and *Pergamus*, leaving Mount *Pangæus*, which is very large and high, and enrich'd with Gold and Silver Mines, which partly belong to the *Pieres* and *Odomanti*; but more especially to the *Satræ*. He next directed his March thro' the Northern Nations beyond Mount *Pangæus*; which were, the *Pæones*, the *Doberes*, and the *Pæoples*; and turning westwards, at last reach'd the Banks of the River *Strymon*, and the City *Elon*. The Country about Mount *Pangæus* is call'd *Phillis*, and extends westwards to the River *Angites*, which falls into the *Strymon*, and Southwards, betwixt this Province and the *Strymon*, is the Place call'd the Nine-Ways. The Army having passed the *Strymon* on the western Shoar, found a Greek City named *Argilus*, by which it passed; from whence leaving on the left, the Gulph near the Temple of *Nep-tune*, it march'd thro' the Plain of *Syleus*, passing by *Stagyrus* a Greek City, and came to *Acantbus*. The Fleet sail'd thro' the Canal of Mount *Athos*, which extended to the Gulph in which are built the Cities of *Assa*, *Pidorus*, *Singus* and *Sarga*. From whence it continued its Course to the *Thermaean* Gulph, and having sail'd about the Cape of *Ampelos*, a *Toronaan* Promontory, pass'd by the Greek Cities, *Torona*, *Galepsos*, *Sermyla*, *Mecyberna*, and *Olynthus*, which Region is now call'd *Regio Sithonia*: from the Promontory of *Ampelos*, it set Sail to that call'd *Canastræum*, and coasted along all the Province

vince of *Pallena*, in which are the Cities of *Potidæa*, *Herodotus*, *Apbytis*, *Urbs Nova*, or *New Town*, *Aga*, *The-dotus*, *rambus*, *Sciona*, *Menda*, and *Sana*. It also sail'd by the Cities of the Province of *Crossæa*, which are, *Lipaxus*, *Combrea*, *Lissæ*, *Gigonus*, *Campsæ*, *Smila*, *Anea*. From whence it set sail for the *Thermaean* Gulph, and the Province of *Mygdonia*, from which at last it arriv'd at *Therma*, which Place was appointed for its Rendezvous, in conjunction with the Cities of *Sindus* and *Chalestra* on the River *Axius*, which separates the Province of *Mygdonia* from that of *Bottiaïs*, in a very narrow Place of which are built the Cities of *Ichnæ* and *Pella*.

*Xerxes* in the mean time was marching from *Acanthus* to *Therma* by Land: he went thro' *Pæonia* and *Crestonica*, above the River *Chidorus*, which, rising in the Country of the *Crestoæans*, and running thro' the Province of *Mygdonia*, casts it self into a Lake near the River *Axius*: In this Country is a great number of *Lyons*; but they never go beyond the River *Nessus* which runs thro' *Abdera*, nor that of *Achelous*, which passes thro' *Acarnania*. *Xerxes* being arriv'd at *Therma*, encamp'd his Army which reach'd from the mention'd City of *Therma* and *Mygdonia* to the Banks of the Rivers *Lydius* and *Haliacmon*, where the Provinces of *Bottiaïs* and *Macedonia* are separated. From thence *Xerxes* taking a Prospect of the *Thessalian* Mountains, *Olympus* and *Ossa*, and being told that betwixt them was a narrow Passage, thro' which ran the River *Peneus*, and also afforded a Pass to *Thessaly*, he was very desirous of going by Sea to see the Mouth of that River. The *Greeks* encamp'd at *Tempe*, which is the Pass from the lower *Macedonia* to *Thessaly*, along by the River *Peneus*, betwixt the Mountains *Olympus* and *Ossa*. They quitted that Post, went to *Thermopylæ*, and sent their Fleet to *Artemisium*, which

Hero-  
dorus.

which is a very narrow Gulph, which begins at the Shoar of the Streight of *Eubæa*, where there is a Temple sacred to *Diana*. The Pass of *Thermopylæ* is so narrow, that in some Places of it, no more than one Chariot can go thro' at once: West of it was an inaccessible Mountain, surrounded with Precipices, which extend to Mount *Oeta*; and on the East it had the Sea; and all the Roads fill'd with Waters and Mud. In this Pass were hot Baths, which formerly were enclosed by Walls and a Gate, whence proceeded the Name of *Thermopylæ*. There is a Place in the *Magnesian* Gulph, where 'tis reported that *Hercules* was abandon'd by *Jason* and his Companions, being gone on shoar from their Ship call'd *Argos*, whence this Place was call'd *Apheta*.

*Xerxes*, after two Days March thro' *Thessaly* and *Achaia*, reach'd the Country of the *Melienses*, near the Gulph of the Sea which daily ebbs and flows: near this Gulph is a Plain which is very broad in some places, and very narrow in others, and is environ'd by inaccessible Mountains, which surround the whole Province of *Melis*, and are call'd the *Trachinian* Rocks: the City which we find on the Gulph at the Entrance of *Achaia* is *Anticyra*, close by which passes the River *Sperchius*, which proceeds from the Territories of the *Enienses*, and loses it self in the Sea. Twenty *Stadia* from thence is another River call'd *Dyras*, and twenty *Stadia* farther is that call'd *Melas*, which is but five *Stadia* from the City of *Trachis*. In the Mountain which surrounds the Plain of *Trachis*, south of that City, is a hollow Place, thro' which runs the River *Asopus*, into which falls a small Rivulet call'd the *Phoenix*. From which to *Thermopylæ*, is fifteen *Stadia*, in which Space stands the City of *Antbela*, by which the *Asopus* runs, before it falls into the Sea.

From

From *Trachinis*, *Xerxes* Army march'd into the Hero-Province of *Doris*, which is very narrow at this dotus. Place, it not being above *Four Thousand* Paces, or thereabouts over, betwixt the Countries of *Melis* and *Phocis*, which was formerly called *Dryopis*. From the *Dorick* Region, that Prince's Army entred that of *Phocis*, which it ravaged, plunder'd and burnt the Cities and Temples; and after having over-run the Coast, divided it self into two Bodies, one of which march'd to the *Bæotians*, and entred the Territories of the *Orchomenii*, and advanc'd towards *Attica*. The other, slowly moving along by Mount *Parnassus*, design'd to proceed to *Delphi*.

### The IONIANS.

The Situation of the *Ionian* Cities, is neither too far northwards nor southwards; westwards, nor eastwards. They have twelve Cities. *Miletus* the first of them is turn'd towards the South: *Mjys* and *Priene* are in *Caria*.

*Ephesus*, *Côlophon*, *Lebedus*, *Teos*, *Clazomenæ* and *Phocæa* are in *Lydia*. *Samos* and *Cbios* in the Islands.

*Erythræ* in the in-land Country.

The *Pan-Ionium* was a Temple on the Promontory of *Mysale*, which look'd towards the North; where the *Ionians* assembled.

Besides these the *Abantes* of *Eubæa*, the *Minyæ*, *Orchomenii*, *Dryopes*, *Phocenses*, *Molossi*, *Arcadians*, *Pelasgians*, *Dores*, and *Epidaurii*, and even the *Athenians* themselves, who left the *Prytaneum*, to form themselves into a Colony at *Athens*, were *Ionians*.

### The DORÆS.

They inhabited the *Pentapolis*, formerly call'd the *Hexapolis*; their Cities are *Lindos*, *Lalyssus*, *Cameirus*,  
Ces



Hero- Cos and Cnidus. *Halicarnassus* was also of the Num-  
dotus. ber, but rejected.

### The ACHÆI.

The City of *Pellena* is their Capital ; after which are mention'd, *Agyræ*, *Agæ*, *Bura*, *Helice*, then *Ægion*, *Rhypes*, *Patrenses*, *Pharenses*, and *Olenus*, near the River *Pirus*, and lastly *Dryma* and *Tri-  
teæ*.

### The ÆOLES.

Their Cities are *Cumæ*, which is also called *Phriconis*, *Larissæ*, the *New Wall*, or *Neon Teichos*, *Tenus*, *Gilla*, *Notium*, *Ægiroessa*, *Pitana*, *Agæa*, *Myrina*, and *Grynia* : *Smyrna* one of the *Æolick* Cities was destroy'd by the *Ionians*. We don't here reckon the Cities which they have in *Ida*, five Cities in the Isle of *Lesbos* ; one in *Tenedos*, and another amongst the hundred Isles.

### The CNIDII.

The *Cnidians* were a Colony of *Lacedæmonians*, whose Country is bounded by the *Triopian Sea*, and begins at the *Peninsula* of *Byblosia*, wanting but little of being wholly furrounded by the Sea ; for on the North it is enclosed by the *Ceraunian Gulph*, and on the South by the *Symanian* and *Rhodian Sea* ; and the *Isthmus*, which is the rest, is but six hundred Paces.

### THESSALY.

*Thessaly* is said to have been formerly a Lake, being environ'd on all sides by high Mountains ; for on the East it is bounded by *Pelion* and *Ossa*, which

which join at their Feet ; on the North by *Olympus*, on the West by *Pindus*, and on the South by *Othrys*. The Country betwixt these Mountains is *Thessaly*, which is water'd by numerous Rivers, the principal of which are the following five ; *Peneus*, *Apidanus*, *Onochonus*, *Enipeus*, and *Pamifus*. These five Rivers arise in, and descend from the Mountains which surround *Thessaly*, and after having run thro' the Plain Country, they throw themselves into the Sea, by a very narrow Channel, where they all unite, and then make but one great River, which retains the Name of *Peneus*.

### Of the PELOPONNESUS.

The *Peloponnesus* is peopled by seven Nations, two of which, the *Arcadians* and *Cynurii* are Original Natives of this Country, and have from all Antiquity inhabited the Place where they now are. There is also a Nation of *Achaians*, which never remov'd out of the *Peloponnesus* ; but quitting their own Habitation, have remov'd to that of another People. The four other came from other Countries: they are the *Dorieneses*, the *Aetolii*, the *Dryopes*, and the *Lemnii*. The *Dorieneses* have many considerable Cities. The *Aetolians* only the City of *Elis*. The *Dryopes* have *Hermiona*, and *Asina*, which is situate near *Cardamyla* ; and lastly, the *Lemnii*, are Masters of all the *Paroreitani*. Tho' the *Cynurii* are Original Natives of the Place, they are yet believ'd to be *Ionians* ; but that during the Domination of the *Argives*, they were by Succession of Time made *Dorians*, tho' they were *Orneatae*, as well as their Neighbours.

## S E C T. XVIII.

## Of Thucydides.

**T**HUCYDIDES, an *Athenian*, was born, as we have already hinted, in the 2d Year of the LXXVI Olympiad. He was the Son of *Olorus*, or *Orolus* and *Hegeſipyla*, and *Olorus* was the Son of one *Miltiades*, who was deſcended from the great *Athenian* Captain of the ſame Name. *Miltiades* is ſaid to have married the Daughter of a King of *Thrace*, whence was deriv'd the Name of his Son *Olorus*. *Thucydides* was excited to the Writing of Hiſtory, by hearing *Herodotus* recite that which he had compoſed. He was General of an Army in *Thrace*, where he poſſeſſed the Gold-Mines, and becauſe he was thought to have loſt *Amphipolis* by Negligence, *Cleon's* Faction prevail'd to have him baniſh'd *Attica*, in the eleventh Year of the *Peloponneſian* War. His Exile continu'd for twenty Years. 'Tis believ'd that at firſt he retir'd to *Ægina*, and afterwards to *Scapteſula*, a City in *Thrace*. 'Tis not known how long he liv'd after : but 'tis affirm'd that he was buried at *Athen*, where his Sepulchre was to be ſeen, with this Inſcription, *Thucydides* Son of *Olorus*, *Halimufius*, or a *Halimiſian*.

'Twas during his Exile, that he wrote the Hiſtory of the *Peloponneſian* War, which began the ſecond Year of the LXXXVIIth Olympiad, and continued twenty ſeven Years ; but *Thucydides* went no farther than the firſt twenty one : But he runs his Narration a little higher, beginning with the War betwixt the *Corinthians* and *Corcyraens*, which preceded that of the *Peloponneſus* eight Years, beſides

besides which in his first Book, he abridges the Thucydides. *Grecian History* from the time of *Xerxes*, leaving *Greece*, to that of the *Peloponnesian War*, which is fifty Years. Tho' this History was antiently divided into thirteen Books, there are no more at present extant than eight, the last of which yet wants his last Hand, and is by some believ'd to have been written by his Daughter; by others, by *Xenophon*, or *Theopompus*, or some other.

This Historian has join'd a great Fidelity and Exactitude, to a transcendent Sublimity and Purity of Stile. In the Judgment of *Cicero* (*Lib. 2. de Oratore.*) He surpasses all other Authors in his admirable manner of Writing. *Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio mea sententia facile vicit.* There are in his *Diction*, (adds that great *Aristarchus*) almost as many Sentences as Phrases, and his Expressions are so apt and well chosen, that 'tis hard to discern whether the Subjects have attracted a Lustre from the Words, or the Words from them. *Ut verborum prope numerus, sententiarum numero consequatur: Ita porro verbis aptus & pressus, ut nescias utrum res oratione, an verba sententiis illustrentur.* He says farther, that he has Spirit, Delicacy and Brevity, and that he as richly abounds in Sentences as Words. *Subtilem, acutum, brevem, sententijs magis quam verbis abundantem.* Comparing him with *Herodotus*, he allows him the Advantage of being more concise and moving, and prefers him with regard to vehement Motions, Orations and Force. *Densus & brevis semper sibi constans Thucydides; dulcis & candidus & fusus Herodotus: ille concitatis; hic remissis affectibus melior: ille concionibus, hic sermonibus: ille vi, hic voluptate.* He says, that he is much more rapid; and that when he is speaking of War, he does as it were sound the Trumpet. *Incitatiores ferri, & de bellicis rebus canere etiam quodammodo bellicum.* Yet the same Orator in his *Brutus*, owns, that he is some-



Thucy- somewhat harsh, and not copious enough : Thucy-  
 dides. *cydides præfractior nec satis ut ita dicam rotundus :*  
 ~~~~~ That he does not want Ornaments, but that his  
 Stile does not run off roundly enough : In Thucy-  
 dide *orbem modo orationis desidero, ornamenta comparent :*  
 To conclude, he observes that his Orations are  
 crouded with such obscure and hidden Thoughts,  
 that they are not easily understood, which is one  
 of the greatest Faults in an Oration : *Ipsæ illæ*  
 • Thucydidis *conciones ita multas habent obscuras abdi-*  
*tasque sententiâs, vix ut intelligantur, quod in Oratione*  
*civili vitium vel maximum.* The Brevity which he  
 affects, and the Care which he takes to avoid po-  
 pular Expressions and Phrases, the intirely parti-  
 • cular and singular Expressions which he hunts af-  
 • ter, the great number of Sentences which he has  
 heap'd up one upon another, and the Transposing  
 of words from their natural Construction, are the  
 Causes of this Obscurity. So much for his Stile.  
 As for his History, it has all the Characters of  
 Truth that can be desir'd : nor does he give into  
 the fabulous Story, like most of the antient Hi-  
 storians. He keeps scrupulously close to the Order  
 of Time. He was a Witness of most of the Facts  
 which he wrote, they all happening in his Time.  
 He is wholly disinterested and free from Passion,  
 or Partiality. Yet *Iosephus* in his first Book against  
 • *Appion*, says, that he is accused of not having  
 wrote the Truth in several Places. Notwithstanding  
 which he could not help acknowledging that  
 he seems to have wrote the History of his own  
 Time with great Exactness. *Demosthenes* so highly  
 esteem'd *Thucydides's* History, that he eight times  
 transcrib'd it with his own Hand. The greatest  
 Captains of Antiquity have form'd themselves from  
 this Work ; and *Charles* the V. set such a value on  
 it, that he always carried it with him to the  
 Camp.

We are indebted to *Xenophon* for *Thucydides's* History ; he, if we believe *Diogenes Laertius*, being the only Person who had an Exemplar of that Work. It was printed in Greek at *Venice*, by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1502, at *Florence* in 1526, at *Basil* in 1540. *Henry Stephens* publish'd a Greek Edition, and also a *Latin* Version apart by *Laurentius Valla*, both in 1564. This Version had before been printed at *Paris* in 1513, at *Colen* in 1527, at *Basil* in 1564 ; and after at *Wittenberg* in 1569, at *Francfort* in 1564, 1589, and 1594. *George Enenckel* made an elegant Version of *Thucydides*, and illustrated it with *Chronographical* and *Geographical* Notes in an Edition publish'd at *Tubingen* in 1596, and another at *Strasburg* in 1614. One of the best Editions, is that in Greek and *Latin* of *Henry Stephens* in the Year 1588, which was re-printed by *Amilius Portus* with Corrections and Additions, at *Francfort* in 1599, and *Dr. John Hudson* at *Oxford* in 1696. There are extant two old *French* Translations of this History, one of *Claude Seissel*, printed at *Paris* in 1527, and the other of *Louis Jausau* of *Uzez*, printed at *Paris* in 1599, and *Geneva* in 1600 ; and that of *Ablancourt* printed in 1662 and 1671. It was transcrib'd into *Italian* by *Francisco de Solda Strozzi*, whose Version was printed at *Venice* in 1545, and 1563 ; and in *English* by *Thomas Nichols*, whose Version appear'd in Publick in 1550 ; also by *Thomas Hobbes*, whose Translation was printed at *London* in 1629 ; Into *Spanish* by *Didacus Gratian de Aldroto*, whose Version was printed at *Salamanca* in 1564 : Into *German* by *Hierome Benerus*, and printed at *Augsburg* in 1533, and into *Danish* by *Francis Ugildt*.

There are several *Scholiasts* on *Thucydides*, as *Phæbanion*, *Asclepius*, *Antillus*, and some others which are lost. The *Scholia* which we at present have

Thucy- are of several Authors, both Antient and Mo-  
dides. dern.

## S E C T. XIX.

### *An Extract of Thucydides's History.*

**T**HUCYDIDES begins his History with the ordinary Simplicity of the Ancients: *Thucydides the Athenian, wrote the War betwixt the Peloponnesians and Athenians.* After which elevating his Stile, he tells us, that this War will prove more famous than any in Antiquity, because that *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* were then at the highest pitch of their Glory and Power. That all Greece was engag'd in this War, some of its Nations earlier, and others later, besides which it drew in Part of the *Barbarians*, and if I may be allow'd to say it, the rest of the World. After this Prelude, he describes the State of Antient Greece, and its Revolutions: and discoursing concerning the most proper Manner of treating his Subjects, he owns, that it would be difficult to recite exactly all the Speeches made on both Sides, and that he has contented himself with composing such Orations as were suited to the Interest and Intention of those which he introduces speaking: that is, that the Orations in his History, pursuant to the prevailing Custom of Historians, are of his own Invention; but as for the Facts related in his Book, he wrote no more than what he saw himself, or had from those who were Eye-witnesses. He affirms, that the true Cause of this War, was owing to the Jealousie which the *Lacedæmonians* conceiv'd of the *Athenians*: But as the true Springs are not generally the same with those which are publish'd on such occasions, he thinks himself oblig'd to recite the Pretences, or

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apparent Causes founded on the War betwixt the *Corcyraens* and the *Corinthians*, with which he begins his Narration, Thucydides.

Entring the *Ionick* Gulph, on the right is situate the City of *Epidamnus*, near the *Taulantii*, a barbarous *Illyrian* Nation. This City is inhabited by a Colony of *Corcyraens*, of which *Phalius* the *Corinthian*, descended from *Hercules*, was the first Founder; for according to antient Custom, being call'd from the Metropolis of his Country, he conducted with him, besides the *Corcyraens*, several *Dorians* and *Corinthians*, whence this City in process of Time grew great and populous: but after long Divisions, was attack'd by the Inhabitants of the bordering Country, which much weaken'd it. Just before this War the People had seditiously expell'd their Magistrates, who, in conjunction with the *Barbarians* to whom they flock'd, continually prey'd on the Inhabitants by Land, and cruised against their Vessels by Sea: The Citizens of *Epidamnus* apply'd themselves to the *Corcyraens*, as their Original Founders, to entreat their Mediation, to accommodate the Difference betwixt their Exil'd Magistrates and themselves, and that they would free them from the Hostilities of the *Barbarians*. The *Corcyraens* refusing them any Assistance; they address'd themselves to *Corinth*, as to their common Country, and entreated the *Corinthians* not to abandon them in this difficult Conjuncture. They accordingly took them into their Protection, believing themselves as much their Founders as the *Corcyraens*, at whom, besides, they had reason to be disgusted. They then sent Forces to the Assistance of the *Epidamnians*, compos'd of *Corinthians*, *Leucadii*, and *Ambraciotaë*, who fixed themselves at *Epidamnus*. The *Corcyraens* who were very powerful by Sea, inform'd of this News, with utmost diligence sent twenty five Gallies, which were



Thücy-soon follow'd by another Fleet which brought  
 dides. back the Exiles to *Epidamnus*, with positive Orders  
 to the Citizens to receive them, and expel their  
 Garrison and new Inhabitants. On their Refusal,  
 they declar'd War against them, and joyning in  
 Alliance with their Neighbours, besieg'd the Ci-  
 ty, (which is built on an *Isthmus*) posting before  
 it a Fleet of forty Sail. The News of this Siege  
 reaching *Corinth*, they expeditiously levied three  
 thousand Men, which they sent on board their  
 Ships to *Epidamnus*. Upon which the *Corcyraens*  
 dispatch'd Embassadors to the *Corinthians*, to de-  
 mand of them the recalling their Garrison, and  
 new Inhabitants from *Epidamnus*, urging, that Ci-  
 ty properly belong'd to them, and offering to refer  
 the Affair to the Judgment of any *Peloponnesian* Ci-  
 ty, which both should agree on : The *Corinthians*  
 answer'd, that the *Corcyraens* ought first to draw  
 off their Troops and Fleet from before *Epidamnus*,  
 after which they would consider of their Proposal.  
 To this the *Corcyraens* consented, on condition  
 that the *Corinthians*, on their Side, would recall  
 their new-sent Inhabitants, and Garrison, leaving  
 Affairs on both Sides in their former Posture, and  
 agree to a Cessation of Arms till the Difference  
 betwixt them should be decided by a definitive  
 Sentence : But the *Corinthian* Fleet being ready,  
 and their expected Allies arrived to their Assistance,  
 they were deaf to those Terms, and dispatching a  
 Herald to denounce War against the *Corcyraens*,  
 set sail with a fair Wind ; being in Number seven-  
 ty five Sail, on board of which were two thou-  
 sand Soldiers, to raise the Siege. When they were  
 advanc'd as far as *Actium*, the *Corcyraens* sent to  
 forbid them proceeding any farther ; and finding  
 themselves oblig'd to a vigorous Pursuit of the War,  
 set out a Fleet of eighty Sail, besides the forty  
 which they had already lying before *Epidamnus* ;  
 fought

fought the *Corinthians*, over whom they obtain'd a Victory, after having sunk fifteen of their Ships. The City of *Epidamnus* surrendred on the same Day, on condition that the Strangers should be Slaves, and the *Corinthians*, Prisoners till further Order. The *Corcyraeans*, now become Masters of the Sea, steer'd towards *Leucas* or *Leucadia*, an ancient *Corinthian* Colony, ravag'd the Country, and enrag'd at the *Eleenses* for lending the *Corinthians* Ships and Mony to enable them to engage in a War against them, they burnt the Haven of *Cyllene*, and made Incursions on the Allies of the *Corinthians*; who to defend themselves, embark'd fresh Troops at the Beginning of the Spring, and posted themselves at *Actium*, and the Port of *Chimerium*, or *Chimæra* in the Province of *Thesprotis*. The *Corcyraeans* to oppose them posted themselves opposite to the Lake of *Leucimna*, but they as well as their Enemies continued on the defensive, and at the coming of Winter retreated. The Year after the Battle, the *Corinthians* fitted out a Fleet, which gave no small Apprehension to the *Corcyraeans*, who hitherto having engag'd no foreign Nation in Alliance with them, courted the *Athenians* to enter into one with them: which the *Corinthians* having discover'd, also sent their Embassadors to that Nation; and both Sides urg'd their Reasons and defended their Right. *Thucydides* here inserts Orations of his own compofure, penn'd with all imaginable Art, which he puts into the Mouths of both the *Corcyraean*, and *Corinthian* Embassadors. The *Athenians* after having twice debated this Affair in the Assembly of the People, were the first time enclin'd in favour of the *Corinthians*; but altering their Minds at the second, they admitted the *Corcyraeans* into an Alliance with them; but would not make an offensive and defensive League, for they could not make War with the *Corinthians*,

Thucydides. without breaking with the whole *Peloponnesus* : but both Nations oblig'd themselves to a Reciprocal Assistance of each other, when either of them should be attack'd, either in their own Persons, or those of their Allies. Pursuant to which the *Athenians* sent ten Ships to the *Corcyraëans*, with Orders not to fight the *Corinthians*, if they did not make any Attempt on the Isle of *Corcyra*, or some other Place in Alliance with them. In the Interim the *Corinthian* Fleet, consisting of one hundred and fifty Sail, went to *Leucas*. With which the *Corcyraëans* being acquainted, came with an hundred and ten Sail of their own, and ten of the *Athenian* Ships, and posted themselves directly opposite to them. Both Fleets being drawn into Order of Battle, the Fight began, and the right Wing of the *Corinthians* was routed by the *Corcyraëans* who pursued them to, and on the Shoar, and there plundered and burnt their Camp. But the Left Wing, where the *Corinthians* themselves were, beat the *Corcyraëans*. After the Battle, twenty *Athenian* Gallies came to the Assistance of the *Corcyraëans*, which oblig'd the *Corinthians* to return Home.

From this War sprang another, which occasion'd an open Rupture betwixt the *Athenians* and *Corinthians*, and afterwards the *Peloponnesian* War: For the *Athenians* foreseeing that the *Corinthians* resent this Injury, immediately dispatch'd Orders to the Inhabitants of *Pötideæ*, which were a Colony of *Corinthians*, and Tributaries to the *Athenians*, commanding them to break down their Walls on the Side next *Pallene*, to give Hostages, send back the Magistrates sent them by *Corinth*, and never receive any from thence for the future, fearing least, being solicited by *Perdiccas* and the *Corinthians*, they should revolt, and draw off along with them their *Thracian* Territories ; for not only the *Corinthians*, but *Perdiccas* King of *Macedon*, declar'd against the

*Athe-*

*Athenians*, tho' the last was before their Allie, he Thucy-  
yet excited the *Lacedæmonians* against them ; and dides.  
joyning with the *Corinthians*, he attempted to pre-  
vail on *Potidæa* to rebel, as he did also on the  
*Chalcidenses* and the *Bottiaei*, both *Thracian* Nations :  
This was the Reason why the *Athenians* were desi-  
rous to secure the *Potidæans*, who not being able  
to obtain any Favour of the *Athenians*; on Promise  
that the *Lacedæmonians* should attempt to penetrate  
into *Attica* if the *Athenians* fell on them, engag'd  
in a League with the *Chalcidenses*, and *Bottiaei*.  
*Perdiccas* also perswaded the *Chalcidenses* to raze  
their maritime Towns, and transport their Inha-  
bitants to *Olynthus*, and gave them part of his  
Lands, and *Mygdonia* about the River *Bolbe*, to  
cultivate and enjoy during the War : so that when  
the thirty *Athenian* Ships were sent to *Thrace*, they  
found these Nations revolted, and join'd with *Phi-*  
*lip* and *Derdas*, Brothers to *Perdiccas*, who were  
carrying on a War against them. The *Corinthians*  
on their Side sent, to the Assistance of the *Potidæ-*  
*ans*, two thousand Men under the command of  
*Aristeus*, Son of *Adimas*, who was accompanied by  
several Volunteers. The *Athenians*, inform'd that  
*Potidæa* had declar'd against them, sent *Cassias* with  
forty Ships, on board which were two Thousand  
Soldiers, who all joyn'd the Ships sent before, and  
having taken *Therma*, laid Siege to, and jointly  
continu'd before *Pydna* : but press'd by the Revolt  
of the *Potidæans*, and the Arrival of *Aristeus*, they  
were oblig'd to raise the Siege, and quitting *Ma-*  
*cedonia*, drew towards *Potidæa* by Land ; where  
they found the *Potidæans* and *Aristeus's* Forces rea-  
dy to receive them. The Battle was fought on the  
*Isthmus* ; the Wing commanded by *Aristeus* routed  
that of the Enemy ; but the rest of the Army  
gave way, and fled into the City of *Potidæa* : *A-*  
*risteus* then coming from the Pursuit of those which



Thucy- he had defeated, with difficulty escap'd into the  
 dides. City also. The *Potidæans* lost 300 Soldiers, and  
 the *Athenians* but 150, with their General *Callias*.  
 After this Defeat the Victors block up *Potidæa* by  
 two Walls, one on the side of *Olynthus*, and the  
 other of *Pallene*, and ravag'd the Country of the  
*Chalcidenses*, and *Bottiaei*. *Aristeus* quitted the City,  
 fled unto the *Chalcidenses*, and surpris'd several of  
 the *Sermylii*, and sent to ask of the *Lacedæmonians*  
 the Succours which the *Corinthians* and their Allies  
 were soliciting. The *Lacedæmonians* after having  
 heard the Reasons offer'd on both Sides, resolv'd  
 on War, push'd on rather by their Jealousie of the  
 Power of the *Athenians*, who had already con-  
 quer'd great Part of Greece, than by the Reason  
 alledg'd by the *Corinthians* and their Allies. This  
 Jealousie began after the *Persians* were driven out  
 of Greece; the *Athenians*, whose City was destroy'd,  
 apply'd themselves to the re-building of it; when  
 the *Lacedæmonians* sent Embassadors to desire them  
 not to raise any Walls for the defence of their Ci-  
 ty, because that *Peloponnesus* was a sufficient Guard  
 for all Greece. The *Athenians*, by the Advice of *The-  
 mistocles*, immediately sent back these Embassadors,  
 with Order to tell their Masters that the City of  
*Athens* would soon send Deputies to *Lacedæmon* on  
 that Head. *Themistocles* himself went the first, and  
 amus'd the *Lacedæmonians* with several Pretexts, till  
 the Walls were defensible, and then declar'd that  
 the *Athenians* had done no more than make use of  
 the Publick Right of building their Walls, which  
 was vested in them. He also finish'd *Port Piræus*,  
 and enclos'd it with such thick Walls, that two  
 Chariots might pass a-brest on them.

The *Lacedæmonians* had at that time sent *Pausa-  
 nias*, the Son of *Cleombrotus*, with twenty *Peloponne-  
 sian* Ships, thirty *Athenian*, and several others from  
 other Allies, to sail to *Cyprus*, where he took several

ral Towns, and afterwards went to, and besieg'd *Thucy-*  
*Byzantium*, which he took from the *Persians*; but *dides.*  
 growing very imperious, the *Greeks*, and especially  
 the *Ionians*, complain'd of him. The *Athenians* un-  
 der-hand promis'd to protect them, and the *Lace-*  
*dæmonians* were oblig'd to recall him; which made  
 Way for the *Athenians* to acquire the Command of  
 the Allies Fleet. Under their Conduct the *Gre-*  
*cian* Army made great Progresses, and *Cimon* the  
 Son of *Miltiades* obtain'd two Victories in one Day.  
 The *Lacedæmonians* were oblig'd to call the *Atheni-*  
*nians* to their Assistance to take the City of *Ithome*.  
 They afterward succour'd *Inarus* King of *Libya*,  
 Son of *Psammeticus*, against the *Persians*, and took  
 the City of *Memphis*. After this Success, they  
 turn'd their Arms against *Greece*, beat the *Corinthi-*  
*ans* and *Epidaurians* by Sea, took *Cecryphalea*, ob-  
 tain'd an intire Sea Victory over the *Aginetæ*, and  
 besieg'd *Agina*. They had the worst in the Bat-  
 tle with the *Lacedæmonians* at *Tanagra* in *Bæotia*:  
 but soon after they re-entred *Bæotia*, got the Vi-  
 ctory in the Battle of *Oenophyta*, dismantled *Tanagra*,  
 took an hundred Hostages of the richest of the  
*Locri Opuntii*, and oblig'd the Inhabitants of *Agina*  
 to surrender themselves, demolish their Walls, de-  
 liver up their Ships, and pay Tribute. After this,  
 their Fleet sail'd round the *Peloponnesus*, burnt the  
*Lacedæmonian* Havens, took the City of *Chalcis* in  
*Acarmania*, subject to the *Corinthians*, and beat the  
*Sicyones*. Yet they were driven out of *Memphis*,  
 and beaten after a Siege of eighteen Months in an  
 Isle to which they fled. The Fleet which they  
 sent to refresh their Land Army was entirely de-  
 feated, and *Egypt* return'd under the *Persian* Yoak,  
 after the *Greeks* had prevail'd there for the space  
 of six Years. The *Athenian* Enterprize on *Thessaly*  
 was unsuccessful. They beat the *Sicyones*, and  
 made War with the *Oeniadæ*. Three Years after  
 which

Thucy-which a Truce for three Years was concluded be-  
 dides. twixt the *Athenians* and the *Peloponnesians*, during  
 ~~~~~ which time the former warred against *Cyprus* under  
 the command of *Cimon*, with a Fleet of two hun-  
 dred Sail of their own and Allies Ships, sixty of  
 which went to *Egypt*, at the Invitation of King  
*Amyntæus*, and the rest besieg'd *Citium*: But being  
 afflicted by Famine after the Death of *Cimon*, they  
 rais'd the Siege, and went to *Salamis*, fought by  
 Sea and Land, at the same time, the *Phœnicians*, *Ci-  
 licians*, and *Cypriots*, and return'd victorious with  
 the rest of their Fleet which they had detach'd to  
*Egypt*.

The *Lacedæmonians* then undertook the War  
 which was stiled *Holy*; for they having possess'd  
 themselves of the Temple of *Delphi*, deliver'd it in-  
 to the Hands of the Inhabitants of that Country;  
 but the *Athenians* return'd thither after their Retreat,  
 and having retook it, re-establish'd the *Phœceans* in  
 it. Some time after, the *Bœotian* Exiles having  
 possess'd themselves of *Orchomenus*, *Chæronea*, and  
 several other Places, the *Athenians* march'd against  
 them with a thousand Men, and several Auxilia-  
 ries, under the Command of *Tolmidas*, and having  
 taken and plunder'd *Chæronea*, they left Troops in  
 it: but as they were retreating, the Exiles sal-  
 lying out of *Orchomenus* fell upon them with the  
 rest of their Party, and routing them at *Coronea*,  
 kill'd some, and took the rest Prisoners; to obtain  
 whose Liberty, the *Athenians* were forc'd to quit  
*Bœotia*. Some time after *Eubœa* rebell'd against  
 the *Athenians*, and whilst *Pericles* was marching  
 some Troops thither, the *Megarenses* revolted, and  
 entred *Attica* in conjunction with the *Corinthians*  
 and *Sicyonians*. *Pericles* returning, they destroy'd  
*Eleusis*, and the Plain of *Thriassum*, after which *Pe-  
 ricles* again went to the Island of *Eubœa*, all the In-  
 habitants of which he reduc'd to a Composition,  
 except

except the *Hestiaenses* whom he expell'd their Country, in order to fix *Athenians* in their Places. Thucydides.

After the Conquest of *Eubæa*, a Truce of thirty Years was made with the *Lacedæmonians*, to gratifie whom the *Athenians* restor'd *Nisæa*, *Achaia* and *Træzene*, which they had taken from the *Peloponnesians*. The sixth Year after, a War broke out betwixt the *Samians* and *Milesians*, on account of *Priene*, and the latter having the worst of it, implor'd the Assistance of the *Athenians*. Who pursuant to their Request, sent forty Ships to *Samos*, and there set up a *Democracy*. But the *Samians* rebelling, fitted out a Fleet of seventy Sail, which was defeated by the *Athenians*, who besieg'd *Samos*, which, after lying before it Nine Months, they took. The *Byzantins* also return'd to their Obedience to the *Athenians*. Some Years after this, happen'd the above-mention'd *Cortyræan* and *Potidæan* War. This, says *Thucydides*, is a Relation of the Wars amongst the *Greeks* themselves, and against the *Barbarians* for the Space of fifty Years, computed from *Xerxes's* Retreat, to the Beginning of the *Peloponnesian* War. Our Author afterwards relates the Adventure of *Pausanias* and *Themistocles*, and the Ends of those two greatest Captains of their Times, the former a *Lacedæmonian*, the latter an *Athenian*, who both having just Reason to be disgusted at their Native Countries, treated with *Xerxes*.

Before the *Lacedæmonians* would declare War against the *Athenians*, they sent Embassadors to *Athens*, some of them demanded the Banishment of the Persons who fled to *Athens*, after having profan'd the Temple of *Minerva*, by killing the seditious Rebels at her Altar: others requir'd the raising the Siege of *Potidæa*; the setting the *Æginetæ* at Liberty, and the revoking the Decree against the *Megarenses*: and the last of all, that *Greece* might



Thucydides might be left to its Liberty. The *Athenians*, pursuant to the Advice of *Pericles*, answer'd these Embassadors, that they would allow the *Megarenses*, free Commerce at *Athens*, provided the *Lacedæmonians* would allow them and their Allies the free Enjoyment of the Sea Trade: that they would permit those *Grecian* Cities to be free, which were so when the Treaty was concluded, on Condition that the *Lacedæmonians* would consent to the same thing with regard to the Cities, which they themselves held. After which they offer'd an amicable Accommodation of Differences, by referring them to the Determination of *Arbiters*, withal assuring them that if these Conditions were not accepted, they were very well able to maintain the War. This is what is related in *Thucydides's* first Book.

The Second contains the History of the three first Years of the *Peloponnesian* War, which began in the Spring time of the 15 Year of the Truce, the 48 Year of the Priesthood of the Priestess *Chrysis* at *Argos*; *Enesius* being *Ephorus* at *Sparta*, and when *Pythodorus* had but two Months longer to preside at *Athens*, and six Months after the Battle of *Potidæa*, when three hundred arm'd *Thebans* in the Night time entred *Platæa*, or *Platea*, a *Bæotian* City in Alliance with the *Athenians*, under the Command of *Pythangelus* and *Diemporus*, Sovereign Magistrates of *Bæotia*. They were introduc'd by *Naucles* and his Faction, who had before treated with *Eurymachus* the most Powerful of the *Thebans*, who open'd the Gates to them. Upon their entering the Place, they proclaim'd by a Herald, that all those who were willing to enter into the *Bæotian* League should join them: Some accepted the Offer; but others taking Arms, fell upon the Strangers, defeated them, kill'd some, and took the rest Prisoners, which they soon after kill'd with their principal *Eurymachus*, before the *Theban* Army, then  
on

on its March, could reach the City. The *Athenians*, upon the News of this Action, seiz'd all the *Bæotians* in their Territories, and sent a Garrison and Convoy of Ammunition and Provision to *Plataea*. The *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians* immediately after this prepar'd for War, and engag'd their Neighbouring Nations and Allies to take part with the one or the other. The *Lacedæmonians* had on their Side all *Peloponnesus*, except *Argos*, which remain'd *Neuter*, as did the *Achæi*, except the *Pellenenses*: but by slow degrees, they also came into this War. Out of *Peloponnesus* their Allies were, the *Megarenses*, *Locri*, *Bæotians*, *Phocenses*, *Ambraciots*, *Leucadii*, and *Amaclorii*. Their Naval Force was compos'd of *Corinthians*, *Megarenses*, *Sicyonians*, *Pellenenses*, *Elei*, *Ambraciots*, and *Leucadii*: Their Cavalry of *Bæotians*, *Phocæi* and *Locri*: Their Infantry of all the rest of the Nations which were on their Side. The *Athenian* Allies were, the Inhabitants of *Chios*, *Lesbos* and *Plataea*, the *Messenians* in *Naupactus*, the greatest part of the *Acarnanians*, the *Corcyraeans*, the *Cephalenians*, the *Zacynthii*, without the Tributary Countries, of which were *Caria* on the Sea-side, the *Dores* bordering on the *Carians*, *Ionia*, *Hellepontus*, or the *Hellepontiac Region*, the *Thracian Cities*, all the eastern Islands betwixt *Crete* and the *Peloponnesus*, and all the *Cyclades* except *Melos* and *Thera*. *Chios*, *Lesbos* and *Corcyra* furnish'd Ships, and the rest Money and Men.

The *Lacedæmonians* having in a short time rais'd their Army, sent two Thirds of it under the Command of *Archidamus* King of *Lacedæmon*, to the *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, and dispatch'd a Herald to the *Athenians*, to endeavour to bring them to an Accommodation: But they sent him back without allowing him Audience, and *Archidamus* entred their Country. *Pericles* the *Athenian* General prepar'd himself for a good Defence, and oblig'd the

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Thucy- Inhabitants of the Country to retire-into the City.  
 dides. After which fearing that *Archidamas*, who was his  
 Friend, should spare his Lands, and that might render him suspected by the *Athenians*, he made a Donation of them to the People: in the mean time *Archidamus* attack'd *Oenoe*, a Town situate on the Confines of *Attica* and *Bæotia*, which serv'd as a Rampart to *Attica*; but not being able to master it; he advanc'd farther into the Country in Harvest time; and after encamping, ravag'd and destroy'd all the Country around *Eleusis*, and the Plain of *Thriassium*, and drove the *Athenian* Horse before him to a Place call'd the *Rbiri*; from thence penetrating thro' *Cecropia*, and leaving on the right Mount *Agaleus*, he came to *Acharnæ*, the largest of all the Cities of that Country, near which he encamp'd to wait the Approach of his Enemies, if they design'd to fight him, and at the same time make Incursions as far as the Walls of *Athens*. *Pericles* did not think fit to attack him, but after a light Skirmish, in which he lost some of his Horse, kept within the City. The *Lacedæmonians*, discerning that they could not draw him to a Battle, were forc'd to decamp, and ravaging the Country all the way retire into the *Peloponnesus*. After their Retreat, the *Athenians* sent to take some of the *Peloponnesian* maritime Towns: they accordingly surpriz'd *Methone* in *Laconia*; but could not keep it: *Phia* in *Elis* was taken by Storm, and abandon'd. The *Aginetæ* were driven out of their Country with their Wives and Children. This Fleet also took *Solio*, *Asfacus*, and the Isle of *Cephalenia*; from thence they went to, and landed in the Country of *Megara*, whither their Land Army was before march'd: they ravag'd and destroy'd the Country. This whole Land Army consisted of 13000 Men, besides the light Arm'd Infantry; and *Thucydides* here observes it to have been the most that the *Athenians* had ever had to that Time. At the End of this  
 Cam-

Campaign, they fortified the Isle of *Atalanta*, contracted an Alliance with *Sitalces* King of *Thrace*, and reconciled themselves to *Perdiccas*, to whom they restor'd *Therme* ; after which that Prince, joining with *Phormio* their General, carried on a War in *Chalcis*. Winter being come *Euvarchus* return'd to *Astacus*, by the Assistance of fifty *Corinthian* Ships: the *Corinthians* also attempted other Places on the Coast, but miss'd of their Aim. The same Winter the *Athenians* celebrated the Funerals of those which were kill'd in the War, the Ceremonies of which *Thucydides* describes, and recites a Funeral Oration, pronounc'd in honour of them by *Pericles*. At the Beginning of the next Campaign, the Enemy entred *Attica*, and being encamp'd, began to ravage and destroy the Country ; but the Plague made a greater Destruction at *Athens* ; it began in *Aethiopia*, from thence proceeded on to *Egypt*, *Libya* and *Persia*, and after having depopulated the Isle of *Lemnos*, discharg'd it self at once upon *Athens* : which yet did not hinder the *Athenians* sending out a Fleet, which ravag'd the Coasts of *Peloponnesus*, but without any Advantage, whilst the *Lacedaemonians* were destroying the middle of *Attica*, and the Contagion grievously afflicted *Athens* and the *Athenian* Territories: *Pericles* comforted and supported them under their Miseries. The *Lacedaemonians* made a Descent with a Fleet to *Zacynthus*, and ravag'd part of the Island ; but finding the Inhabitants resolutely bent on defending themselves, they retreated : About the End of this Campaign *Aristæus* the *Corinthian*, with three *Spartan* Embassadors, and *Timagoras* of *Tegea*, sent to obtain the Alliance of the King of *Persia*, being deliver'd to the *Athenians* by *Sadoc* the Son of *Sitalces*, were kill'd and thrown into a Ditch : the *Ambraciota* also this Year entred and ravag'd the Territories of the *Argives*.



Thucydides. At the Beginning of the Winter the *Athenians* set Sail for *Peloponnesus*, under the Command of *Phormio*, who parting from *Naupactus* block'd up the *Corinthian Gulph*, whilst six Ships under the Command of *Melesander* sail'd to *Caria* and *Lycia*; but *Melesander* landing his Troops, and those of his Allies in *Lycia*, was beaten by the Inhabitants, and himself as well as part of his Men fell in the Fight. On the other Side the *Potidaens* being reduc'd to extremity, were forc'd to surrender their City to the *Athenians*, and together with their Wives and Children to quit it, without carrying any more with them than a small Quantity of Travelling Money.

At the Beginning of the following Campaign, the *Lacedæmonian* Army, instead of entering the *Athenian* Territories, turn'd towards *Plataea*, and besieg'd it; but not being able to force it to yield, the Siege was converted into a *Blockade*: during which time of the Siege of *Plataea*, two Thousand *Athenians*, commanded by *Xenophon* the Son of *Euripides*, carried the War into *Chalcis*, and *Bottiaea*; but after having ravag'd the Country were defeated, and their commanding Officers kill'd. The *Lacedæmonians* on their Side sent Forces against *Acarnania*, under the Conduct of *Cnemus*; but the Inhabitants of that Country having beaten a Body of his Troops composed of *Chaones*, he was oblig'd to a hasty Retreat. In the interim *Phormio*, having attack'd the Fleet which came to their Assistance, sunk several of their Ships, took twelve, and put the rest to flight. He fought also a second Battle of *Naupactus*, where he had the advantage, tho' his Enemies Fleet was superior in number. The *Lacedæmonians* before the Separation of their Fleet resolv'd on an Attempt on Port *Piræus*; but their Design miscarried. The same Year *Scythacles* made War with *Perdiccas* and the *Chalcidenses* of *Thrace*:  
He

He ravag'd *Chalcis*, *Bottiaea*, and part of *Macedonia*, Thucy-  
 and retir'd at the Beginning of the Winter, after dides.  
 having been thirty Days in those Provinces. Du-  
 ring the Winter Season, the *Athenian* Fleet com-  
 manded by *Phormio*, sail'd to *Astacus*, entred *Acar-*  
*nanian* with four hundred Soldiers which belong'd  
 to his Fleet, and four hundred *Messenians*, drove  
 out of some Places several suspicious Persons, and  
 plac'd a Governor of his own Sort in *Coronta*;  
 from whence returning to *Naupactus*, he went to  
*Athens* at the beginning of the Spring, with the  
 Vessels which he had taken, and the *Athenians*  
 which he had exchang'd against his Prisoners. Here  
 ends the Winter of the third Year of the War, and  
 the second Book of *Thucydides*.

The third Book begins with the Revolt of the  
*Lesbians*, (except the Citizens of *Methymna*) from  
 the *Athenians*. Whilst *Archidamus* with the *Laceda-*  
*monian* Forces, was encamp'd in *Attica*, the *Athe-*  
*nians* resolv'd to surprize the *Mitylenæans* on one of  
 their Festivals, by sending forty Ships to attack  
 them: but they getting Intelligence of the Depart-  
 ure of this Fleet, put themselves in a posture of  
 Defence, notwithstanding which they were re-  
 puls'd, and besieg'd by Sea, whilst another Fleet  
 commanded by *Phormio*, ravag'd the *Peloponnesian*  
 Coasts. The Siege of *Mitylene* continu'd till the  
 following Spring, and the City was at last forc'd  
 to surrender. This Year the *Lacedæmonian* and *A-*  
*thenian* Fleets, which cruised about the Coasts,  
 took several Towns, and perform'd several Ex-  
 ploits. Some time after *Plataea* surrendred to the  
*Lacedæmonians*, who treated that Place cruelly to  
 satisfy the *Thebans*. A Seditious Disturbance arose  
 at *Corcyra*, where some of the Inhabitants decla-  
 ring in favour of the *Lacedæmonians*, and others be-  
 ing for the *Athenians*, several of them kill'd one a-  
 nother on Land on this Pretext, whilst the *Athe-*  
*nians*

Thucydides. *nians* and *Peloponnesians* fought at Sea. These Troubles continued, when' the *Athenian* Forces, were withdrawn, and tho' the *Athenian* Party was the strongest, five hundred of the Inhabitants, escaping to the in-land Country, ravag'd the Coasts of this Island. At the End of the Campaign, the *Athenians* sent twenty Gallies to *Sicily* to the assistance of the *Leontini* against the *Syracusans*.

The following Summer, which was that of the sixth Year of this War, the frequent Earthquakes prevented the *Lacedæmonians* entring *Attica*: at Sea *Charæades* the *Athenian* Commander being kill'd in an Engagement with the *Syracusans*, *Laches*, on whom the sole Command devolv'd, took *Messana*, otherwise call'd *Messina*: on the other Side *Demosthenes* and *Procles* ravag'd the *Peloponnesian* Coasts. At this time the *Lacedæmonians* planted a Colony at *Trachinia* to incommode the *Athenians*. *Demosthenes* having made a Descent into *Ætolia* was defeated; and afterwards the *Lacedæmonians* march'd in conjunction with the *Ætolians* against *Naupactus* under the command of *Eurylochus*; but *Demosthenes* having thrown a thousand Men into it, the *Lacedæmonian* General turn'd his Army against the *Argives* and *Acarnanians*, and being assisted by the *Ambraciots*, made a Descent into the Country of *Argos*. The Battle beginning, the Left Wing commanded by *Eurylochus* was defeated; but the Right, in which were the *Ambraciots*, suffer'd none to stand before them, but pursu'd the Enemy to *Argos*. But yet the Loss of the *Lacedæmonians* in this Action being very considerable, they were oblig'd to retreat: the *Ambraciots* who were come to the assistance of their Men, fell into the Hands of the *Athenian* Army, were defeated and almost all kill'd: upon which, enfeebled by this Loss, the *Ambraciots* entered into an Alliance with the *Acarnanians* and *Argives*, on Condition that they should remain Neu-

ter. The same Winter the *Athenians* made some Incursions along the *Sicilian* Coasts. Thus ended the sixth Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, as doth also *Thucydides's* third Book.

The fourth contains the History of the three following Years. At the beginning of the first Campaign ten *Syracusan* and as many *Locrensian* Ships took *Messina*. Some time after the *Peloponnesians* entred *Attica*, under the command of *K. Agis*. The *Athenians* on the other Side sent 40 Ships to *Sicily*, under the command of *Eurymedon* and *Sophocles*, who were join'd to *Demosthenes*. Their Fleet was by the Winds forced into *Pylus*, which *Demosthenes* took and fortified. The News of which oblig'd the *Lacedæmonians* to draw their Forces out of *Attica*, and recall their Fleet to attack that Place both by Sea and Land, which they accordingly did ; but were repuls'd by Land, and the *Athenian* Fleet falling upon that of the *Lacedæmonians*, very much damag'd it. Upon which the *Lacedæmonians* propos'd an Accommodation, which the *Athenians* rejected, and the Suspension of Arms agreed at *Pylus*, was broken. In *Sicily*, the *Syracusan*, and *Athenian* Fleets fought at the Streight of *Pelorus* ; but the Battle did not prove decisive on either Side. The *Locrenses* being oblig'd to raise the Siege of *Rhegium*, the *Messenians* or *Mamertini* attack'd *Naxos*, but were beaten off, and their Fleet disperfed : the *Leontins* and *Athenians* besieg'd *Messina*, and were repuls'd : after which time the *Athenians* did not any more enter into the *Sicilian* War. *Cleon* being sent with fresh Assistance to the Army which was at *Pylus*, beat the *Lacedæmonians*, and oblig'd them to surrender on discretion, brought them Prisoners to *Athens*, and left a Garriſon at *Pylus*. Immediately after this, the *Athenians* sent a Fleet of 70 Sail, (on board of which were two thousand Armed Men, two hundred Horse, and several Allies) against the *Corinthians* ;



Thucy- they were scarce landed sooner than the Fight  
dides. began, and after having some time continued  
with equal advantage, the *Corinthians* were routed ;  
but they having a Reserve of several Troops which  
had not yet been engag'd, the *Athenians* retir'd,  
and contented themselves with ravaging the Coast.

- This Year also ended all the *Corcyraean* Disturbances,  
all the factious People being seiz'd and put to  
Death by Order of the Chief Commanders of the  
*Athenian* Fleet. This Winter the *Athenians* surpris'd  
a *Persian* Embassador sent to *Lacedaemon* ; whom  
they sent back to *Persia*, appointing several Depu-  
ties of their own to accompany him, who being  
inform'd at *Ephesus* of the Death of *Artaxerxes*, re-  
turn'd without proceeding any farther. The In-  
habitants of *Chios* were oblig'd to demolish a new  
rais'd Wall, which gave a Jealousie to the *Athenians*.

In the beginning of the following Campaign,  
several *Lesbian* Exiles having rais'd Forces on the  
Coasts of, and in the *Peloponnesus*, took *Rhætium*,  
*Antandrus*, and several other Cities. The *Atheni-  
ans* on their Side subdu'd the Isle of *Cythera*, ra-  
vag'd the *Peloponnesian* Coasts, and afterwards took  
*Thyrea*. The same Year the *Sicilians* concluded a  
Peace amongst themselves, which was ratified by  
the *Athenian* Generals, who drew off their Fleet,  
and were blam'd by their Country-men for con-  
senting to that Treaty. At the same time the *A-  
thenians* made an Attempt on *Megara*, into which  
they threw in some Troops by surprise ; but not  
being able to compass their Design, which was  
obstructed by the Resistance of the Inhabitants,  
they took the Citadel of *Nisæa* ; and about the  
same time *Brasidas* surprising the *Athenians* with a  
Body of six hundred Horse and six thousand Foot,  
broke into, and immediately disorder'd their Army,  
which soon recover'd it self, and fought out the  
Battle with equal advantage. After which *Brasidas*  
drawing

drawing towards *Megara*, again offer'd the *Athenians* Battle, which they were resolv'd not to refuse, upon which he became master of *Megara*, and the *Athenians* being retreated, he return'd to *Corinth*, and prepar'd for an Expedition into *Thrace*, where he was very successful; for having made a very expeditious March thro' *Thessaly*, he entred *Macedonia*, and *Chalcis*, and rendred himself Master of a considerable Number of *Athenian* Towns, rather by private Correspondence, and a wise Conduct, than Force. Amongst other Cities, he took *Acanthus* and *Amphipolis*, which our Author *Thucydides*, who then commanded in that Country, could not relieve in time: but all that he could do was to save *Eion*. The Cities of *Myrcinus*, *Gapselus*, and *Oesyra*, the two last of which were *Thasian* Colonies, went over to *Brasidas*, who also took *Torona* and *Lecythus*. The *Athenians* were also beaten in a Battle near *Delius*, and the Post which they possess'd taken by the *Bæotians*. The rest of the Winter-Season of the eighth Year of the War, was by *Brasidas* spent in attempting new Designs, and regulating the Government of the Places which he had taken. At the beginning of the Spring, a Truce was concluded betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* for the space of one Year, during which *Brasidas* got possession of the Cities of *Sciona* and *Menda*; and being afterwards inform'd of the Cessation of Arms, he march'd with *Perdiccas* against the King of the *Lyncestæ*, whom they defeated; but the *Illyrians* joyning with the Enemy, these two Captains were forc'd to retreat; which *Brasidas* did in very good Order, without the loss of any Men, whilst the *Macedonians* fled in confusion, and were very much gall'd in their Retreat. In the interim the *Athenians* retook *Menda*, and *Perdiccas*, after his Return to *Macedon*, made his Peace with the *Athenians*.

Thucy- The same Campaign the *Thebans* dismantled  
 dides. *Thespiæ*, the *Tegeatæ* fought the *Mantinei*; one  
 ~~~~~ Wing on each Side was routed, and the Engage-  
 ment was very bloody, but Night parted them,  
 without allowing any Advantage to either Side.  
 At the end of the Winter *Brasidas* made an Attempt  
 on *Potidæa*, but miscarried. Thus ends the ninth  
 Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, and the fourth Book  
 of *Thucydides*.

In the fifth, after having related how, *Torona*  
 was retook by *Cleon*; the Inhabitants of the Isle of  
*Delos*, were driven out of their Country by the  
*Athenians*, and *Panaetum*, on the *Attick* Frontiers,  
 taken by the *Bæotians* and given an account of the  
 Posture of the *Sicilian* Affairs, he describes the  
 Battle betwixt *Cleon* and *Brasidas* near *Amphipolis*,  
 in which these two Generals were kill'd, and the  
*Athenian* Army intirely defeated. After this Day  
 the Minds of the contending Parties, being dis-  
 pos'd to an Accommodation, a Truce both by Sea  
 and Land was concluded betwixt the *Lacedæmoni-  
 ans* and *Athenians*, and their Allies on both Sides,  
 on Condition that each should mutually surrender  
 the Towns and Prisoners taken during the War.  
 The Allies of the *Lacedæmonians* refusing to submit  
 to this Treaty, the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*  
 made a particular one betwixt them, on the same  
 Conditions, into which those of their Allies which  
 were willing to accept it, were free to enter. This  
 Truce was not justly observ'd, for the Towns were  
 not restor'd on either Side, and both Sides com-  
 mitted acts of Hostility on several occasions. Not-  
 withstanding which the *Greeks* continued seven  
 Years without making any War amongst them-  
 selves, tho' they did it in other Places, in preju-  
 dice of the Truce, till it was wholly broken. The  
*Corinthians*, *Argives* and People of the other *Pelo-  
 ponnesian* Cities, which did not accept of the Trea-  
 ry,


ty, entred into a League with the *Thracians*, *Elei*, *Thucy-Chalcidenses*, and some other Nations. In the mean time the *Athenians* took *Scyona*, kill'd all they found in it, besides Women and Children, and gave the City to the *Platæans*. They re-establish'd the People of *Delos*. The *Locrenses* and *Phœceans* made War: at the same time the *Lacedæmonians* sent Forces against the *Parrhasii* in *Arcadia*, and razed the Fort of *Cypseles*. The *Dictydienses* took *Thyffys* at Mount *Athos*, a City in Alliance with the *Athenians*. The following Winter, the *Olynthii* surpriz'd *Mecyberna*, in which was an *Athenian* Garrison. The following Year the *Athenians* entred into an Alliance with the *Argives* by the Mediation of *Alcibiades*; and the last of these Nations began a War against the *Epidaurii*. *Agis* King of *Lacedæmon* obliged them to alter their Measures, by marching an Army to the Ports of *Argos*, which forc'd the *Argives* to conclude a Truce with him for four Months, which was soon broken by the Assistance which *Alcibiades* brought from *Athens* to the *Argians*, with which they took *Orchomenus*, and march'd to *Tegea*. *Agis* immediately met them with an Army, and gave them Battle in the Country of *Manthea*, where he intirely defeated the Enemy and remain'd Master of the Field. *Thucydides* observes that this Battle of *Mantineia* was the most considerable which had been fought in a long Space of time amongst the *Greeks*. The *Argives* in this Action lost seven hundred Men; the *Mantinei* two hundred; the *Athenians* and *Aginetæ* as many, with both their Generals. The *Lacedæmonians* are said to have lost but three hundred Soldiers, and a small number of their Auxiliaries. The Loss of this Battle oblig'd the *Argives* to hearken to the Proposals of Accommodation which were offer'd by the *Lacedæmonians*, and renounce their Alliance with *Athens*. The *Thracians*, *Chalcidenses*, *Mantinei*, and all the *Peloponnesian*



Thucydides. *Ionnesian* Cities then leagu'd together, and forc'd the *Athenians* to raise the Siege of *Epidaurus*. In short, during the six Years and ten Months which the Truce continued betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, the Negotiations and Expeditions on both Sides were very numerous, a particular of which is contain'd in the fifth Book of *Thucydides's* History.

The sixth Book contains the *Sicilian War*. It was in the seventeenth Year of the *Peloponnesian War*, that the *Athenians* undertook the Conquest of *Sicily*, on pretence of assisting the *Egestani*. They sent thither a strong Fleet of thirty six Sail, on board of which were four thousand *Athenian* Soldiers, three hundred Horse and a great number of Auxiliaries from their Allies; the whole commanded by *Alcibiades*. This Fleet parting from *Corcyra*, cruised on the *Sicilian Coast*, without attempting any thing considerable. *Alcibiades* was recall'd to justify himself with regard to the Crime charg'd on him, of having disfigur'd the Images of *Mercury*. The following Winter a Battle was fought betwixt the *Athenians* and *Syracusans*, in which Victory long remain'd wavering; but at last declar'd for the *Athenians*. Who after this Action winter'd at *Naxos* and *Catana*, and the *Syracusans* prepar'd to maintain the War. *Alcibiades* being banish'd *Athens* fled to the *Lacedæmonians*, and perswaded them to assist *Syracuse*. Which the *Athenians* at the beginning of the Spring block'd up by Sea and Land. The News of which reaching *Gylippus*, who was coming to its Relief with the *Corinthian Fleet*, he sail'd to *Tarentum*. On the other Side the *Lacedæmonians* entred the Country of *Argos* with their Auxiliarie Allies, and ravag'd it: but the *Athenians* came to their Assistance with thirty Ships, which may be accounted a beginning of the Rupture; for Landing at *Epidaurus*, *Prasie*, and other

Lace-

*Lacedæmonian* Places they destroy'd them : the *Ar-* *Thucy-*  
*gives* also entred *Phliasia*, pillag'd the City and *dides.*  
 kill'd its Inhabitants, after which they return'd   
 Home. Here ends *Thucydides's* sixth Book.

After *Gylippus* had refitted his Fleet at *Tarentum*,  
 he landed at *Imera* in *Sicily*, and march'd to the  
 Relief of *Syracuse*. He surpris'd the *Athenians*, took  
 Fort *Labdalus*, and very much incommoded the  
 Besiegers, by continual Attacks.

The next Spring, the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athe-*  
*nians* sent fresh Fleets to *Sicily* ; and the *Syracusans*  
 themselves also fitted out one, which last fighting  
 the *Athenian* Squadron in their own Port, had e-  
 leven of its Ships sunk, and three taken : the *Athe-*  
*nians* also lost three, and three Forts which they  
 had built to block up the Sea, in which Castles  
 they had laid up great Quantities of Money and  
 Ammunition. Eleven Ships sail'd out of the Port  
 of *Syracuse* to meet several Vessels, (which came  
 from *Italy* richly laden, and were bound for the *A-*  
*thenian* Fleet), and sunk most of them. There  
 happen'd another Sea Fight at *Naupactus*, betwixt  
 the *Athenians* and *Corinthians*, in which seven Ships  
 of the first and three of the last were sunk : but  
 the most considerable Naval Battle, was that which  
 the *Syracusans* again gave the *Athenians*, in which  
 their Armada was defeated, and seven of their  
 Ships sunk. Upon these Actions *Demosthenes* and  
*Eurymedon* arriv'd with a Fleet of seventy three  
 Sail, on board of which were five thousand Sol-  
 diers ; and Landing, they attack'd the Retrench-  
 ments by Night ; but were vigorously repuls'd by  
 the *Bæotians*, and lost most of their Men : there  
 afterwards happened a Sea Fight, in which *Eury-*  
*medon's* Ships were taken, and the *Athenian* Army  
 had been intirely defeated at its Landing, if the  
*Tyrrhenians* had not come to its Assistance, beat the  
 Enemy, and sav'd the rest of their Ships ; but the  
 Syra-

Thucy-*Syracusans* block'd them up, by stopping the Entry  
 dides. of their Port, and forc'd them to quit their Forts,  
 ~~~~~ to get on board their Ships, and force a Passage  
 thro' their Dam. The *Sicilians* oppos'd them in  
 this Attempt, and after a warm Engagement, the  
*Athenian* Armada fled, and the *Syracusans* pursu'd  
 them till they drove their Ships aground. The *A-*  
*thenians*, not daring any more to attempt the Pas-  
 sage by Sea, were forc'd to flie by Land ; but the  
 Enemies follow'd them, block'd up the Ways,  
 stopp'd their March, charg'd them several times,  
 and at last after having kill'd a great Number,  
 forc'd them to surrender on Discretion, put to  
 Death their Captains *Demosthenes* and *Nicias*, kept  
 the rest Prisoners, and sold them some Days after,  
 except the *Athenians*, *Sicilians* and *Italians*. This  
 was the greatest Defeat that ever the *Greeks* suf-  
 fer'd ; the most illustrious for the Victors, and the  
 most deplorable for the Vanquish'd, who lost all ;  
 Men, Ships and Money. This Misfortune ends  
 the seventh Book.

The Eighth begins with a Description of the  
 miserable Condition into which this News plung'd  
 the City of *Athens*, and of the several Emotions  
 which it occasion'd in *Greece*, by the Revolt of the  
 Allies of the *Athenians*, who went over to the  
*Spartans*. The Courage of the *Athenians* was a lit-  
 tle rais'd by their Victory over the Enemies Fleet ;  
 but yet that could not hinder the *Lacedæmonian*  
 Captains from prevailing on *Chios*, *Lesbos*, and se-  
 veral other Cities to revolt from them. The *Athe-*  
*nians* retook *Lesbos*, wrested *Samos* out of their E-  
 nemies Hands, ravag'd the whole Isle of *Chios*,  
 and rendred themselves Masters of Part of it, be-  
 sieg'd *Miletus* which they could not take, and  
 fought several Sea Battles, in most of which they  
 had the Advantage. On the other Side the *Lace-*  
*dæmonians* possess'd themselves of the Isle of *Rhodes*,  
 and

and entred into an Alliance with the King of *Per-* Thucy-  
*fia*, who oblig'd himself to maintain his Allies dides.  
Fleet, till he could himself fit out one. The *La-*  
*cedæmonians* beginning to suspect *Alcibiades*, he e-  
scap'd to *Tissaphernes*, the King of *Persia*'s General,  
and dextrously thwarted their Designs, by prevail-  
ing on the *Persians* to discontinue their Payment  
of the abovemention'd Fleet: besides which, he  
negotiated a Treaty betwixt the King of *Persia*  
and the *Athenians*, on Condition that they should  
abolish the *Democracy*, settle another Form of Go-  
vernment, and re-establish him. This Treaty did  
not yet obtain, by reason that *Tissaphernes* demand-  
ed not only that the *Athenians* should yield to the  
*Persians* all *Ionia*, and the neighbouring Islands,  
which they had already granted; but also that  
they should allow them to fit out an Armada, and  
allow it to sail on all the *Grecian* Sea's. To which  
last Condition the *Athenians* utterly refusing their  
Consent, the *Persian* renew'd his Treaty with the  
*Lacedæmonians*: notwithstanding which, the Propo-  
sal made at *Athens* of abolishing the *Democracy* and  
setting up an *Oligarchy* obtain'd; and ten Men  
were chosen to direct the Government. They  
made an Order that five Persons should be chosen  
who should nominate an hundred, each of which  
should choose three Associates, which with their  
Electors would mount the Number to 400 Men,  
in whom should be vested the absolute Sovereignty,  
that not above five thousand Citizens should  
be admitted into the Knowledge of the Publick  
Affairs, and that the four hundred should meet  
whenever they thought convenient. This De-  
cree was put in execution, and the four hundred  
discarded the Senators and seiz'd on the Govern-  
ment. At the same time that *Oligarchy* was set up  
at *Athens*, it was abolish'd at *Samos*, to make way  
for the Establishment of *Democracy*. The Soldiers  
boldly



Thucy- boldly express'd their Disgust at the Alteration of  
 dides. the *Athenian* Government, and refus'd Obedience  
 ~~~~~ to their new Regents: they recall'd *Alcibiades*,  
 and chose him their General. The four hundred  
 sent Deputies to the Army, who met with but in-  
 different Reception. *Alcibiades* pleas'd and dis-  
 miss'd the tumultuous Croud, by assuring them,  
 that he would never oppose the five Thousand  
 Citizens having the Administration of the Sove-  
 reign Authority in the Republick; but allow'd  
 that the 400 ought to be depos'd, and the *Senate*  
 re-establish'd. The Four hundred in the mean  
 while built a Fort, which giving Umbrage to the  
 Soldiery and Populace, was razed in despite of  
 them. At the same time the *Peloponnesian* Fleet  
 appearing on the *Attican* Coasts, the *Athenians*  
 sent their Ships to attack them; but they happen'd  
 to be almost all taken by the Enemy: this News  
 reaching the *Athenians*, they equipp'd 20 Ships,  
 and being assembled at *Pycna*, depos'd the 400,  
 and gave the Government to the five Thousand;  
 and several Persons were appointed for the Refor-  
 mation of the Laws and Government. All this  
 was immediately done with good Order and Con-  
 duct; and the Administration of the Government  
 lodg'd in the Hands of a proper Mixture of the  
 Nobles and Populace. The recalling of *Alcibiades*  
 and those along with him, was also decreed, and  
 Deputies sent to entreat him to undertake the  
 Management of Publick Affairs.

After this the *Athenian* Fleet fought that of the  
*Peloponnesians* in the *Hellespont*, and obtain'd a con-  
 siderable Victory, in which they took twenty one  
 of the Enemies Ships, without the loss of one of  
 their own. This Success was follow'd by the tak-  
 ing of eight Ships which came from *Byzantium*,  
 and the Surrender of *Cyzicus*. *Alcibiades* being  
 return'd from *Aspondus*, after having gain'd *Tissa-*  
*phernes*

*phernes* to the *Athenian* Side, and prevented the *Thucy-Phœnician* Fleet coming to the Assistance of the *dides*. Enemy, rais'd great Contributions from *Halicanassus*, and return'd towards Autumn to *Samos*, after having wall'd the City of *Cos*. On the other Side *Tissaphernes* being inform'd that the *Peloponnesian* Fleet was sail'd for the *Hellepont*, made all possible haste from *Aspendus*, to *Ionia*. The Inhabitants of *Antandrus* expell'd *Tissaphernes's* Lieutenant, who had already met with the same Affront at *Cnidus* and *Miletus*, and fearing worse Treatment if he did not take care to prevent it, resolv'd to visit the *Peloponnesian* Garrisons in the Province call'd *Hellepontus*, to Justifie his Conduct and Censure theirs: Being arriv'd at *Ephesus*, he sacrific'd to *Diana*. The End of this Winter was the twenty first Year of the War; and here *Thucydides* ends.

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## S E C T. XX.

*A Chronological Series of the Facts related in the History of Thucydides.*

**T**HUCYDIDES's History comprehends, in the whole, seventy one Years: *viz.* the fifty Years which preceded the *Peloponnesian* War, from *Xerxes's* Retreat out of *Greece*; and twenty one Years of the *Peloponnesian* War its self. Of which Series of Time, see the Chronological Table annex'd, in which the *Olympiads* are marked.

*Xerxes* entred *Greece* in the Spring of the Year, which began the seventy fifth *Olympiad* in the Month of *August*; which was the 480th Year before

Thucy-fore *Jefus Christ*, and the 4234th of the *Julian Period*. He was beaten the same Year at *Salamis*, and return'd to *Persia*. The next Year the *Persians* were vanquish'd at *Platææ* and *Mycale*, being the second Year of the LXXVth *Olympiad*. The third Year which was 478 before *J. C.* the *Athenians* return'd to, and rebuilt *Athens*. The fifty Years which preceded the *Peloponneſtan* War, commence with that of *Xerxes's* Retreat, as appears by the following Chronology.

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Years

| Year from<br>Xerxes's<br>Retreat. | Olympi-<br>ads whose<br>Years be-<br>gan on the<br>Day of the<br>Full-Moon<br>in July or<br>August. | Years be-<br>fore Jesus<br>Christ. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| i.                                | • lxxv.<br>I.                                                                                       | 480                                | The Defeat of Xerxes at Sa-<br>lamis.<br>He retreats out of Greece on<br>the 23d of September, and on<br>the 45th Day after the Battle<br>arrives at the Hellespont.                                                                                                              |
| ii.                               | 2.                                                                                                  | 479.                               | The Persian Army defeated<br>by Sea and by Land, at Plataeæ<br>and Mycale, upon which they<br>retreat.                                                                                                                                                                            |
| iii.                              | 3.                                                                                                  | 478.                               | The Athenians recover Se-<br>stus, and return to Athens,<br>which they rebuild.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| iv.                               | 4.                                                                                                  | 477.                               | They fortify Port Piræus,<br>and fit out a Fleet. Pausanias<br>the Lacedæmonian General, in<br>conjunction with Aristides and<br>Cimon, Athenians, recover Cy-<br>prus, and the Hellespont from<br>the Persians.                                                                  |
| v.                                | lxxvi.<br>I.                                                                                        | 476.                               | Pausanias with the Assistance<br>of the Athenians, takes Byzan-<br>tium, and sends the Prisoners<br>to Xerxes, without acquainting<br>the other Generals with it. He<br>writes Letters to that Prince,<br>in which he asks his Daughter<br>in Marriage, and promises to<br>reduce |



| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| vi.                                         | 2.                      | 475.                            |
| vii.                                        | 3.                      | 474.                            |
| viii.                                       | 4.                      | 473.                            |
|                                             | lxxvii.                 |                                 |
| ix.                                         | I.                      | 472.                            |

reduce all Greece to Subjection to him ; upon which he is recall'd to *Lacedæmon*, accused of Treason, and acquitted. The Grecian Cities which had been ill treated by *Pausanias*, prevail'd on by the Indulgence of the *Athenian* Commanders *Aristides* and *Cimon*, left the *Spartans*, and united themselves to the *Athenians*. They appointed an annual Fund of 460 Talents to carry on the War against the *Persians*, which Sum was to be repositied at *Delos*.

*Archelaws* succeeds *Leotychides* in the Kingdom of *Sparta*.

The *Lacedæmonians* finding their People wasted by foreign Wars, resolv'd not to engage any more in that against *Persia*, and yielded the Preference to the *Athenians*.

*Pausanias* returns to *Byzantium*, publicly owning his Name.

He is banish'd thence by the *Athenians* ; resides in *Troas*, and holds an epistolary Correspondence with the *Persians*.

*Cimon* the Son of *Miltiades*, the *Athenian* General, takes *Ei-*

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|

x.

2.

471.

on situate on the River *Strymon*: The Isle of *Scyrus* in the *Aegean Sea*, whither the *Athenians* sent a Colony, after having made Slaves of the *Dolopes*, its Inhabitants; and afterwards also oblig'd *Carystus* in the Isle of *Eubœa* to surrender on Articles, after a long Siege.

The Isle of *Naxus* is by the *Athenians* subdu'd to their Domination, and afterwards several Cities of the Allies.

*Pausanias* is put to Death at *Lacedæmon*.

*Themistocles* is banish'd *Athens* six Years after the Battle of *Salamis*.

xi.

3.

470.

*Cimon* beats the *Persians* by Sea and Land, in *Pamphylia* and *Lycia*, and the Consequence of this Defeat proves to be the Liberty of all the *Grecian Cities* in *Asia*.

The *Thasii* rebel, and are subdu'd by the *Athenians*.

The *Athenians* send a Colony of 10000 Men, to inhabit *Amphipolis*, who drive out the Natives.

The new Inhabitants of *Amphipolis* are defeated at *Drabescus* by the *Thracians*.

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xii.                                        | 4.                      | 469.                            |
| xiii.                                       | lxxviii.<br>I.          | 468.                            |
| xiv.                                        | 2.                      | 467.                            |

The *Thasii* being overthrown by Sea and Land, and besieged by the *Athenians*, implore Assistance of the *Lacedæmonians*.

An Earthquake happening in the *Lacedæmonian* Territories, prevents their granting the *Thasians* Request.

The *Lacedæmonians* make War against the *Heilotes* and revolted *Messenians*, who had fortified themselves in *Ithome*.

The *Thasians* are obliged to surrender to the *Athenians*, after a Siege of three Years; as also to demolish their Walls, and deliver up their Ships.

The *Lacedæmonians* desire the Assistance of the *Athenians*, against the *Heilotes* and *Messenians*, and to take *Ithome*. The *Athenians* grant their Request, and becoming suspected, are sent back disgusted, which was the Beginning of the Diffention betwixt them and the *Lacedæmonians*; and the *Athenians* enter into a League against them, with the *Argives* and *Theſſalians*.

*Themistocles* retires into the Island of *Corcyra*, and from thence to *Epirus*, to *Admetus* King

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xv.                                         | 3.                      | 466.                            |
| xvi.                                        | 4.                      | 465.                            |
|                                             | lxxix.                  |                                 |
| xvii.                                       | 1.                      | 464.                            |
| xviii.                                      | 2.                      | 463.                            |
| xix.                                        | 3.                      | 462.                            |
| xx.                                         | 4.                      | 461.                            |
|                                             | lxxx.                   |                                 |
| xxi.                                        | 1.                      | 460.                            |

King of the *Molossi*, tho' his Enemy.

From whence he goes into *Asia*, to the King of *Persia*.

*Xerxes* King of *Persia* is kill'd; *Artaxerxes Longimanus* succeeds him.

*Inarus* King of *Libya*, Son of *Psammetichus*, revolts from *Artaxerxes*, renders himself Master of Part of *Egypt*, and requests the Aid of the *Athenians*.

The *Athenians* beat the *Persians* in a Sea-Fight.

The *Athenians* possess themselves of the two Parts of the City of *Memphis*, and besiege the third, call'd *White-Wall*, into which the *Persians* retreated,

The *Heilotes* and *Messenians* in *Ibome* yielded after a Siege of ten Years, and are banish'd the *Peloponnesus*.

The *Megarenses* quit their Alliance with the *Lacedaemonians*, to enter into one with the *Athenians*.

The *Athenians* are beaten at Sea by the *Cypriatians* and *Epiraurians* at *Haliae*.



| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xxii.                                       | 2.                      | 459.                            |
| xxiii.                                      | 3.                      | 458.                            |
| xxiv.                                       | 4.                      | 457.                            |

They on the other side beat the *Peloponnesian* Fleet at *Cecryphalea*.

The *Aeginetæ* vanquish'd by the *Athenians*, and *Agina* besieg'd.

*Megara* attack'd by the *Corinthians*, who are put to flight.

The Wall carried by the *Athenians* to the Ports *Phalerus* and *Pyræus*.

*Cimon* is banish'd.

The *Phocæans* attack the *Doræ*, to whose Assistance the *Lacedæmonians* send 11500 Men, who, being set upon by the *Athenians* at their Return, obtain'd a Victory over them at *Tanagra* in *Bæotia*.

Two Months after, the *Athenians* entred *Bæotia*, were victorious at *Oenophyta*, demolish *Tanagra*, took an hundred Hostages of the *Locri Opuntii*, and return'd to the finishing their Fortifications.

*Cimon* recall'd 62 Days after the Battle of *Tanagra*.

The *Aeginetæ* surrender, and are constrain'd to demolish their Walls, deliver up their Ships, and pay Tribute.

The *Athenians* in pursuance of their Success, with their Fleet, sail round the *Peloponnesus*,

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xxv.                                        | lxxxii.<br>1.           | 456.                            |
| xxvi.                                       | 2.                      | 455.                            |

*sus*, and burn the *Lacedæmonian* Havens; take the City of *Chalcis* in *Acarnania*, and beat the *Sicyones*.

The *Athenians* driven out of *Memphis*, are besieged for the space of eighteen Months in a neighbouring Island, and all of them perish, except some few which escap'd by way of *Cyrene*, six Years after this Expedition.

*Inarus* King of *Libya* is hang'd.

The *Athenian* Fleet, sent to the Assistance of their Country-men in *Egypt*, is entirely defeated.

*Orestes* Son of *Echechratides*, King of *Thessaly*, implores the Aid of the *Athenians*, who take with them in this Expedition the *Bæotians* and *Phocæans*, sail to *Pharsalus*, ravage the Coasts, and return without doing any thing else.

Some time after they embark at *Pagæ*, set sail for *Sicyon* with a thousand Soldiers, under the Command of *Pericles* Son of *Xanthippus*, and landing, beat the *Sicyonians*; after which taking with them the *Achæi*, they went to *Acarnania*,

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xxvii.                                      | 3.                      | 454.                            |
| xxviii.                                     | 4.                      | 453.                            |
|                                             | lxxxii.                 |                                 |
| xxix.                                       | 1.                      | 452.                            |
| xxx.                                        | 2.                      | 451.                            |
| xxxi.                                       | 3.                      | 450.                            |
| xxxii.                                      | 4.                      | 449.                            |
|                                             | lxxxiii.                |                                 |
| xxxiii.                                     | 1.                      | 448.                            |

and made War with the *Oenidae*, besieg'd their City, but were oblig'd to retire.

Three Years after, a Truce of five Years was concluded betwixt the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians*.

During this Recess, the *Athenians* carry on a War with *Cyprus* under the Command of *Cimon*.

*Cimon* makes an honourable Peace with the *Persians*, besieges *Salamis*, and dies in the Siege. The Besiegers withdraw, and in their Return obtain a Naval Victory over the *Phœnicians*, *Cilicians*, and *Cypriots*.

Begins the *Lacedæmonian* Holy War; they take the Temple of *Delphi*, and restore it to the Inhabitants of that Place.

The *Athenians* drive them out, and restore the *Phocæans*.

Some time after, the *Bœotian* Exiles seize *Orchomenus* and *Chæronea*. The latter of which the *Athenians* take, and in their Return are defeated at *Coronea*, and

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xxxiv.                                      | 2.                      | 447.                            |
| xxxv.                                       | 3.                      | 446.                            |
| xxxvi.                                      | 4.                      | 445.                            |
|                                             | lxxxiv.                 |                                 |
| xxxvii.                                     | 1.                      | 444.                            |
| xxxviii.                                    | 2.                      | 443.                            |
| xxxix.                                      | 3.                      | 442.                            |
| xl.                                         | 4.                      | 441.                            |
|                                             | lxxxv.                  |                                 |
| xli.                                        | 1.                      | 440.                            |
| xlii.                                       | 2.                      | 439.                            |
| xliii.                                      | 3.                      | 438.                            |

and after quit *Bæotia*, and leave it at liberty.

*Eubæa* and *Megara* rebel against the *Athenians*.

The *Peloponnesians* ravage *Attica* under the Command of *Plistoanax* King of *Lacedæmon*.

The whole Island of *Eubæa* subdu'd by *Pericles*.

A Truce concluded with the *Lacedæmonians* for thirty Years.

Six Years after this Peace, begins the War with *Samos*, the End of which was fatal to that City, and reduc'd it to Subjection to the *Athenians*.

The War betwixt the *Corcyraans* and *Corinthians*, on account of *Epidamnus*, breaks out.

The *Corcyraans* beat the *Corinthians* at *Actium*, and *Epidamnus* surrenders.

The *Corcyraean* and *Gorinthian* Fleets, posted at *Actium* and *Leucimna*, remain there without any Action.



| Years from<br>Xerxes's<br>Retreat. | Olympi-<br>ads. | Years be-<br>fore J. C. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| xliv.                              | 4.              | 437.                    | The <i>Corcyraeans</i> implore the Aid of the <i>Athenians</i> , who grant their Request.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| xlv.                               | lxxxvi.<br>'I.  | 436.                    | The <i>Athenians</i> send Assistance to the <i>Corcyraeans</i> against the <i>Corinthians</i> , who beat the <i>Corcyraeans</i> at <i>Sybota</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| xlvi.                              | 2.              | 435.                    | <i>Potidaea</i> , at the instance of the <i>Corinthians</i> , revolts from the <i>Athenians</i> ; who besiege it. The <i>Athenians</i> command the <i>Potidaeans</i> to demolish that Part of their Walls which fronted <i>Pallene</i> .<br>The <i>Potidaeans</i> rebel against the <i>Athenians</i> , enter into Alliances with the <i>Chalcidenses</i> and <i>Bottiaei</i> ; raze their maritime Towns at the Persuasion of <i>Perdiccas</i> King of <i>Macedon</i> .<br>The <i>Athenians</i> send a Fleet against <i>Philip</i> , which besieges <i>Pydna</i> .<br>The <i>Corinthians</i> send Succours to <i>Potidaea</i> .<br><i>Potidaea</i> besieg'd by <i>Callias</i> the <i>Athenian</i> General, who defeats <i>Aristeus</i> , who commanded the Forces sent to the Relief of <i>Potidaea</i> .<br>The <i>Athenians</i> raise a Wall to block up <i>Potidaea</i> . |
| xlvii.                             | 3.              | 434.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| xlvi.                              | 4.              | 433.                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

*Aristeus*

| <i>Years from<br/>Xerxes's<br/>Retreat.</i>          | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                                      |                         |                                 |
| xlix.                                                | lxxxvii.<br>1.          | 432.                            |
| 1.                                                   | 2.                      | 431.                            |
| <i>Years of<br/>the Pelo-<br/>ponnesian<br/>War.</i> |                         |                                 |
| i.                                                   | lxxxvii.<br>2.          | 431.                            |

*Aristeus* retreats into the Province of *Chalcis*.

*Phormio* the *Athenian* General ravages the Provinces of *Chalcis* and *Bottiaea*.

The Deputies of the Allies assemble at *Lacedaemon*, where they resolve on a War against the *Athenians*, in the fourteenth Year of that Truce which was concluded for thirty Years.

The Allies meet a second time, and persist in their former Resolution of making War with the *Athenians*. The *Lacedaemonians* send three Embassies to the *Athenians*, who refuse the propos'd Conditions of Peace.

### *A Chronology of the Peloponnesian War.*

The *Thebans* attempt to seize *Plataea*, and are repuls'd, the fifteenth Year of the Truce.

An Earthquake in the Isle of *Delos*.

Preparations for the War betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedaemonians*. *Archidamus* King of

| Years of the Peloponnesian War. | Olympiads.      | Years before J. C. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| ii.                             | 3.              | 430.               |
| iii.                            | 4.              | 429.               |
| iv.                             | lxxxviii.<br>1. | 428.               |
| v.                              | 2.              | 427.               |
| vi.                             | 3.              | 426.               |

of *Lacedæmon* ravages *Attica*.  
A Plague rages in the *Athenian* Territories.

*Potidæa* surrendred to the *Athenians*.

*Plataea* besieg'd by *Archidamus*.

*Phormio* General of the *Athenian* Army, gains a Naval Victory at *Naupactus*.

A War breaks out betwixt the *Thracians*, and *Perdiccas* King of *Macedon*.

*Lesbos* revolts.

The Actions of the *Athenians* in *Acarmania*.

The *Olympick* Games, in which *Doricus* a *Rhodian* carried the Prize.

The Siege of *Plataea*.

*Mitylene* surrender'd.

*Paches* receives *Lesbos*, and takes *Colophon*.

The City of *Plataea* taken and destroy'd.

A Sedition happens at *Corcyra*.

The *Athenians* send Assistance to the *Leontini* in *Sicily*.

An Earthquake.

*Heraclea*, a *Lacedæmonian* Colony.

The

| Year of the<br>Peloponne-<br>sian War. | Olympi-<br>ads. | Years be-<br>fore J. C. |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| vii.                                   | 4.              | 425.                    |
| viii.                                  | lxxxix.<br>1.   | 424.                    |

The *Athenians* defeated at *Trachine* in *Ætolia*.

*Delos* expiated.

The *Lacedæmonians* and *Ambraciote* beaten by the *Athenians* at *Argos*.

*Messina* in *Sicily* revolts from the *Athenians*.

*Pylus* fortified by the *Athenians*, and besieged by the *Lacedæmonians*.

*Nicias* beats the *Corinthians*.

*Artaxerxes* dies.

*Xerxes* succeeds him, and reigns but two Months.

After him *Sogdianus* reigns seven Months.

An Eclipse of the Sun at the time of New Moon, the 21st of *March*, is followed by an Earthquake.

*Cythera* and *Nisæa* taken by the *Athenians*.

The *Sicilians* make Peace amongst themselves.

The *Athenians* attempt *Megara*, but are unsuccessful.

*Brasidas* the *Lacedæmonian* General goes into *Thrace*, takes *Acanthus*, *Stagira*, *Amphipolis*, and *Torona*.

A Truce



| <i>Years of the Peloponnesian War.</i> | <i>Olympiads.</i> | <i>Years before J. C.</i> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ix.                                    | 2.                | 423.                      | A Truce for a Year concluded betwixt the <i>Athenians</i> , and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .<br><i>Brasidas</i> takes <i>Sciona</i> , <i>Menda</i> , and other Cities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| x.                                     | 3.                | 422.                      | <i>Cleon</i> and <i>Brasidas</i> , the former an <i>Athenian</i> , the latter a <i>Lacedæmonian</i> General, engage each other at <i>Amphipolis</i> ; both Commanders were kill'd, but the Victory is on the Side of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .<br><i>Darius Nothus</i> is exalted to the <i>Persian</i> Throne.<br>A Truce for 50 Years concluded betwixt the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , which yet lasted no longer than 6 Years and 10 Months. |
| xi.                                    | 4.                | 421.                      | The Alliance betwixt the <i>Argives</i> , <i>Corinthians</i> , <i>Mantinei</i> , and <i>Elei</i> .<br>The War betwixt the <i>Mantinei</i> and the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| xii.                                   | xc.<br>1.         | 420.                      | The Treaty betwixt the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Argives</i> .<br>The Isle of <i>Melos</i> taken by the <i>Athenians</i> .<br>The <i>Olympick</i> Games, in which <i>Androsthenes</i> the <i>Arcadian</i> was Victor.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| <i>Tears of the<br/>Peloponne-<br/>sian War.</i> | <i>Olympi-<br/>ads.</i> | <i>Years be-<br/>fore J. C.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| xiii.                                            | 2.                      | 419.                            |
| xiv.                                             | 3.                      | 418.                            |
| xv.                                              | 4.                      | 417.                            |
|                                                  | xc.                     |                                 |
| xvi.                                             | 1.                      | 416.                            |
| xvii.                                            | 2.                      | 415.                            |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
| xviii.                                           | 3.                      | 414.                            |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
| xix.                                             | 4.                      | 413.                            |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
|                                                  | xcii.                   |                                 |
| xx.                                              | 1.                      | 412.                            |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
|                                                  |                         |                                 |
| xxi.                                             | 2.                      | 411.                            |

} A great many Negotiations  
and Expeditions were profe-  
cuted during the Truce.

The *Sicilian* War resolv'd on,  
and begun.

The Siege of *Syracuse*.

The Defeat of the *Athenians*  
at *Syracuse*.

*Declea* fortified by *Agis* King  
of *Lacedæmon*.

An Eclipse of the Moon  
towards the End of Summer.

The *Athenians* entirely de-  
feated in *Sicily*, and taken in  
their Retreat.

The *Athenians* Victory at *E-  
pidaurus*.

The Alliance betwixt the  
*Lacedæmonians* and *Persians*.

*Alcibiades* negotiates with the  
*Persians* against the *Lacedæmoni-  
ans*, in favour of the *Athenians*.

The Alteration of the Go-  
vernment of *Athens*.

The 400 which were set up,  
were soon driven out.

*Alcibiades* recall'd.

The Defeat of the *Athenian*  
Fleet at *Eretria*.

The Victory of their Fleet  
in the *Hellepont*.

| <i>Years of the Peloponnesian War.</i>                                                                                               | <i>Olympiads.</i>               | <i>Years before J. C.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                      | xcii.                           |                           |
| <i>The rest of the xxist Year ending at the Spring.</i>                                                                              | 3.<br><i>Beginning in July.</i> | 410.                      |
| xxii.<br><i>All these Events happen'd betwixt the Autumn of the 21st Year of this War, and July the 23d in the 21st or 22d Year.</i> | 4.                              | 409.                      |

*A Continuation of the Chronology of the Peloponnesian War according to Xenophon.*

Several Sea-Engagements happen betwixt the *Athenians* and *Peloponnesians* in the *Hellepont*.

*Tissaphernes* causes *Alcibiades* to be seiz'd, and detains him Prisoner about a Month, after which he escapes.

*Alcibiades* now at Liberty, beats *Mindarus* at *Proconnesus*; takes *Cyzicus*, and *Perinthus*.

The *Syracusan* Generals recall'd.

A Sedition arises in *Thassus*.

*Agis* enters *Attica*, and marches to the Gates of *Athens*.

The *Carthaginians* send into *Sicily* 100000 fighting Men, who in the space of two Months take *Himera*, and *Selinus*.

The *Olympick* Games in which *Evagoras* carried the Prize.

*Years of the  
Peloponne-  
sian War.*

Olympi-  
ads.

*Years be-  
fore J. C.*

xciii.

I.

In July.

408.

xxiii.

*Of the Peloponne-  
sian War accord-  
ing to Thucy-  
dides, but  
xxii pursuant  
to Xenophon.*

xxiv.

*According to  
Thucydides,  
xxiii. accord-  
ing to Xeno-  
phon.*

2.

407.

xxv.

*According to  
Thucydides,  
xxiv accord-  
ing to Xeno-  
phon.*

3.

406.

*Thrasyllus the Athenian General attacks Ephesus, but is repuls'd by the Ephesians.*

*Alcibiades gets an Advantage over the Syracusans by Sea.*

*Minerva's Temple at Phocæa burnt by Lightning.*

*Chalcedon besieged by Alcibiades.*

*Pharnabazus who came to its Relief is defeated.*

*A Truce between Alcibiades and the Persian Generals.*

*Byzantium besieged by the Athenians, and surrendered to them by Treachery.*

*The Athenian Embassadors sent to Persia in the Winter.*

*Cyrus Son of Ataxerxes, Governor of the Maritime Provinces, is appointed to assist the Lacedæmonians.*

*He detains the Athenian Embassadors three Years.*

*Alcibiades being return'd to Athens, reduc'd the Isle of Andros which had revolted.*

*Lyfander, being made General of the Peloponnesian Fleet, went to Cyrus, and obtain'd a Naval Victory over the Athenians.*

*Alcibiades retires.*

*Conon succeeds him.*

The

| Years of the<br>Peloponne-<br>sian War.                                       | Olympi-<br>ads. | Years be-<br>fore J. C. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| xxvi.<br>According to<br>Thucydides,<br>xxv. accord-<br>ing to Xeno-<br>phon. | 4.              | 405.                    |
| xxvii.                                                                        | xciv.<br>I.     | 404.                    |

The Descent of the *Carthaginians* into *Sicily*, they take *Agrigentum*.

An Eclipse of the Moon in the Evening.

*Minerva's* Temple at *Athens* burnt.

*Callicratides* succeeded *Lysander* in his Post of General of the *Lacedæmonians*; quarrels with *Cyrus*; takes *Metbymna*; besieges *Coron* by Sea and Land in *Mitylene*; but he sending Intelligence to *Athens*, obtains Relief; *Callicratides* goes to meet them, falls into the Sea at the first Shock; the *Lacedæmonians* Left Wing is routed; the *Athenians* retreat with the Loss of 25 Ships, and the *Lacedæmonians* on their Side lost seventy.

The *Athenian* Generals condemn'd to Death at *Athens*.

In the Winter *Eteonicus* withdraws his Soldiers from *Chios*.

*Cyrus* being suspected is commanded to the Court at *Media*, where *Artaxerxes* falls ill of a Distemper of which he dies the next Year.

*Lysander*, the *Lacedæmonian* General, takes *Lampsacus*.



Years of the  
Peloponne-  
sian War.

Olympi-  
ads.

Years be-  
fore J. C.

He blocks up and takes the Athenian Fleet in the *Hellepont*, and kills the Prisoners. *Conon* escapes with 8 Gallies.

*Lyfander* takes *Byzantium* and *Chalcedon*, and subdues *Lesbos* and *Thrace*.

*Agis* and *Pausanias* enter *Attica*, and the last of them encamps in the Suburbs of *Athens*, in the *Academy*.

*Lyfander* at the same time arrives with 150 Sail at Port *Piræus*; and *Athens* being thus besieged by Sea and Land, is constrain'd by Famine to ask a Peace, which is accordingly concluded in *May*.

*Dionysius* of *Syracuse*, Son of *Hermocrates*, seizes on the Government, after having defeated the *Carthaginians*.

The Olympick Games in which *Crocinas* is Victor.

Here begins the Athenian Year of Anarchy.

An Eclipse of the Sun on the 3d of September.

*Lycophron* of *Pheræ* renders himself Master of *Thessaly*.

*Dionysius* the Tyrant is beaten by the *Carthaginians*.

*Samos* taken by *Lyfander*.

*Lyfander* disbands his Army.

The Peloponnesian War ends.

E e SECT,

## S E C T. XXI.

*The Ancient State of Greece, according to  
Thucydides.*

G R E E C E was not at its Beginning peopled with any fix'd Inhabitants; nor had any Commerce with other Nations either by Sea or Land, because they put no manner of Confidence in one another, and the strongest always turn'd out the weakest. As they had no fortified Towns, nor flourishing State, they were not very solicitous to amass Riches, for fear of raising the Ambition of their Neighbours. They till'd no more Ground than what was necessary to sustain them; and firmly believing that they could subsist in all Places, they made no difficulty of roving from one Country to another. The best Parts of *Greece* were most expos'd to Changes of Inhabitants; such were *Thessaly*, *Bœotia*, and most Parts of the *Peloponnesus*, except *Arcadia*; for Plenty augmented their Forces, engendred seditious Divisions which ruin'd the Inhabitants, and render'd them a Prey to the Avarice of Foreigners. *Attica* was least subject to these Mutations, by reason the Lightness and Sterility of the Soil, did not afford sufficient to raise Envy, or occasion any Sedition. Which is the real Reason why it has render'd its self more famous for its Colonies than its Riches. The considerable Exiles of all Countries found here a safe Port, and secure Retreat, which continually augmented the Number of its Inhabitants; to that degree, that they were constrain'd to transport Colonies to *Ionia*, because the Country was not able to sustain them.

But

But the best Proof of the weak and inconsiderable State of *Greece*, is, that it never undertook any general Enterprize before the *Trojan War*. Nor were all the Nations comprehended under one Name; but each had its own, tho' that of *Pelasgians* was the most common. The Descendants of *Deucalion* afterwards rendring themselves Masters of the Province of *Phthiotis*, and trading to several Countries to enrich themselves, the *Greeks* by slow degrees began to be call'd by the Name of his Son *Hellen*: But this Apellative did not yet extend to all Places, as we find by *Homer*, who liv'd long after the *Trojan War*. For he calls none *Hellenes*, besides those of *Phthiotis* which were commanded by *Achilles*. He calls the rest *Argives*, *Achæi*, and *Danai*. *Minos*, the most ancient of any that we have heard of, had a Fleet, and was Master of the greatest Part of the Sea; he govern'd the Isles call'd the *Cyclades*, and sent the first Colonies thither, after having ejected the *Carians*, and gave the Government to his Sons. 'Tis probable that he endeavour'd to scour the Sea of Pirates, with great Numbers of which it was infested. Land-Robberies were also then frequent, as they are at present practis'd amongst the *Ætolians*, *Acarnanians*, *Locri*, *Ozolæ*, and other Nations in those Quarters, who all wear Arms, as did formerly the *Greeks* who liv'd in open Places, whose Roads being always unsafe, they were oblig'd to arm themselves as the *Barbarians* now do. The *Athenians* first left this Custom, quitted their Weapons, and gave into a more quiet and easy Way of Living; and as Luxury got footing by little and little, the rich old Men grew so nice, as to wear Linnen Tunicks, and turn up their Hair with Gold Crotchets, which Fashion has not been long out at *Athens*, and in *Ionia*. 'Twas the *Lacedæmonians*, which began a modester and plainer Dress, which they continue

**Thucy-**to wear at present, without Distinction of Poor or  
 dides. rich, either in that or other Particulars. They  
 were also the first who wrestled stark naked ; for  
 anciently, the Wrestlers even in the *Olympick*  
 Games, girded themselves with a sort of Scarfe ;  
 which Custom is but very lately worn out, and  
 some of the *Barbarians* even yet continue to wear  
 it. The Cities growing richer, running into greater  
 Trade, and Navigation becoming more common,  
 they built new Towns, and commodious  
 Places for Commerce, as also in the Streights  
 which make the two Seas, as well for the securing  
 as facilitating of Commerce. .

Those who are acquainted with the *Peloponnesian*  
 History, say that *Pelops* came from *Asia*, settl'd  
 in this Country, and gave his Name to it. *Atreus*  
 his Son, after the Death of his Brother *Chrysippus*,  
 fled for Refuge to *Eurystheus* King of *Mycenæ*, who  
 was his Nephew by the Mother's Side. This  
 Prince marching out of his Country to make War  
 with the *Athenians*, left him the Government of his  
 Territories, which *Pelops* seiz'd after his Death.  
*Agamemnon* the Son of *Atreus*, being much stronger  
 at Sea than all his Neighbours, assembled them  
 together to engage with him in the *Trojan* War.  
*Homer* mounts the Number of their Fleet to twelve  
 hundred Sail, of which the *Bæotian* Ships carried  
 each one hundred and twenty Men, and those of  
 the *Philoctetæ* fifty ; which two sorts 'tis not un-  
 likely he proposes as Models of the largest and least  
 Vessels : They beat their Enemies at their Landing,  
 without which they could have had no opportunity  
 of intrenching themselves. During the Siege, part  
 of their Army was employ'd in Plowing the  
 Ground. The Wars which preceded this were very  
 inconsiderable ; and that of *Troy* its self, tho' very  
 much celebrated, is yet much less than what Fame  
 repre-

represents it to be, as appears by the Effects, notwithstanding the *Hyperboles* of the Poets. *Thucydides.*

The Changes which happen'd in *Greece* after this War, plung'd it into such a confused State, as would not allow it any Leisure to improve its self. The too slow Return of the *Grecian* Princes occasion'd new Troubles; and those who were thrown out of their Cities by Seditions, built new ones: Sixty Years after the Taking of *Troy*, the People, at present call'd *Bæotians*, were driven out of *Arna* by the *Thessalians*, and peopled *Bæotia*, anciently call'd *Cadmeis*, whence part of them came who went to the Siege of *Troy*. Twenty Years after that, the *Dores* and *Heraclidæ* possess'd the *Peloponnesus*. At last, after a long Peace, the *Greeks* being no more plagu'd with intestine Divisions, sent Colonies to several Places: Thus the *Athenians* peopled *Ionia*, and part of the *Peloponnesian* Isles, the greatest part of *Italy*, and *Sicily*, and several parts of *Greece*. Upon which several private Men got into their Hands the Tyranny or Government in most of the Cities. Before which there were no other than legitimate Principalities, which were not absolute, but confin'd within certain Limits, in which Estate they descended from Father to Son. The People apply'd themselves to Navigation, and the *Corinthians* are said to have been the first Builders of Gallies with three Banks of Rowers. The first Sea-Fight which we find mention'd being forty Years after that Time, betwixt the *Corinthians* and *Corcyraens*: After which the *Ionians* for some time maintain'd the Empire of the Sea against *Cyrus*, and also signaliz'd themselves under his Son *Cambyses*. *Polycrates* Tyrant of *Samos*, had also a Fleet, and conquer'd several Isles. The *Phocenses* who founded \* *Massilia*, beat the *Carthaginians*. \* *Now call'd*  
The Inhabitants of *Corcyra*, and the Tyrants of *Sicily*, had also several three-bank'd Gallies. *Marseille.*



Thucy- *Arbenians* and *Aginetæ* had but small Fleets, com-  
 dides. pos'd chiefly of long Vessels, and it was not before  
 very lately, since *Themistocles* persuaded the *Athe-*  
*nians* to build three-bank'd Gallies. The *Grecians*  
 had no general War before that betwixt the *Chal-*  
*cidenfes* and *Eretria*, in which all *Greece* took Sides.  
 Thus *Greece* continu'd long without doing any  
 thing great. The *Lacedæmonians* ejected the *Athe-*  
*nian* Tyrants, after having exterminated them out  
 of the rest of *Greece*, as they did out of *Sicily*.  
 The City of *Sparta* being more afflicted by inte-  
 stine Divisions, than any other City which we  
 have heard of, was yet always govern'd by good  
 Laws, and exempt from Tyranny after the com-  
 ing of the *Dores*, who inhabited it; and for above  
 four hundred Years before the End of the *Pelopon-*  
*nesian* War, it has retain'd the same Form of Go-  
 vernment, without any Alteration; which has  
 render'd it potent, and enabled it to give Laws to  
 its Neighbours. After the Destruction of the Ty-  
 rants, happen'd the Battle of *Marathon*, and ten  
 Years after, that of *Salamis*. Some time after that  
 Victory, all the *Greeks* were divided betwixt *Athens*  
 and *Lacedæmon*, they being the two Sovereignties,  
 of which one had the Empire of the Sea, and the  
 other that of the Land. These two Powers, who  
 agreed very well at first, were not long without  
 Quarelling, and drew their respective Allies after  
 them, and never ceas'd making War against  
 one another. Some have thought that *Hipparchus*,  
 who was kill'd by *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, was  
 Tyrant of *Athens*, because they did not know that  
 his Brother *Hippias* was the eldest Son of *Pisif-*  
*stratus*.

From the Time of *Cecrops* and the other Kings,  
 to *Theseus*, *Attica* had its Towns or Boroughs, each  
 of which had its Magistrate and Town-house,  
 where Justice was distributed, and the Govern-

ment

ment administred, without any Appeal or Re-Thucyd-  
course to any Sovereign, unless in Time of War. dides.  
But *Theseus* coming to the Throne, joining Pru-  
dence to Authority, amongst other Regulations  
which he made, abolish'd these Magistrates and  
particular Assemblies, uniting them all in one  
Council, which met at *Athens* in the *Prytaneum*.

To say something of the Conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, it ought to be hinted, that *Pisistratus* Tyrant of *Athens* dying old, *Hippias* his Son succeeded him, and not *Hipparchus*, as some have believ'd. The Son of *Hippias* nam'd *Pisistratus*, as was his Grandfather, in the Time of his Government founded the Altar of the twelve Gods. *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton* having conspir'd the Death of the Tyrants, design'd to kill *Hippias* first, on the Festival of *Minerva*; but having observ'd him in the Suburbs speaking to one of the Conspirators, they return'd into the City, and kill'd *Hipparchus*. *Aristogiton* escap'd, but *Harmodius* was kill'd. *Hippias* put all those to Death whom he suspected; married his Daughter to the Tyrant of *Lampsacus*; four Years after was ejected by the *Lacedæmonians*, and the Faction of the *Alcmæonides*; fled to *Sigeum*; and from thence to *Lampsacus*, whence he went to King *Darius*, and twenty Years afterwards fought for the *Persians* at the Battle of *Marathon*.

## S E C T. XXII.

*An Extract of the Geographical Passages in  
Thucydides.*

## Of EPIDAMNUS.

**E***p idamnus* is situate at the Entrance of the *Ionick* Gulph, and bordering on it is the Country inhabited by the *Taulantii*, a barbarous *Illyrian* Nation. The *Epidamnians* were a *Corcyraean* Colony, founded by *Phalrus* a *Corinthian*, who was descended from *Hercules*. Besides *Corcyraeans*, he carried with him several *Dores* and *Corinthians*; the Result of all which was, that in process of Time this Colony began to enlarge and grow populous; after long and vexatious Divisions, it was attack'd by the People of the Country around it, which very much weaken'd it. This City is built on an *Isthmus*.

## A T H E N S.

The City of *Athens* was not easily tenible. From Port *Phalerus* to the Walls of the City, the Space was thirty five *Stadia*, which was to be defended, besides forty three *Stadia*, which was the Compass of its Circuit. As for the Remainder, which was situate between the Long Wall and Port *Phalerus*, it was not possible to defend it. The other Wall which extended from Port *Pyraeus*, was forty *Stadia* long, and the Garrison which guarded it was plac'd without it; and the whole Circuit of *Pyraeus*, and the *Munychian* Port was sixty *Stadia*.

## of THRACE and MACEDONIA.

The Extent of *Thrace*, which was subject to the King of *Macedon*, is from the Mountains *Hemus* and *Rhodope*, to the *Euxine* Sea. Beyond Mount *Hemus* inhabit the *Getae*, and other Nations which people the Country from the *Ister* to the Sea. These People are Neighbours to the *Scythians*, wear the same sorts of Habits, and are all Archers on Horseback. Several of the free *Thracians*, who wear their Swords, and inhabit *Rhodope* or the other neighbouring Mountains, partly hired for Money, and partly voluntarily follow'd him. He also got together the *Pæones* in his Dominions, whose Country extended to the free *Pæonians*, as far as the River *Strymon*: For that River descending from Mount *Scomius*, runs thro' these Countries, and bounds his Territories on this Side, with those Provinces which I have mention'd. But on the Side next the *Triballi*, who also live without Kings, they are bounded by other Nations, which inhabit the northern Part of Mount *Scomius*, and extend westwards to the River *Oscius*, which proceeds from the same Mountain in which rise the *Ebrus* and *Nestus*, which is very high and desert, and situate near that of *Rhodope*: For the Kingdom of the *Odrysæ*, which is that which I now describe, extends from the City of *Abdera* to the *Pontus Euxinus*, at the Mouth of the *Ister*. This Side which is the shortest, may be sail'd in four Days and Nights; but from *Abdera* to the *Ister* by Land, is eleven hard Days Journey. This is its Extent on that Side next the Sea. On the other Side, from *Byzantium* to the *Leæi*, and along the River *Strymon*, which is the most distant Part from the Sea-shoar, is thirteen Days Journey. *Seuthes* who succeeded *Sitalces*, vastly enrich'd this Empire; his Revenue

Thucydides. Revenue amounted to four hundred Talents of Gold and Silver Money, besides his Gold and Silver Plate, whose Value did not come short of that Sum ; his rich Stuffs, and the Presents which were made to him, as well as to the Nobility of his Country. For the *Thracians* account it more honourable to receive than make Presents, contrary to the Custom of the *Persians*, who rank the Giver above the Receiver. But the *Odrysæ* abuse this Usage yet more ; for nothing can ever be obtain'd of them without Money ; and that Empire is by that means become the largest and richest of all those situate betwixt the *Euxine Sea* and the *Adriatick Gulph*. But yet with regard to the Strength and Number of their Armies, they are much inferior to the *Scythians*. There are in Upper *Macedonia* several Nations ally'd with the *Thracians*, and subject to their own Kings. *Alexander* the Father of *Perdiccas*, and his Ancestors the *Temenidæ*, originally of *Argos*, were the first Conquerors of this Part of *Macedonia*, and settled Inhabitants there, after they had driven the *Pierians* out of *Pieria*, and the *Bottiaens* out of *Bottiaæ*. One of which Nations inhabited the Country from under Mount *Pangæus*, beyond the River *Strymon*, whence that Side is call'd at present the *Pierian Gulph*, and the other the Country near *Chalcis*, where they at present continue. The Ancestors of *Perdiccas* also conquer'd a Tract of Land near the River *Axis*, which extends from the Mountains to *Pella* and the Sea ; and beyond that River lies *Mygdonia*, out of which he ejected the *Edoni*, as he did the *Almopes* out of *Almopia*, and the *Eordi* out of *Eordia*, the most of which were destroy'd : but some yet dwell at *Physca*. The *Macedonians* also conquer'd other Countries, which they at present possess, namely, *Anthemus*, *Grestonia*, *Brisaltia*, and the greatest Part of Upper *Macedonia*. All these



these Provinces are at present compris'd in the Thucy- Kingdom of *Macedonia*, and were subject to *Perdides*. *diccas*.

There are also free *Thracians* in the Plain which is North of the River *Strymon*.

### The MELIENSES.

The *Melienses* are divided into the *Paralii*, *Hieres*, and *Trachinii*.

### EURYLOCHUS's March to the Assistance of the AMBRACIOTÆ.

*Eurylochus*, crossing the River *Achelous*, pass'd thro' *Acarnania*, having on his Right the City of *Stratus*, and on his Left, the rest of that Province; from whence he went by *Phytia*, and then by the Frontiers of *Medeon*, next thro' *Limnæa*, and from thence entred the Country of the *Agræi*, which doth not belong to *Acarnania*. After having gain'd Mount *Thyamus*, which is desert and uncultivated, he in the Night time made a Descent on the Country of *Argos*, from whence proceeding to the maritime Town of the *Argives*, he join'd those who were at *Olnæ*.

### of SICILY.

This Island is so large that a laden Vessel cannot sail round it in less than 8 Days, and is separated from *Italy* only by a narrow Streight of about two Miles and a half, or twenty *Stadia*. The *Lastri-gones* and *Cyclopes* were its first Inhabitants: but we are wholly Ignorant of their Original, and from whence they came; wherefore we are forc'd to depend on the Accounts which the Poets give us. The most Antient next them were the *Sicani*, who pretend

*The Mile is here reckon- ed at 1000 Paces.*

Thucy-pretend to be the Original Natives of the Place ;  
 dides. but indeed rather came from the Country situate  
 ~~~~~ about the River of the same Name, in *Iberia*, or  
*Spain*, from whence they were driven by the *Ligyes*,  
 and gave their Name to *Sicily*, before call'd *Trinacria*,  
 and yet continue to reside on the western Part of the  
*Island*. Some *Trojans* who went in search of Adventures,  
 after the Destruction of their City, came and settled  
 amongst them, and built *Eryx* and *Egesta*, taking the general  
 Name of *Elymi*, to which joyn'd several *Phocenses*, who  
 stopp'd here in their Return from the Siege of *Troy*,  
 after having been cast by the Tempest on the *Libyan*  
*Coast*. The People properly call'd *Sicilians* came from  
*Italy* in calm Weather on Floats of Timber, or some  
 other way, to escape the *Opici*, and flocking over at  
 first in great Numbers, obtain'd a celebrated Victory  
 over the *Sicani*, and confin'd them to a Corner of the  
*Island*, about three hundred Years before the coming  
 of the *Greeks*. The *Phenicians* also spread themselves  
 along the *Coast*, for the Conveniency of Commerce,  
 and also for the same reason dispers'd themselves  
 into its small Neighbouring *Islands* ; but after the  
*Greeks* began to frequent it, they retired into the  
 Country of the *Elymi*, in order to be nearer *Carthage*.  
 and abandon'd the rest of the *Isle*. Thus the  
*Barbarians* came to get footing in *Sicily*. As for  
 the *Greeks*, the first which went thither were the  
*Chalcidenses* of *Eubœa*, under the Conduct of  
*Thucles*, who built *Naxos*, and the Altar of *Apollo*,  
 which is at present without the City, where those  
 of the *Island* which come to consult the Oracle,  
 usually sacrifice before their Departure. The Year  
 after *Archias* the *Corinthian*, descended from  
*Hercules*, after having beaten the *Sicilians*, built  
*Syracusa*. But then there was no more than the  
 ancient City situate on an *Island* ; the rest was af-  
 terwards

terwards Peopled, and the Island annex'd to the Thucy-  
Continent. Seven Years after the *Chalcidenses* dides.  
founded *Leontini*, after having chas'd out the In-  
habitants of the Country, and then built *Catana*.  
About the same time, *Lamis* carried a Colony  
from *Megara* and settled it on the River *Patocius*,  
at a Place nam'd *Trotilum*, and from thence removed  
his Adventures afterwards to *Leontini*, from  
whence being driven out, he built *Thapsus*, and  
there died. After which, his Followers, submitting  
themselves to *Hyblon*, King of the Country,  
founded the *Hyblæan Megara*, from whence they  
were chased, two hundred and 40 Years afterwards  
by *Gelon* King of *Syracuse*; but they before built  
and peopled *Selinus*, an hundred Years after their  
first Establishment. *Antiphemus* and *Entimus*, the  
former a *Rhodian*, the other a *Cretan*, brought  
each of them a Colony out of their own Country,  
and together built *Gela*, on the River of the  
same Name, forty five Years after the founding of  
*Syracuse*, and establish'd the *Dorick* Customs there.  
About one hundred and eight Years afterwards,  
the Inhabitants of this City built *Agrigentum*, on  
the River of the same Name, and settled the same  
Usages there. *Zancla* was built by the *Pirates* of  
*Cumæ*, in *Italy*, in the Quarter of the *Opicians*, and  
was so call'd by those of the Country, because it  
resembled a *Scythe*. But it was afterwards peopled  
by a Colony of *Chalcidenses*, and other *Eubæans*, and  
after that possess'd by the *Samians* and some *Ionians*  
who fled out of the *Persian* Dominions. Some time  
after, *Anaxilas* Tyrant of *Rhegium* having drove  
them hence, peopled this City with several Nations,  
and call'd it *Messina*, from the Name of his  
former Country. The City of *Imera*, or *Himæra*,  
was founded by the *Zancleans*, under the direction  
of *Eudid*, *Simas* and *Sacon*, and chiefly peopled by  
the *Chalcidenses*, intermix'd with some *Syracusan*  
Exiles,

Thucy-Exiles, banish'd by the contrary Faction : Their  
 dides. Language is also compos'd of the *Dorick* and *Ionick*  
 ~~~~~ Dialects ; but they are govern'd by the Laws of  
*Chalcis*. The *Syracusans* founded *Acraë*, *Casmene*  
 and *Camerina* : the first 70 Years, the second 90,  
 and the third 135 Years after *Syracuse*. But after-  
 wards expelling the Inhabitants of the last for their  
 Rebellion, *Hippocrates* Tyrant of *Gela*, who re-  
 ceiv'd this Country of them in exchange for se-  
 veral Prisoners, planted a new Colony here, which  
 was afterwards exterminated by *Gelon*, and ano-  
 ther settled in its place. These are all the Nations  
 both *Greeks* or *Barbarians* which settled in *Sicily*.

## S E C T. XXIII

### Dionysius Halicarnassæus's Comparison of Herodotus and Thucydides, with some Reflections.

WE cannot better conclude these Articles on  
*Herodotus* and *Thucydides*, than with the ju-  
 dicious Comparison which *Dionysius Halicarnassæus*  
 has made of these two Authors.

This is, says he, what I think of *Herodotus* and  
*Thucydides*.

First of all it must be allow'd that those who de-  
 sign to write History, ought to choose such an a-  
 greeable and beautiful Subject, as will give his  
 Readers Pleasure. This is what *Herodotus* in my  
 Opinion has better understood and executed than  
*Thucydides* ; for the first wrote the History of the  
*Greeks* and *Barbarians*, to the end that the glorious  
 Actions of the Antients, and several other Events  
 might not be buried in Oblivion : This is the End  
 and Design of his History : whilst *Thucydides* at-  
 tempted

tempted no more than the History of one single War, which was neither Honourable nor Fortunate ; which ought never to have been begun, or at least was what is to be wish'd had been buried in Oblivion, that Posterity might have been wholly ignorant of it. His Declaration at the Beginning of his Work, sufficiently discovers that his Subject was not well chosen ; for he there tells us, that he is going to describe the Ruin of several Cities, which were destroy'd by the *Barbarians*, or themselves, besides Exiles, Proscriptions, Murders, Earthquakes, Famines, Epidemical Distempers, and numerous other Calamities, so that even at the very Beginning he disgusts and alienates the Minds of his Readers, by preparing them to hear the Miseries of all *Greece* : and the History of the surprising Actions of the *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, being doubtless preferable to that of the Calamities of whole *Greece*, leaves it beyond exception, that *Herodotus* has succeeded better in the Choice of his Subject than *Thucydides*. It cannot be alledg'd that Necessity forc'd *Thucydides* on that Subject ; for he speaks contemptibly of the Actions of the Antients, and praises those of his own Time ; which *Herodotus* never does, and tho' *Hellanicus* and *Charon* had treated on the same Subject before him, that did not prevent his writing his History, being perswaded that he should excel them, which he accordingly did.

The second Duty of an Historian, is to know where to begin, and how far to proceed : in which *Herodotus* seems to have been much better skill'd than *Thucydides* ; for he first displays the Reason why the *Barbarians* began to fall upon the *Greeks*, and continuing the Thread of that Story, stops at the Punishment of the *Barbarians*, and the Revenge which the *Greeks* took of them ; whilst *Thucydides* begins his History with the less prosperous, and most



most miserable State of *Greece* ; which he ought not to have done, considering that he was himself a *Greek*, and Citizen of *Athens*, and much less as being not of *Plebean* Race ; but descended from one of the most illustrious *Athenian* Families, and of the number of those who were preferr'd to Military Posts and Honours. He ought yet less to have, as he does, openly ascrib'd the Cause of the War to his own City, there being several other Occasions from whence it might proceed. He would also have done much better not to have begun his Narration with the *Corcyrean* War, but rather with the Great Actions of the *Athenians* immediately after the *Persian* War, which he only mentions transitorily and improperly. After having related them with the Tenderness and Earnestness which became a Lover of his Country, he might have said that the *Lacedæmonians* beginning of this War was owing to the Jealousie and Fear, with which these great Actions had affected them, tho' they pretended other Causes ; and next have proceeded to the *Locrenian* Affairs, the Decree against the *Megarenses*, and whatever else he had pleas'd. Nor has he succeeded better in the Conclusion of his History ; for tho' he was an Actor in this War, and promises the intire History of it, he yet ends with the Sea-Fight near *Cynossema* ; tho' he would have done better to have ended his History with the welcome Return of the *Phylasi*, which began the Recovery of the *Athenian* Liberty.

The third Duty of a Historian, is to consider what he ought to relate, and what he ought to pass over in Silence. *Thucydides* seems in this regard to be yet inferior to *Herodotus* ; who well knowing that long Narrations are tedious, if not interlarded by Digressions which render them agreeable, has follow'd *Homer's* Example, and rendered

dred his History agreeable by an infinite variety ; Thucydides.  
so that when the Reader once begins he cannot leave off, but continues admiring him to the end. ~~~~~

*Thucydides* on the contrary, relates a Series of Wars and Battles without any intermission, joyning Battle to Battle, Preparatives of War, to Military Preparatives, and Orations to Orations ; so that the Reader's Mind is fatigu'd : for as *Pindar* says, Honey and the greatest Sweets by degrees grow Nauseous. 'Tis easie to conceive what Charms and Graces History receives by Change and Variety. 'Tis indeed true that *Thucydides* has observ'd this Rule in two or three Places, as when he relates the Original and Progress of the Empire of the *Odrissæ*, and when he treats of the Cities of *Sicily*.

'Tis also the Duty of an Historian to divide his History, and to dispose the Events which he relates in their proper Places. Let's then see what Method *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* have follow'd. The latter obliges himself to the Order of Time, the former to that of Things. *Thucydides's* Method renders him obscure, and his History difficult to be comprehended ; for several Events happening in the same Summer and Winter, in several Places, instead of relating in a continu'd Series all that pass'd in one Place, he leaves his Narration imperfect, and runs to what was done at another ; which perplexes and confounds the Reader. *Herodotus* on the contrary, beginning with the *Lydian* Monarchy, and descending to *Cræsus's* Kingdom ; he next relates the History of the *Egyptians*, *Scythians* and *Libyans*, being led to them by a natural Succession, or to render his History the more agreeable. When he proceeds next to acquaint us with what pass'd during the space of two hundred and twenty Years in the three Parts of the World, betwixt the *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, to the Flight of

Thucydides. *Xerxes*, he doth not separate the Facts which ought to be united together, so that it may be said of *Herodotus*, that treating but of one single Subject, he has divided it into several Parts; and of *Thucydides* that he hath compos'd one sole Body of different Subjects.

To proceed next to the Qualities of these two Historians, and their Histories; the first thing which ought to be regarded in an Historian, is his Disposition, and with what Temper he wrote his History. *Herodotus* is easie and mild: *Thucydides* on the contrary, severe and morose; the Remembrance of his Exile had angred him against his Country; he enlarges on its Faults, and passes over in silence, or never mentions but against his Will, their good Actions. As for Elocution, these two Authors have Parts in which they excel and are inferior to one another, and others in which neither of them yields to the other.

The first Excellency of an Oration, without which it is worthless, is that the Diction be pure, and the Propriety of the Language in which it is written be preserv'd. *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* are equal in this Particular; for the first is the best Model of the *Ionick*, and the last of the *Attick* Dialects: *Thucydides* seems to have surpass'd *Herodotus* in Brevity; it may with Truth be said, that Brevity is an agreeable Excellence when joyn'd with Perspicuity, but devoid of that, becomes harsh and uneasy. *Herodotus* and *Thucydides*, in the Opinion of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*, both earnestly endeavour'd to speak clearly; but this is not *Cicero's* Judgment concerning *Thucydides*. The third Characteristick Quality of an Oration, is a Sweetness to please, and Vehemence to move the Passions: *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* seem to have divided this betwixt them; the last being happier in the Expression of great Passions, as the former is in Paint-  
ing

ing the softer Motions. We might add next, the Study, Application, and Learning of an Author : in which both are equal ; but *Thucydides* surpasses *Herodotus* in the Force and Vehemence of his Elocution, as *Herodotus* goes beyond him in Sweetness, and the Art of Persuasion and Pleasing. *Herodotus* has the most natural Turn of Elocution in his Oration ; and *Thucydides* is graver and more consistent. The great and principal Character of an Historian, is to preserve an equal Beauty every where : *Herodotus* in this excels *Thucydides* ; for he is equally the same throughout, and yet more so in his Orations, than Narrations. To conclude in a word, the Histories of these two Authors may be call'd very elegant Poetick Pieces, which differ chiefly in *Herodotus's* being gayer, and more Polite in his Construction, and *Thucydides* Drier and more Harsh.

This is the Judgment which *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* passes on these two Princes of the *Historians* ; on which we may be allow'd the Liberty of making some Reflections in favour of *Thucydides*.

First of all, 'tis not true that the Historian is always left Master of the Choice of his Subject. But on the contrary it may with Justice be affirm'd that he is rather oblig'd to suit himself to the Subject on which he treats. *Herodotus* wrote the History of the *Barbarians* and *Greeks* to the Retreat of *Xerxes*. *Thucydides* being thus prevented, and not hoping to out-do *Herodotus*, as he had excell'd *Hellanicus*, and *Charon*, he had no other Subject left to his Choice, than the *Grecian* Intestine Wars, and was oblig'd in the first Place to determine in Favour of that which was most considerable, and which afforded the greatest and most memorable Events ; as he hints at the Beginning of his History. Tho' *Herodotus's* Subject was more extensive,

Thucydides. and the Wars he relates seem'd more considerable by the greater Numbers of their Forces, and the Extent of their Conquests; that of *Thucydides* is not rendred less great by the Multiplicity of Events, the Characters of the Parties engag'd, and the Conduct of their Generals; besides which, this Series of Story affords much more Intrigue and Policy, and much more concerns the *Greeks*. It was to have been wish'd indeed, that the *Greeks* for their own Interest had remain'd united, and that no Breach had ever happen'd amongst them: but these Wars unfortunately breaking out, 'tis not true, that they ought to have been buried in Oblivion: but on the contrary the History of them has prov'd very advantageous to Posterity; the value which we retain for our Country, ought not, as the Author says, to hinder our relating the Losses which she has sustain'd, and the Faults which she has committed; for the Historian is no more to be blam'd than the Player for the Miseries which he represents. The most Melancholy Objects generally move the Reader in the most sensible manner. The greater the Miseries the more of Pity and Grief they excite, and the Mind is touch'd with a secret Pleasure in those Motions, which at once in a sort, fix and charm it. We are never better pleas'd with a Tragedy, than when the Audience melts into Tears. Wars and other Calamities are the ordinary Objects of History, and what are principally hunted after for Matter, on which to found it; and if we should retrench the Wars and their Consequences from all the Historians of the World, History it self would be reduc'd to a very Trifle, utterly insufficient to excite the Readers Curiosity.

Secondly, *Thucydides* has not worse succeeded in the Commencement of his History than *Herodotus*. The most flourishing time of Greece, as he himself



himself observ'd, was that which preceded the *Peloponnesian* War. Greece was then by degrees arriv'd to that State of Grandure, after *Xerxes's* Retreat. *Thucydides* took it at the highest pitch of its Elevation, and shews that the Jealousie betwixt the *Lacedaemonians* and *Athenians*, was the Cause of that War, which brought so many Miseries on Greece. He does not yet forget what had pass'd before that time, and after having display'd the State of Antient Greece, he draws up a very exact Abridgment of the most considerable Events which happen'd in Greece from the Retreat of the *Persians*, to the Beginning of the War which he is about to write, in which he discovers a great share of Art, Address and Method. As a *Historian*, he was not oblig'd to contrive and invent the Causes of this War, and to suggest false ones, in favour of his Country: He was oblig'd to recite with all sincerity the Pretexts and Occasions, and discover the true Cause of it; which he has accordingly done. He design'd the compiling of a History to the end of the *Peloponnesian* War; but had not opportunity to finish it; he might be prevented either by want of Leisure, or Death. So that it was Chance and not Choice, which forc'd him to stop where he did.

'Tis true, an *Historian* is not requir'd to mention every thing; he ought to pass over many things; he ought not to stop at any but memorable Facts; ought not to amuse himself with vain Descriptions, nor Register private Actions, if not Eminent, any more than he ought to insert frivolous Narrations; and lastly he ought to avoid all Digressions, which are foreign to his Subject: but *Thucydides* is herein much more reserv'd than *Herodotus*, who continually abounds with them. *Herodotus's* Descriptions are commonly very long, whilst *Thucydides* is very cautious in his. For whether he

de-

Thucydides.

describes the Plan of a Siege, or Camp, or the figure of some Engine, he passes lightly over them, and is yet more concise in the Descriptions of Cities, or the Port of *Syracuse*. Tho' he seems long in that of the Pest, yet whoever reads it with Attention, will observe, that 'tis the multitude of things which stay'd him, and that he goes as fast thro' it, as he could : This is *Lucian's* Judgment of him.

As for the Conduct and Method of the Histories of *Thucydides* and *Herodotus*, they may both be said to be perfect in their kind : but that of the former more suitable to a Writer of the History of his Times. Let us see how *Lucian* would have an Historian dispose his History. " He should," says he, imitate *Homer's Jupiter*, who now casts " his Eye on the *Grecian* Camp, and presently after on that of the *Trojans*, and separately describe " the Actions of both Parties, except only in the " Relations of Battles, where he is oblig'd to confront them. He should consider first the Generals, the Orders which they give, and the Disposition of their Troops, and if he could give an account of the whole : when they are engag'd, he should observe what is done on both Sides, and not forget the vanquish'd Party, to dwell continually on the Vanquisher. He may sometimes leave a Particular, when in haste, and to avoid the interruption of the thread of his Story ; but he should afterwards return, and observe as much as he can the Order of Time: he should follow the Conqueror every where, without losing any remarkable Action or Particularity : he should forget no Circumstance of great Enterprises, because every one is Curious ; when in others, however short he may be, he will appear tedious." This Model is so very like *Thucydides*, that 'tis probable that *Lucian* drew it after him.

As

As for the Characters of the two Authors, *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus*, has describ'd that of *Herodotus* very well ; but has not done Justice to *Thucydides*, in representing him Morose and Partial, and affecting to speak ill of his Country which had angered him. He is indeed Graver than *Herodotus*, and somewhat more rigid in his Morals ; but he is Just. He every where Praises Virtue, and Censures Vice ; if he does not spare his Country-men, 'tis not out of sour Resentment, but pure regard to Truth : choosing rather, as he says himself, to displease by speaking Truth, than please by telling of fabulous Stories ; because that by displeasing, says he, I should profit, and should injure Men by endeavouring to please. 'Tis this Love of Truth, and exact Care of saying nothing but what is so ; and all that really is so, which according to *Cicero* is the principal Duty of an Historian, in which *Thucydides* far excels *Herodotus*, who frequently relates fabulous Stories, and such as he himself acknowledges to be false ; forming himself on the Maxime, That he ought to insert in his History all whatever he had heard said ; but withal is not oblig'd to believe that all is true, *Lib. 2.* A Maxime which ought not to be practis'd by an Historian, when he is convinc'd of the Falsity of what he writes. But *Herodotus's* Design seems to be to write extraordinary surprising, and wonderful things, to excite his Readers Admiration ; whilst that of *Thucydides* is to describe Events exactly as they happen'd, in order to instruct with Truth. We have no Reflection to make on the Judgment which *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* passes on the Style and Elocution of these two Authors, which is very conform to *Cicero's* Opinion of them, without it be that he has not observ'd that Obscurity in *Thucydides*, which *Cicero* censures. We shall only add here,

Thucy- here, that *Thucydides's Orations* are more Eloquent,  
dides. and those of *Herodotus* more Natural. That those  
~~~~ of the former savour more of the Orator, and those  
of the latter come nearer the Historical Taste.

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T O M E II.

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S E C T. XXIV.  
 OF X E N O P H O N.

**W**E thought we should have been able to have crouded into One Volume, what we had to say of the Historians till the Time of *Alexander the Great*: But the great Number of Authors, the Length of the Extracts of their Histories, and the Chronological Tables, which we have added, swelling it to too great a Bulk, we have been oblig'd to divide it into Two Parts, tho' the Series of the Historians continues,

*Tome II.*                      B                      tinues,

Xenophon. continues, and naturally ought to appertain to the same Book. Having then ended the other Volume with *Thucydides*, we shall begin this with *Xenophon*, who follow'd next immediately after *Thucydides*, and continu'd his History.

XENOPHON, Son of *Gryllus*, was an *Athenian*, born in the City of *Erebiea*. He pass'd the first Years of his Life under the Discipline and Instruction of *Socrates*. He became known to the Younger *Cyrus*, by means of *Proxenus* the *Bæotian*, a Disciple of *Gorgias Leontinus*, who was favour'd by that Prince, and resided with him at *Sardis*. *Proxenus*, then *Xenophon's* Friend, wrote to *Athens*, to invite him to come to *Cyrus*. *Xenophon* shew'd his Letter to *Socrates*, desiring his Advice. That Philosopher referr'd him to the Oracle of *Delphi*: Which *Xenophon* accordingly consulted; but instead of asking whether he should go to *Cyrus*, he enquir'd how he should go to him. For which *Socrates* reprimanded him, and yet advis'd him to go. Being arriv'd at the Court of *Cyrus*, he acquir'd at least as great a share of that Prince's Favour, as *Proxenus*. He accompanied *Cyrus* with Ten thousand *Greeks*, in his Expedition into *Persia*, against his Brother *Artaxerxes*; and his Courage and Conduct appear'd in the famous Retreat of the Ten thousand Men, which he brought from the extreme Parts of *Persia*, remaining victorious over all those who attempted to oppose his Passage. The History of which he has himself written in his Book entituled, *The Expedition of Cyrus*, also call'd *The Retreat of the Ten thousand*. After this Retreat the Losses which this Body met with at *Pontus* and *Seuthes*, King of the *Odryfians*, perfidiously refusing them their Pay, after they had settled him in his Dominions, oblig'd *Xenophon* to put them into the Hands of the *Lacedæmonians*, whilst he went to *Agésilæus* King of *Sparta*, and engaged the

the Friendship of that Prince. Which rendred him odious to the *Athenians*, (who thereupon banish'd him their Country) but obtained him the Protection of the *Lacedæmonians*, who gave him a Retreat in their Country. He went with *Agésilas* to the War against the *Thebans*, and afterwards retir'd to *Scyllus* in the Province of *Elis*, with his Wife *Philefia*, and his two Sons, *Gryllus* and *Diodorus*; and pass'd the remainder of his Days in Hunting, and Writing his History. *Dinarchus* affirms, that the *Lacedæmonians* gave him a House and Lands in that Place; and 'tis also said, that *Philopidas*, a *Lacedæmonian*, made him a Present of *Dardanian* Slaves; as 'tis also reported, that the *Elei* coming to *Scyllus* with their Forces, took away his Lands, and that he then fled at first to *Elis*, and afterwards to *Lepreum*, whither his Children had escap'd with some Slaves, and that from thence he went to live at *Corinth*. After which he sent his two Sons to *Athens*, and entred them amongst the *Auxiliaries* which the *Athenians* sent to the *Lacedæmonians*. They were both in the Battle of *Mantineia*, where *Epaminondas* was kill'd. *Gryllus*, who was amongst the Horse, was kill'd as he was bravely charging the Enemy; but his Brother, who did not distinguish himself, came off unhurt, and afterwards had a Son call'd *Gryllus*. *Xenophon* is said to have receiv'd the News of the Death of his Son, whilst he was offering a Sacrifice, and crown'd with Flowers; and, on being inform'd of the Loss of his Son, to have quitted his Crown of Flowers; but when he heard that he dy'd like a brave Man, he reassum'd it. Some add, that being told of his Son's Death, he did not shed one Tear; but only said, *I very well knew that I begot a Mortal*. The Authors of those Times exercis'd their Wits in writing Panegyricks and Epitaphs on *Gryllus*, to please his Father; and

Xenophon,



Xeno- if we will believe *Hermippus*, *Socrates* himself has  
 phon. been censur'd for being one of them, who em-  
 ~~~~~ ploy'd himself that way. *Laertius*, from whose  
 Life of *Xenophon* we have taken what we have just  
 now been saying, tells us, that he flourish'd par-  
 ticularly in the Fourth Year of the CIVth Olym-  
 piad; that he went with *Cyrus*, when *Xenocrates*  
 was *Archon*, in the Year which preceded the Death  
 of *Socrates*. He died, according to the Testimony  
 of *Stesicles* the *Athenian*, in his Book of *Olympiads*  
*and Archons*, in the First Year of the CVth Olym-  
 piad, when *Callidemus* was *Archon*, and *Philip* Son  
 of *Amintas* King of *Macedonia*. He was at *Corinth*  
 when he died, and very old, if we allow the  
 Testimony of *Demetrius Magnes*.

*Xenophon* excell'd in four very different Quali-  
 fications, being at once an excellent Philosopher  
 a good Historian, a brave General, and an able  
 Politician: Besides which, he was a Lover of  
 Hunting; he was religious, continually sacri-  
 ficing, and had the Reputation of being very well  
 skill'd in that sort of Divination, which was pre-  
 tended to be drawn from the Inspection of the  
 Entrails of the Victims. He imitated *Socrates*, and  
 was an Antagonist to *Plato*. *Diogenes Laertius* says  
 that he wrote forty Books, which have been  
 variously divided. The *Historical* are, *The Expedi-*  
*tion of Cyrus*, or, *The Retreat of the Ten thousand*;  
*The Continuation of Thucydides's History*; and the  
*Cyropedia*: To which may be added the *Panegyric*  
*on Agesilaus King of Lacedæmon*; the *Treatise on the*  
*Republick and Laws of the Lacedæmonians*; a \* *Tract*  
*of the Athenian Republick*; *The Apology for Socrates*  
*in Du Pin*. and the *Treatise of the Actions and Sayings of that Phi-*  
*losopher*, in four Books, which are rather Philosophi-  
 cal than Historical. We have besides of him, his  
*OEconomy*; his *Feast*; *Hiero*, or, *Of a Kingdom*;  
*Terms*, or, *Of Impôts*; and three small Tracts, on

\* N. B. *Tract of the Athenian Republick*; *The Apology for Socrates*  
 in Du Pin.



of *Horses*, the second of *Governing them*, and the *Xenophon*.  
 third of *Hunting*, together with the Fragments of  
 some Epistles. These are the sole Works which  
 we find mention'd in *Laertius*.

*Xenophon* deserv'd the Name of the Muse, or  
*Attic Bee*, by the Sweetness of his Diction. This  
 is the Excellence which *Cicero* admires in this Au-  
 thor: "*Xenophon* (says he, in his Second Book of  
 his Tract of the Orator) has taken things in a  
 " sweeter Key; he has not this rhetorical Impe-  
 " tuosity, nor perhaps Vehemence enough; but,  
 " in my opinion, has much more Sweetness."  
 Which made *Quintilian* say, That the *Graces* them-  
 selves seem'd to have form'd *Xenophon's* Diction.  
 His Works abound with Political Maxims, and,  
 according to *Dion Chrysostom*, with Instructions  
 which may serve as Rules to the greatest Ministers  
 of State. They are also adapted to the forming of  
 Great Commanders, and providing the World with  
 Generals. The *African Scipio* had *Xenophon's*  
 Works almost always in his Hands, and *Lucullus*  
 there learn'd the Trade of War.

His Style is plain, as *Dionysius Halicarnassensis* ob-  
 serves in his *Precetts concerning Nuptial Orations*,  
 where he says, "That this Way of Writing ought  
 " not much to differ from the simple Style:  
 " That we ought to imitate that of *Xenophon*,  
 " and *Nicostratus*, and rise only very seldom, when  
 " the Loftiness of the Thoughts absolutely require  
 " it." *Marcellinus*, in his *Life of Thucydides*, pro-  
 poses three Authors, viz. *Thucydides*, *Herodotus*, and  
*Xenophon*, as Models of three several Styles: *Thu-*  
*cydides*, of the sublime; *Herodotus*, of the middle,  
 and *Xenophon*, of the most simple. He may be  
 compared to *Julius Cæsar*; both of them being  
 pure and elegant, and the Diction of both flowing  
 with equal Sweetness: But *Cæsar* is graver, and  
*Xenophon* more agreeable. *Xenophon's* Works were

Xenophon. printed in Greek by Henry Stephens, in 1581, and in Latin of several Versions, in 1596, with Henry Stephens's Notes, as well on Xenophon's Works, as the Errors of Leunclavius's Version. It was afterwards re-printed at Francfort in 1594, and at Paris in 1625. They have been translated into French by Picus of Mirandula\*, and printed at Paris in 1613. The Ascent or Expedition of the Younger Cyrus, and the Continuation of Thucydides, were translated by Monsieur D'Ablancourt. The Expedition was printed at Paris, under the Title of, *The Retreat of the Ten thousand*; and the Continuation of Thucydides, at the end of that Historian.

\* I am afraid our Author has here mistaken Picus of Mirandula, for Pyrame de Candole.

Besides other Editions, he has also forgotten that of Oxon in Gr. Lat. in 8vo. in 1703, which is the last.

## S E C T. XXV.

### *An Extract of Xenophon's Grecian History.*

WE shall begin the Abridgment of Xenophon's Historical Works, with that of his *Grecian History*, which is the Continuation of Thucydides, whose History ended at the Twenty first Year of the Peloponnesian War.

Not many Days after the Sea-Fight in the Hellespont, in which the Athenians prov'd victorious, Timotheus coming to Athens with several Ships, occasion'd another, in which the Lacedæmonians were Victors. A little after that, Dorieus Son of Diagoras, sailing from Rhodes to the Hellespont with fourteen Ships, was discover'd at Break of Day by the Athenians, who fell upon him with twenty Sail, and obliging him to make to Land, forc'd him to run his Ships a-ground. Mindarus having just

just gotten his Gallies out of their Port into the Sea, came up to, and attack'd the *Athenians*, near *Abydus*, and continu'd the Fight with them from Morning to Night; when Victory wavering, *Alcibiades* coming in with eighteen Ships, forc'd the *Peloponnesians* to a very hasty Flight to *Abydus*, where *Pharnabazus* came to their Assistance. The *Peloponnesians* having made a sort of a Rampart of their Vessels, and being rang'd in Order of Battle along the Shore to defend them, the *Athenians* took thirty of their empty Ships, and retook all which they had lost: After which they retreated victorious to *Sestus*; from whence their whole Fleet, except forty Sail, dispers'd to raise Contributions in the *Hellepont*.

Xenophon.

*Tissaphernes* then came to the *Hellepont*, and by virtue of the King's Order to treat the *Athenians* as Enemies, seiz'd *Alcibiades* who came to make him a Visit, and several Presents. But *Alcibiades*, after continuing a Month Prisoner at *Sardis*, escaped in the Night-time on Horse-back to *Clazomenæ*; after which, getting to Sea with five Vessels, he join'd the forty Sail left at *Sestus*, who were fled from thence, for fear of being attack'd by *Mindarus*, and went to *Sestus* by Land, after having order'd the Fleet to meet him there. It was join'd by twenty Sail, which *Theramenes* brought from *Macedonia*, and twenty more which *Thrasybulus* brought from *Tonius*; so that the Fleet now made out eighty six Sail. *Alcibiades* led them on against *Mindarus's* Fleet at *Cizicus*, where that Admiral lay with sixty Sail, which retir'd into the Port. *Alcibiades* landed his Forces; and *Mindarus* having done the same, they proceeded to Action. *Mindarus* being kill'd in the Engagement, and his Men scatter'd, the *Athenians* carried off all the Ships, except those of *Syracuse*, which the *Syracusans* themselves burnt. *Alcibiades* then pos-



Xenophon. self'd himself of *Cyzicus*, and after having stay'd there twenty Days, return'd to the *Præconnesus*, and from thence went to *Perinthus*, and *Sesymbria*. The first admitted him, but the other chose rather to give him Money. He fortify'd the Port of *Chalcedon*, and set up a Custom-House there, to take the Tenth of all Merchandise which came from the *Euxin*, and left thirty Gallies to guard it. The *Syracusans*, on the News of the Loss of their Fleet, banish'd their Generals, and sent others in their Places. At the same time a Sedition arose in *Troasus*, in which those of the *Lacedæmonian* Side, with the *Spartan* Governor *Eteonicus*, were expell'd. On the other Side, *Agis* leaving *Decelea*, march'd to the Gates of *Athens*, whilst *Thrasyllus* oblig'd all the Inhabitants, as well Strangers as Citizens, to come out of that City, and rang'd them in Order of Battle near the *Lyceum*, or *Academy*; which put *Agis* to a very hasty Flight, after the Loss of some of his armed Men. *Clearchus*, with fifteen Ships, set sail for the *Hellæspont*, where nine *Athenian* Gallies meeting him, he sunk three of them, and forc'd the rest to put into *Sestus*, from whence they regain'd *Byzantium*. This is what happen'd in the space of twenty one or twenty two Months, from the Autumn of the 21st Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, according to *Thucydides*, to July in the 23d Year of the same, in the beginning of the *XCIII Olympiad*, which is here, by *Xenophon*, made to be the 22d Year of the War; tho', according to *Thucydides*, 'tis the 23d.

In this Year *Thrasyllus* sailing from *Athens* with a Fleet, after some Coast Expeditions, landed his Forces in *Lydia*, and march'd to *Ephesus*. The *Ephesians* coming out against him, together with *Tissaphernes's* Troops, repuls'd them, and forc'd him and his Men to re-imbark on their Ships, and sail for *Lesbos* and the *Hellæspont*. When he

was

was at *Methymna*, happening to discover the *Syracusan* Fleet, he took four, and pursu'd the rest to *Ephesus*; from whence *Thrasylus* returning to *Sestos* to the main Body of the *Athenian* Forces, steer'd to *Lampsacus*. Xenophon.

The next Campaign, the Temple of *Minerva* in *Phocæa* was burnt by Lightning; and at the beginning of the Spring the *Athenian* Fleet sail'd to the *Præconnesus*, from thence to *Byzantium*, and then to *Chalcedon*, which Place the *Athenians* besieged, under the Command of *Alcibiades* and *Thrasylus*, who defeated the Forces of the Besieged, and the Army which *Pharnabazus* brought to their Assistance. After this Victory, *Pharnabazus* treated with the *Athenian* Generals, promis'd to give them Twenty Talents, and conduct their Embassadors to the King of *Persia*, on Condition that they would make no Attempts on the *Chalcedonians* before their return: Provided withal, that the *Chalcedonians* pay the Remainder of their Contributions, and continue on to pay them for the future.

In the mean time, the *Athenians* besieged *Byzantium*, of which *Clearchus* the *Lacedæmonian* was Governor: He left the Place to go to *Pharnabazus* to ask his Assistance; but he was no sooner gone, than the Factious Party open'd the Gates of that City in the Night, and let in the Army. After the Winter, *Pharnabazus* being on his Journey with the *Athenian* Embassadors, which he was conducting to *Persia*, met the *Lacedæmonians* in the Road on their return, who told them, that they had obtain'd of the King what they desir'd, and *Cyrus* was intrusted with the Government of all the Maritime Provinces, with Orders to assist the *Lacedæmonians*. Upon which *Pharnabazus* not being able to perform his Promise, detain'd the Embassadors, at the Instance of *Cyrus*. *Alcibiades* elected



Xenophon. elected General, returns to *Athens*, and three Months afterwards reduces the Isle of *Andros*; from whence he sails to *Samos* with his Fleet, whilst *Lysander* took the Command of that of *Peloponnesus*. This Admiral, after having obtain'd of *Cyrus* the Payment of his Fleet, rendezvous'd it at *Ephesus*. *Anticcbus*, who commanded the *Athenian* Fleet in the absence of *Alcibiades*, advanced with two Gallies to the Port of *Ephesus*, and grased on the Prow of *Lysander's* Ship: Upon which that Commander not being able to bear that Affront, put several Ships to Sea, to follow *Antiochus*; to whose Assistance several other Ships being come, *Lysander* sail'd out his whole Fleet, and drew them up in Order of Battle; which oblig'd the *Athenians* to do the same. But they falling somewhat disorderly into the Battle, *Lysander* took fifteen of their Ships, and put the rest to flight. *Alcibiades*, at his return, offer'd him Battle in the Port; and not being able to draw him to an Engagement, withdrew, and the *Lacedæmonians* took *Delphinium* and *Eon*. The News of this Defeat reaching *Athens*, was there imputed to the Negligence of *Alcibiades*, and ten Generals elected in his Place: Of which he being inform'd, and finding that the whole Army already murmur'd against him, retir'd on board his Gally to some Castles which he had in the *Chersonesus*. *Conon* took the Command of the Army in his Place, reduced the Fleet to seventy Ships, and setting sail with the other Generals, ravag'd the Coasts; and thus ended the Twenty fifth Year of the War, according to *Thucydides*, and the 24th, according to *Xenophon*, in which the *Carthaginians* made a Descent on *Sicily* with an Hundred and twenty Ships, and an Hundred and twenty thousand Men, and took *Agrigentum* by Famine, after seven Months Siege, tho' they at first lost a Battle. In

In the Beginning of the following Year, was Xenophon. an Eclipse of the Moon in the Evening, and the Temple of *Minerva* at *Athens* was burnt. *Callicratidas*, *Lysander's* Successor, not being able to get the Money of *Cyrus* for the payment of the Fleet, sail'd from *Miletus*, took *Metymna*, chased, and then besieged *Conon* by Sea and Land at *Mitylene*. *Conon* finding himself void of all Hopes, and labouring under a Scarcity of Provision, sent to Sea two of his fleetest Gallies, one of which escap'd the Enemies, and carried the News to *Athens* that the Fleet was besieg'd: in the meantime, attempting to enter the Gulph of *Mitylene* with twelve Gallies. *Callicratidas* surpris'd him, and took ten of them, forcing him to fly to save himself with the remaining two. The *Athenians* being inform'd of the danger of their Fleet, with utmost Expedition fitted out another of an hundred and ten Sail, on which embark'd all those who were able to bear Arms. This Fleet sail'd to *Samos*, which furnish'd them with ten Gallies, and the other Allies with above thirty; so that in the whole, it amounted to above an hundred and fifty Sail. On this news, *Callicratidas* leaving *Eteonicus* to continue the Siege with fifty Ships, sail'd with an hundred and twenty to meet the *Athenian* Fleet: They accordingly met at the *Arginulæ* near the Promontory of *Malea*. The two Fleets were long engag'd, both in their whole Body and by Squadrons, without gaining any Advantage on either side; but at last *Callicratidas* who commanded the right Wing of the *Lacedæmonians* falling into the Sea, and *Protomachus*, who commanded the right Wing of the *Athenians*, having broken through the *Lacedæmonians* left Wing, their Fleet was dispers'd, and some of their Ships fled to *Chios*, others to *Phocæa*. And the *Athenians* retir'd to the *Arginulæ*, having lost 25 Gallies, with  
all

Xenophon. all the Men on board them, except a few which escap'd to shoar. The *Peloponnesians* lost above 70 Ships, of which nine were *Lacedæmonians*, of the ten which was their whole Number. The *Athenian* Generals order'd *Theramenes* and *Thrasybulus* to return with 48 Gallies to carry off the shatter'd Ships, and dead Bodies, and to bury the latter, whilst they row'd with the rest against *Eteonicus*, who still held *Conon* besieg'd before *Mitylene*; but a Storm arising hindred the execution of that Resolution, wherefore they pass'd the Night where they were. But *Eteonicus* by this time inform'd of the Defeat, sent back those who brought him the News, with Orders to return crown'd with Flowers, and to cry out that the whole *Athenian* Fleet was destroy'd, and that *Callicratidas* had obtain'd an intire Victory. During which time he commanded his Ships to charge, and made them draw off as fast as he could, till he gain'd *Methymna* with the Land-Army, after having burnt their Camp. After their Retreat *Conon* rejoyn'd the *Athenian* Naval Army, which continu'd its Course to *Mitylene*, and from thence to *Chio*, from whence having attempted nothing considerable, they made to *Samos*. The *Athenians* dissatisfied with their Generals, make new ones, retaining none of the old except *Conon* alone. Of the other eight two retir'd themselves, and six went to *Athens*, where they were all accus'd and condemn'd to Death by the People, and the six which were present, accordingly executed. *Eteonicus's* Soldiers which were at *Chios*, having engag'd in a Conspiracy, to render themselves Masters of the Island, he was oblig'd to ship them off, after having drawn from the Inhabitants a sufficient Sum to pay his Fleet. The Allies, and *Cyrus* discerning the ill Posture of their Affairs, requested of the *Lacedæmonians* to have *Lysander* for their General;



neral ; but it being contrary to the *Lacedæmonian* Custom, to bestow the same Post twice on the same Person, they contented themselves with making him Lieutenant of *Aracus*. Thus ended the twenty sixth Year of this War, according to *Thucydides*, and the twenty fifth, according to *Xenophon*.

The following Year *Lysander* went to *Ephesus*, to which Port, he commanded all the Ships, as well at *Chios* as other places, to come and be refitted, whilst he caus'd others to be built at *Antandros* ; from thence he went to *Cyrus*, who furnish'd him with Money for his Fleet, before his departure for *Media*, whither he was recall'd by his Father : When the Fleet was ready, *Lysander* attack'd, and took *Lampsacus* by Storm. The *Athenian* Fleet came up with him, and offer'd him Battle : But *Lysander* after having amus'd them four days, attack'd them on the fifth, when most of the Sailors and Soldiers were dispers'd or landed. *Conon* seeing him coming, sounded an Alarm to get together that part of his Men which were scatter'd : For most of his Gallies were unrigg'd, and himself put to Sea with barely nine Ships, which alone were in proper sailing Condition. But *Lysander* took all the rest, with all on board them, and also part of those which were got out to Sea. *Conon* escap'd with eight Gallies, and sent the News of the Defeat to *Athens*. *Lysander*, returning to *Lampsacus*, kill'd all his Prisoners, and then steer'd his course towards *Byzantium*, and *Chalcedon*, who open'd their Gates to him. Sailing from thence with his whole Fleet of two hundred Sail, he went to *Lesbos*, and sent *Eteonicus* with ten Gallies to *Thrace*, and all the *Grecian* Cities then quitted the *Athenian* side, except *Samos*. *Lysander* sent notice of his approach to *Decelea*, and *Lacedæmon*, from whence *Agis*, and *Pausanias*

Xenophon. *sanias* were march'd with the Forces under their command, in order to enter *Attica*, and *Pausanias* encamp'd in the Suburbs of *Athens*, in the *Academy*. *Lysander* arriving at *Ægina*, restor'd the ancient Inhabitants, as he did also at *Melos* and other places, and having sack'd *Salamis*, arriv'd at Port *Piræus* with 150 Sail, and so block'd up that Haven that no Ship could come in, or go out: In this Extremity the *Athenians* being besieg'd by Sea and Land, and without Provision, Ships, or Assistance, were constrain'd to ask a Peace of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Lysander* made them wait a long time by the Proposition which he made them, (and which they refus'd) of Dismantling their City. But the Peace was at last concluded on the following Conditions: That they should demolish the Fortifications of *Piræus*, and the long Wall which joyn'd that part to the City: That the *Athenians* should surrender all their Ships, except twelve: That they should recall their Exiles, and make an offensive and defensive League with the *Lacedæmonians*, and follow them wherever they should lead them. This Peace was concluded in the Month of *May*, which began the 28th Year of the *Peloponnesian* War according to *Thucydides*, and also *Xenophon* himself, at the end of the fourth Year of the XCIII Olympiad. In this Year *Dionysius* of *Syracuse* Son of *Hermocrates*, made himself Tyrant of *Syracuse*, after having defeated the *Carthaginians*.

† The place appointed for the Olympian Race of Men and Horses. In the beginning of the next Olympiad, in which *Crocus* the *Theban* carried the Prize in the † Stadium, in the Olympic Games, the Government of *Athens* was chang'd, and thirty Persons were chosen, to set up a new one. *Lysander* sail'd to *Samos*, and *Ægis* disbanded his Army. About the time of the Eclipse of the Sun, which happen'd on the 3d of September, *Lycophron* a *Theræan* rendered



dred himself Master of *Thessaly*, after having beaten the *Larissæans*, and other *Thessalians* who opposed his Design. On the other side, *Dionysius* the Tyrant lost a Battle to the *Carthaginians*, who took from him *Gela*, and *Camarina*. Some time after, the *Iecntini* quitted *Syracuse*, and re-establish'd themselves in their own City. In the mean time, the *Samiens* being press'd on all sides by *Lysander*, capitulated as he was just on the point of storming the City, and quitted the Place with each Person one suit of Cloaths, leaving the rest of their Effects to the ancient Inhabitants, which *Lysander* re-establish'd under the Domination of the *Decemviri*. He then disbanded his Army, and return'd to *Sparta* at the end of the Campaign. Thus ended the *Peloponnesian* War, after a continuance of twenty eight Years and an half.

The *Athenian* Council of Thirty establish'd a Senate and Magistrates of their own choosing, and then began to assume the whole Sovereign Power; for having desir'd Guards of the *Lacedæmonians*, under Pretence of chastizing the factious Party, they rid their hands of all who were able to oppose their Designs, and associated with three thousand Citizens, which they chose; by which means becoming absolute Masters of all the rest of the People; they massacred a great number of the Citizens in order to get their Estates, and condemn'd *Theramenes* one of their number to Death, for refusing to consent to their Tyranny. *Thrasybulus* escaping with 70 Men seiz'd the Fort of *Phyla*, whither the thirty Tyrants went to attack him, but were vigorously repuls'd: They retired to *Eleusis*, whilst *Thrasybulus* in the Night-time seiz'd Port *Piræum*, and having drawn up his Men in order of Battle against the Forces of the Thirty, obtain'd the Victory, and drove them into the Plain. After this the Council of Thirty was abolish'd,

Xenophon. ~ ~ ~ lish'd, and the *Decemvirs* set up in their stead. The thirty Tyrants who were retir'd to *Eleusis*, and the three thousand which stay'd in *Athens*, dispatch'd Messengers to *Lacedæmon* to sollicit the Assistance of the *Spartans*, and accused those in Arms at *Piræus*, of violating the Alliance with the *Lacedæmonians*. *Lysander* caused himself and his Brother to be sent to block up Port *Piræus* by Sea and Land, and arriving at *Eleusis*, levies Forces in the *Peloponnesus*, whilst his Brother blocks up *Piræus* by Sea, which reduc'd the besieg'd to a very great Scarcity of Provisions. But *Pausanias* King of *Lacedæmon*, growing jealous of *Lysander's* Greatness, and fearing his rendring himself Master of such a strong City, gain'd over to him three of the *Ephori*, march'd out with his own Troops and those of the Allies, and attack'd the *Piræus*: which occasion'd a Battle which was very obstinately fought on both Sides, in which he yet proved Victorious, and retir'd as such. At his Departure he caused those who defended *Piræus*, and the Citizens of *Athens* to be advertis'd, that they should apply themselves to him and the *Lacedæmonian Ephori* to compose their Differences. Which they accordingly did, and the *Lacedæmonians* deputed fifteen of their most considerable Men in conjunction with their King to remove the *Athenian* Disturbances: These Commissioners reconcil'd all the Citizens, except the Thirty, the Eleven, and the Ten which had commanded at *Piræus*, who fled to *Eleusis*, with those Citizens who were under any Apprehension. *Thrasybulus* then perswaded the *Athenians* to live according to their ancient Laws. They created Magistrates to whom they intrusted the Direction of public Affairs. They attack'd those who were fled to *Eleusis*, and the Heads of them being kill'd at an Interview, the whole Difference was accommodated, and a  
general

general Amnesty publish'd: Thus ended the *Athenian* Sedition. Xenophon.

The *Lacedæmonians* having now no more Enemies to engage in *Greece*, were in quest of an Occasion to make War elsewhere. *Cyrus*, the Son of *Darius*, and Brother to *Artaxerxes*, desir'd their Assistance in the War which he intended against his Brother. They order'd their Admiral to do whatever *Cyrus* commanded, in obedience to which he joyn'd that Prince's Fleet, and sailing into *Silicia*, prevented the Governor of that Province opposing his Passage. On the other side the *Ionian* Cities refusing to obey *Tissaphernes*, had recourse to the *Lacedæmonians*, entreating them to maintain them in their Liberty, and prevent the ravaging of their Country. They sent thither *Thimbro*, with a thousand new Citizens or freed Men, four thousand Allies, or Auxiliaries, and three hundred *Athenian* Horse, chosen out of the number of those who had serv'd the thirty *Tyrants*. *Thimbro* arriving in *Asia*, rendezvouz'd the Forces of all the Cities on that side, took *Pergamus*, and some other Places, and besieg'd *Larissa*, but could not take it. The *Ephori* finding their General unsuccessful, appointed *Dercyllidas* to succeed him, which new Commander coming to the Army at *Ephesus*, and being inform'd that *Tissaphernes* and *Pharnabazus* were not very well with each other, he made a Truce with the former, and enter'd the latter's Province. He was receiv'd by most of the *Æolian* Cities which he set at liberty, forc'd *Pharnabazus* to make Peace, and from thence he march'd into his Winter-quarters which he took up in *Bitbynia*, from whence he detach'd two hundred arm'd Men to the assistance of the King of the *Odryse*, who were surpris'd and kill'd by the *Bitbynians*.



Xeno-  
phon.

*Dercyllidas* being continued in his Post another year, prolong'd the Truce with *Pharnabazus*, and going into *Thrace*, shut up the *Isthmus* of the *Cher-sinnesus* with a Wall; from thence repassing into *Asia*, he took a strong Place in *Ionis*, which the Exiles from *Chis* had seiz'd, after a Siege of eight Months, march'd with an Army against *Tissaphernes*, and *Pharnabazus*, and having an Interview with them, demanded the Liberty of the *Grecian Cities*; *Tissaphernes* demanded on his side, that the *Lacedaemonian* Army and Governors should withdraw, on which Condition they concluded a Truce till they could have Answers on both Sides.

Whilst this was doing in *Asia*, the *Lacedaemonians* began a War against the *Elci*. *Agis* made two Campaigns in the Country of *Elis*, and oblig'd the *Elcians* to ask a Peace, which was granted on condition that they should dismantle their City, and restore Liberty to *Cyllene*, and other Cities of *Triphyli*.

*Agis* after this returning to *Lacedaemon*, died there. *Lejebidas* his Son, and *Agésilas* his Brother contended for the Kingdom. The Brother carried it from the Son, whose Birth was suspicious; but some days after a Conspiracy against him was discover'd, and its Authors condemn'd and executed. News coming to *Lacedaemon*, that the *Pharicians* were fitting out a Fleet, *Agésilas* was sent to *Asia* with eight thousand Men, to set the *Grecian Cities* at Liberty. He then went to *Ephesus*: *Tissaphernes* amused him for some time with Expectations, on pretence of waiting for Dispatches from the King, and in the mean time got together a great Army, and order'd *Agésilas* to be told that he must retire out of *Asia*, or otherwise he would declare War against him. *Agésilas* entered *Phrygia*, took several Towns, and met *Pharnabazus's* Forces, but both Armies separated without fighting.

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The next Campaign he obtain'd a great Victory over the Army of *Tissaphernes*, who not being in the Fight, was accus'd of Treason: The King of *Persia* sent *Tithraustes* in his place, and caus'd him to be beheaded. This new Governor proposes to *Agésilas* to allow the *Asiatic Cities* their Liberty, they paying the ordinary Tribute, and the Army withdrawing. *Agésilas* answer'd that he could not do any thing without Orders from *Sparta*. But *Tithraustes* conjecturing that *Agésilas* did not act honourably by him, sent *Timocrates* into *Greece* to engage the principal Cities in a League against the *Lacedæmonians*: *Thebes*, *Corinth*, *Argos*, and *Athens* entred into this Confederacy, and the Acts of Hostility began amongst the *Locri Opuntii*, who were supported by the *Thebans*, and *Phocenses*. The *Lacedæmonians* took the side against the *Thebans*, having the *Athenians* for them. They then enter'd *Boeotia*, under the Command of *Pausanias*, and *Lysander* coming to attack *Haliartus*, was kill'd and his Army beaten. *Pausanias* came up to them, but durst not make any Attempt; he then asking the Corps of the Slain, could not obtain them on any other Condition, than that of quitting the Country. The *Lacedæmonians* enrag'd at this dishonourable Article, condemn'd him to Death; upon which he fled to *Tegea*, where he dy'd of a Disease.

The following Autumn *Agésilas* ravag'd the Government of *Pharnabazus*. But that Governor having manag'd an Interview with *Agésilas*, and remonstrated to him, that he had always been a Friend to the *Lacedæmonians*, prevail'd with him to withdraw his Forces out of his Province. Being then march'd out of *Phrygia*, he descended into the Plain of *Thebes*, and prepar'd to march farther, when he receiv'd order from *Lacedæmon* to return. He left *Euxenus* his Lieutenant in the Province,



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phon.

with four thousand Men for the Defence of it, and march'd with the rest of his Troops. On the other side, the *Lacedæmonians* having rais'd an Army under the command of *Aristodemus* Tutor to King *Agessipolis*, march'd it into the Field, and arriv'd at *Sicyene*, where he met and fought the Enemies Army. *Agessilaus* in his return was attack'd by the *Thessalians*, which he vigorously repuls'd. On the Road he was inform'd of the Defeat of the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet near *Cnidus*, by the *Athenian* and *Phœnician* Fleets. But he continued on his March, and entred *Bœotia*, where he met the Army of the *Thebans*, *Argives*, and *Orchomenians*, and fought them on the Plain of *Coronea*: *Agessilaus* came off victorious, and *Corinth* was taken by the *Lacedæmonians* not long after. The Victor push'd on his Success, and ravag'd the Country of *Argos*, whilst his Brother destroy'd the Coasts, and march'd to *Piræus*. But the News of the *Lacedæmonians* being defeated at *Lechæum*, oblig'd him to hasten thither, from whence after having settled Affairs, he went to *Acarmania*, forc'd the Enemies Camp there, ravag'd the Country, and retir'd through *Ætolia*. The next Spring the *Acarnanians* treated with the *Achæi*, and entred into an Alliance with *Lacedæmon*. *Agessilaus* attempted the taking of the City of *Argos*, but mis'd his Design.

Whilst these Actions happen'd at Land, *Conon* and *Pharnabazus* were scouring along the Isles and Cities of the *Ionian* Coasts, expell'd the *Lacedæmonian* Governors, and declar'd War against the Cities of *Sestus* and *Abydus*, which two always took the *Lacedæmonian* side. The Winter being over, *Conon* ravag'd the *Lacedæmonian* Coast, possess'd himself of *Cythera*, and repair'd the Walls of *Athens*. The *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* very well knowing that it was of great Importance to gain

gain the King of *Persia*, both sent Embassadors *Xenophon*.  
*Teribazus*, General of his Forces: He after ha-  
 ving heard both sides, promis'd to represent the  
 Affair to the King his Master, who gave the Com-  
 mand of the Sea, and Maritime Provinces to *Stru-*  
*thas*. Which General declaring in favour of the  
*Athenians*, the *Lacedæmonians* sent *Thimbro* into *A-*  
*sia*, who ravag'd the King's Territories: But *Stru-*  
*thas* powring upon him with his Cavalry, he was  
 kill'd in his Tent, and his Troops dispers'd. The  
*Lacedæmonians* then sent *Diphridas* to succeed him,  
 and his Conduct prov'd better than that of *Thim-*  
*bro*. At the same time, they made an Attempt  
 on *Rhodes*, to which Island they sent *Teleutias* with  
 twenty five Ships. On the other side, *Thrasylu-*  
*lus* after having secur'd the Places on the *Helle-*  
*pont*, and taken most of the Towns of *Lesbos*, sail'd  
 towards *Rhodes*, and sailing up the Mouth of the  
*Eurymedon*, enter'd *Aspendus*, where he was kill'd  
 by the Inhabitants: *Argyrius* succeeded him. The  
*Lacedæmonians* having learnt that *Thrasylulus* had  
 rendered himself Master of *Byzantium* and *Chalce-*  
*don*, sent *Anaxibius* to *Abydus* with three Ships, and  
 Money to raise a thousand Men. The *Athenians*  
 on the other side sent thither *Iphicrates*, who sur-  
 pris'd *Anaxibius* in an Ambuscade in which he was  
 kill'd and all his Men.

*Eteonicus*, who commanded for the *Lacedæmoni-*  
*ans* in *Ægina*, discerning that notwithstanding the  
 Peace a Naval War was carried on, permitted the  
 Inhabitants of that Island, with the Consent of the  
*Ephori*, to course on the *Athenian* Coasts: at which  
 the *Athenians* being irritated, came and besieg'd  
 the City by Sea and Land, under the Command  
 of *Pamphilus*. But *Teleutias* coming to their relief  
 with the *Spartan* Fleet, oblig'd the *Athenian* Gal-  
 lies to retire, yet without raising the Siege: He  
 then left the Command of his Forces to *Hierax*,

Xenophon. who was sent to succeed him, who sail'd to *Rhodes*, leaving twelve Gallies at *Ægina*, under the Command of *Gorgopas*, so that the Besiegers finding themselves more incommoded than the Besieged, were constrain'd to raise the Siege by the assistance of some Troops which they sent for from *Athens*. The *Athenians* then continually pester'd with the *Æginetan* Cruisers, to prevent them were forc'd to equip thirteen Gallies under the Command of *Eunomus*. Whilst *Hierax* was at *Rhodes* the *Lacedæmonians* thinking to oblige *Teribazus*, made *Antalcidas* their Admiral: He no sooner reach'd *Ægina*, than he took with him the Ships that were there, and sent them back, as soon as he got to *Ephesus*, and giving the Command of his Ships to *Nicolaus*, sent him to *Abydus*; but on this News, the *Athenian* Generals rendezvouz'd together from several Places, and besieg'd him in *Abydus*, with thirty Gallies. On the other side *Gorgopas* meeting *Eunomus*, afterward attack'd him on the Coast of *Attica*, beat him as he was landing his Forces, and took four of his Gallies. *Gorgopas* was kill'd not long after in an Ambush laid for him by *Chabrias* in the Island of *Ægina*. *Teleutias* being nominated Admiral of the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet, attack'd the *Athenians* in their own Port, took several Ships, and a great number of Prisoners. *Antalcidas* returning from *Asia*, rais'd the Siege of *Abydus*, and putting himself at the head of eighty Gallies, very much incommoded the *Athenians*. In short, both the one and the other being weary of the War, they sent Deputies to *Teribazus*, who impos'd on them the following Conditions, viz. that the *Asiatick Grecian* Cities should remain to the King of *Persia*, and that all the other as well small as large, should be free, that he should remain possess'd of *Cyprus* and *Clazomenæ*, and should leave the Islands of *Scyros*,



*Scyros, Lemnos, and Imbros* to the *Athenians*. These Conditions were accepted by all the *Grecian* Cities, and executed in all Parts. The *Bæotian* and *Corinthian* Cities were set at Liberty, maugre the Endeavours of the *Thebans* and *Argives*. *Mantineæ* was demolish'd by force after being besieg'd by *Agésilus*, and the banish'd *Phliasij* re-establish'd.

Some time after, the Deputies of *Acanthus* and *Apolloniæ* complaining to the *Lacedæmonians* of the Attempts of the *Olynthians*, a War against them was determin'd, and *Eudamides* sent on that Expedition with two thousand Men. As soon as he came into *Thrace*, he sent Forces to the Cities which requested them, and disengag'd the *Petideans* from their Alliance with the *Olynthians*. His Brother *Phæbidas* coming to his Assistance with some Troops, in his Passage seizes on the Citadel of *Thebes*, and *Teleutias* is sent with more considerable Forces against the *Olynthians*. He advances near *Olynthus*, and gives the Enemy Battle: The *Lacedæmonians* were at first beaten, and the Day had been lost, if *Derdas* had not, by advancing with his Men to the Gates of the City, oblig'd the Enemy to retreat. The following Spring *Teleutias* having again approach'd very near *Olynthus*, was defeated and fell in the Engagement. The *Lacedæmonians* sent a fresh Army thither, under the Command of King *Agésilus*. Whilst he was on his March, the City of *Phlius* expell'd their Exiles, of which Treatment, they complain'd at *Lacedæmon*: *Agésilus* was sent with Forces to re-establish them. In the Interim *Agésilus* encamp'd before *Olynthus*, destroy'd all the Country, took *Torone*, and dyed in the midst of his Exploits. *Polybiades* was sent to command in his Place, and reduc'd *Olynthus* to such great Extremities, that it was impossible for those in it to have any Provisions either by Water, or by Land;

Xeno- upon which they sent to *Lacedæmon*, and had a  
 phon. Peace granted, upon making a League offensive  
 ~~~~~ and defensive with the *Spartans*. *Phlius* held out  
 a long Time, and after having sustain'd a Siege of  
 twenty Months, yielded on Condition that fifty  
 of the Exiles should meet fifty of the Citizens,  
 to condemn those whom they should find guilty,  
 and to regulate the Government. *Agésilæus* left a  
 Garrison in it, sent back the Auxiliaries, and  
 brought Home his own Forces.

All the *Lacedæmonian* Affairs being now crown'd  
 with glorious Success, they were Masters of *Thebes*  
 and *Olynthus*, and Arbiters of *Bæotia*, or rather of  
 all *Greece*, *Athens* abandon'd, and its Allies stupify'd  
 or conquer'd, so that the *Spartan* Empire now  
 seem'd immoveable, when it was overthrown by  
 those whom they kept under and oppress'd. *Phil-  
 lidas*, Secretary to the Council of *Thebes*, coming  
 to *Athens* on some Affairs, *Mello*, one of the  
 Exiles, came to him, and they together laid the  
 Design of Delivering their Country. To which  
 end, *Mello* left that Place, with six other Exiles,  
 who were provided each with a Dagger, and ar-  
 riv'd at *Thebes*, where they were receiv'd and ad-  
 mitted into the House of one *Charon*, who was  
 also acquainted with the Design. It was the  
 Day of the Festival of *Venus*, which was usually  
 pass'd in Mirth and Jollity, and the Magistrates  
 then quitted their Characters. *Phillidas*, to enter-  
 tain them, had promis'd to bring them the most  
 beautiful Women in the City: When they had  
 drunk to a pitch, he introduces the Conspirators in  
 the Habit of Women, who stabb'd each his Man;  
 from thence, accompany'd by three of the Con-  
 spirators, he goes to the House of *Leontiades*, and  
 kills him. They went next to the Prison, set at  
 liberty and arm'd all the Prisoners, and caused to  
 be cried aloud through the City, that the Ty-  
 rants



rants were dead. In the *Interim* they engaged Xenophon. two *Athenian* Generals and the rest of the Exiles, who were planted on the Frontiers, to advance, besiege the Citadel, and oblige the Garrison to capitulate, and surrender on Condition to march out with their Arms. The *Lacedæmonians* immediately sent *Cleombrotus*, who cut in pieces fifty of the Exiles, and return'd without doing any thing else. The *Athenians* not daring to declare, for fear of the *Lacedæmonian* Power, form'd a Process against the two Generals which were engag'd in this Enterprize; but the *Thebans*, to engage them to declare for them, prevail'd on *Sphodrias*, whom *Cleombrotus* had left Governor of *Thespiæ*, to seize on *Piræus*: His Enterprize did not succeed; but so irritated the *Athenians*, that they demanded Justice of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Sphodrias* being saved, by the Entreaty of *Archidamus* Son of *Agésilas*, who obtain'd a Pardon of his Father for this Governor. The *Thebans* taking this Opportunity, perswaded the *Athenians* to fortifie *Piræus*, and fit out Gallies to secure it. The *Lacedæmonians*, on their side, rais'd Forces, and sent *Agésilas* against the *Thebans*; who being very well intrench'd, that General was not able to force their Trenches, but went to *Thespiæ*, where he left his Brother *Phæbidas* with his Troops, and return'd to *Lacedæmon*. *Phæbidas*, attacking the *Thebans*, was kill'd in the Fight, and his Forces put to Flight. *Agésilas* came again with a fresh Army, and entred *Bæotia*; but could not, without great difficulty, get so far as *Thespiæ*, where his Presence was necessary to appease the Disturbance arisen betwixt two Parties; which was all that he did in this Campaign. Some time after, the *Thebans* made themselves Masters of *Oreum*: The next Campaign, *Agésilas* could not Command, by reason he had broken a Vein the Year before,

**Xenophon.** before, as he went from the Temple of *Venus* to the Town-House at *Megara*. *Cleombrotus* was sent in his Place ; but not being able to march through the *Boeotian* narrow Passes, he return'd without doing any thing. The Allies complain'd to the *Lacedæmonians* of the length of the War ; and 'twas thought proper to equip a Fleet stronger than that of *Athens*, to transport the Army to *Circus*, or the *Phocæan* Coasts, and to keep the City of *Athens* in a sort block'd up. Accordingly sixty Gallies were then fitted out, under the Command of *Pollis*, who posting themselves about *Agina*, *Andros*, and *Ceus*, prevented the Ships which brought Provisions to *Athens*, being able to double Cape *Gerastus*. This forc'd the *Athenians* to shew themselves on their Gallies under the Command of *Chabrias*, who fought and beat *Pollis*, and brought Plenty into the City. As the *Lacedæmonians* were preparing for their passing again into *Boeotia*, the *Athenians* having fitted out sixty Ships under the Command of *Timotheus*, gave them such a Diversion, that the *Thebans* being left quiet that Year, as well as the former, took several small Places in *Boeotia*. *Timotheus* took the Isle of *Cercyra*, and near *Elyzia* beat the new *Lacedæmonian* Fleet commanded by *Nicolochus*. And, in a word, having augmented their own, by the Addition of that of *Cercyra*, to above seventy Sail, they reassum'd the Empire of the Sea.

The *Thebans*, after having subjected *Boeotia*, carried the War into the Province of *Phocis*, whither the *Lacedæmonians* sent four Regiments, with a proportionable Number of Auxiliaries. The *Thebans*, at their Arrival, retreated into their own Country, and guarded their Passes. The *Athenians*, finding that all their Endeavours turn'd to no other Account, than the aggrandizing of *Thebes*, which did not contribute any thing to their Expences,

pences, whilst they were wretchedly impoverish'd Xenophon. and ruin'd by the Charge of maintaining their Fleet and Garrisons, and by the Depredations of the *Æginetan* Cruisers, made Peace with the *Lacedæmonians*, who immediately sent Advice of it to *Timotheus*, to oblige him to withdraw his Fleet. But he could not help re-establishing the Exiles of the Isle of *Zacynthus*; which so irritated the *Lacedæmonians*, that they fitted out a Fleet of sixty Sail, under the Command of *Mnasippus*, and giving him Orders to fall on *Corcyra*, he accordingly made a Descent on that Island. The *Corcyræans* finding themselves press'd, sent to implore the Aid of the *Athenians*, who sent them six hundred light arm'd Men, under the Command of *Stesicles*, and equipt a Fleet of sixty Gallies, the Command of which they gave to *Timotheus*. Before the Arrival of this Fleet, *Mnasippus's* Soldiers, dissatisfied with their General, rais'd a sort of Mutiny; in which Juncture, the *Corcyræans* falling upon them, kill'd *Mnasippus*, and routed them. *Hypermenes*, his Lieutenant, was forced to re-imbark his Army on his Vessels, and escape to *Leucas*. *Iphicrates*, who commanded the *Athenian* Fleet, on being inform'd of this News, landed in the Isle of *Cephalenia*, of which he rendred himself Master; and afterwards landed at *Corcyra*, and took the *Sicilian* Gallies, which were come to that Coast. From thence he return'd to the *Lacœnic* Coasts, and took several Towns from the *Lacedæmonian* Allies, who would not come over to his Side. But in the Interim, the *Athenians* dissatisfied with the *Thebans*, who had expell'd the *Platæans* their Allies in *Bœotia*, and driven out the *Thespians*, resolv'd to make Peace, and advis'd the *Thebans* to send Embassadors for that reason to *Sparta*; and they having appointed their own Ministers there, a Peace was concluded, on Condition that the *Lacedæmonians* should recall their



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their Governors of Towns ; that the Forces should be disbanded on both Sides ; that *Greece* should be left wholly at Liberty ; that the Violators of this Treaty should not be supported ; but that all those who observ'd it should be assisted. The *Theban* Deputies agreed and swore to these Articles : But on the next Day, they would have it inserted, that they had sworn for all the *Bæotian* Cities. Upon which the Parties concern'd refusing to make any Alterations, they went away dissatisfied, and the rest of *Greece* accepted the Peace. *Cleombrotus* was order'd to march against them, if they did not execute the Treaty, by setting the *Bæotian* Cities at Liberty. He entred their Country, and encamp'd at *Leucra* in the *Toxipian* Territories. The *Thebans* posted themselves very near him, on an opposite Mountain, having no other Forces than those of *Bæotia*. Both Parties engag'd in this Place : The *Theban* Cavalry routed the *Lacedæmonian* Infantry, *Cleombrotus* was wounded and carried out of the Battle : The Left-Wing seeing the Right beaten, fled, and the whole Army was defeated. After which, the *Lacedæmonians* rais'd another ; and the *Thebans* engag'd on their Side *Jason* of *Thessaly*, who hasten'd to their Assistance, and prevented the *Thebans* falling on the *Lacedæmonians* which remain'd in their Country, and which he also perswaded to withdraw out of *Bæotia*. *Jason* return'd full of Glory to his Country, and was kill'd some time after. The *Athenians* made use of this Opportunity to cause all the *Greeks* to swear to the Observation of the Treaty made by *Antalcidos*, for the Liberty of the *Grecian* Cities. By virtue of this Peace, the *Mantineans* rebuilt their City. *Agessilaus* march'd to, and attack'd them ; and having ravag'd their Country, retir'd. After his Retreat, the *Arcadians*, in Conjunction with the *Bæotians*, entred

entred through *Caryæ* into the Provinces of *Sciros* *Xeno-*  
and *Laconia*, insulting and killing *Ischolaus*, and *phon.*  
ravag'd the Country to the Gates of *Lacedæmon*.  
The *Athenians*, then grown jealous of the *Theban*  
Success, resolv'd to assist the *Lacedæmonians*, and  
chose *Iphicrates* their Commander. He went to  
*Corinth*, and staying there, suffer'd the *Bæotians* to  
retreat, without either shutting up the Passes, or  
attacking them.

The next Year, the *Lacedæmonians*, and their  
Allies, sent their Plenipotentiaries to *Athens*, to  
negotiate an Alliance with the *Athenians*. The  
principal Difficulty was, the Command of the  
Forces: The *Lacedæmonians* propos'd to yield it to  
the *Athenians* at Sea, and reserve it to themselves  
by Land; but *Cephisodorus* urging that the Land  
Command was most advantageous, it was agreed,  
that each Nation should alternately command  
five Days successively by Sea and Land. They  
then march'd jointly, in Conjunction with their  
Allies, to shut up the *Theban* Passes; but being  
surpriz'd by their Armies, could not hinder their  
marching as far as *Corinth*, and ravaging the  
Country around. But a Division being sown be-  
twixt the *Thebans* and their Allies, *Archidamus* Son  
of *Agésilas* beat the *Argives* and *Arcadians* which  
had advanc'd alone. In the Interim, *Pharnabazus*  
proposed Conditions of Accommodation to the  
*Lacedæmonians* and *Thebans*: Upon which, both  
Nations dispatcht Embassadors to the King of  
*Persia*. *Pelopidas* the *Theban* Embassador obtain'd  
of the King of *Persia*, that *Messene* should be freed  
from the *Lacedæmonian* Yoke, and the *Athenians*  
withdraw their Gallies, or declare War against  
them; that those who would not enter into this  
League, or march against the Rebels, should be  
first attack'd. These Conditions being carried to  
*Greece*, were not accepted. *Epaminondas* the *Theban*  
General,



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General, not long after, entred *Achaia*, placed *Theban* Governors in most of its Cities, in which he also set up *Democracy*. The City of *Phlius* continu'd firm in their Alliance with the *Lacedæmonians*. The *Argives*, to wreck their Revenge on it, entred, and ravag'd its Territories, but were not able to force it to yield. Some time after, the *Thebans* surpriz'd the Citadel of this City; but the Inhabitants so bravely defended themselves, that they drove them out again. The following Year they were several times attack'd, but vigorously defended themselves, with advantage: The City of *Sicyon* having admitted a *Theban* Governor, *Eupbro* had there set up a *Democracy*, in order to render himself Sovereign Tyrant; but was expell'd by *Aeneas Stymphalius* the *Arcadian* General, who recall'd the Exiles. Not long after, he return'd with *Athenian* Troops, and possess'd himself of the City; but going to *Thebes*, he was murth'rd by one of the Persons which he had banish'd. The *Corinthians*, *Phliasians*, and some other Nations, finding themselves incommoded by the War, obtain'd of the *Thebans* an Allowance to remain Neuter. The *Arcadians* entred *Elis*, where they took several Towns, seiz'd the Fortrefs of the principal City, but were beaten out. The *Eleans*, on their Side, took *Lisio*; and were afterwards beaten by the *Arcadians*, who took the Cities of the *Acrorians*, and seiz'd Mount *Olympus* and *Marganæ*; then re-entring *Elis*, they beat the *Eleans*, who were oblig'd to implore the Aid of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Archidamus* came to their Assistance, and took *Cromnus*, which the *Arcadians* afterwards besieg'd. *Archidamus* attempting to relieve it, was vigorously repuls'd, and wounded in the Engagement. On the other Side, the *Eleans* took *Pylus*, and re-took *Marganæ*. *Cromnus* being taken, the *Arcadians* prepar'd

prepar'd to celebrate the *Olympick Games*; the *Xenophon*.  
*Eleans* came to attack them, and, after sustaining a vigorous Repulse, were oblig'd to retreat. In the Interim, the *Arcadians*, press'd by the *Mantineans*, restor'd the Temple of the *Olympian Jupiter* to the *Eleans*, and a Peace was concluded betwixt the *Arcadians* and *Eleans*. Notwithstanding which, the *Theban* Governor of *Tegea* seiz'd several *Mantineans*, which he, not long afterwards, releas'd: But yet this Action occasion'd the *Mantineans* and their Allies joining with the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, for the Defence of *Peloponnesus*.

A little after, *Epaminondas* advanc'd with an Army against *Peloponnesus*, and march'd directly to *Sparta*, from whence *Agésilas* was march'd with all the Forces which were there. But *Archidamus* turn'd short, and stopt him, when he was just going to enter it. *Epaminondas* return'd to *Tegea*, and sent his Cavalry to attack the *Mantineans*, who were defended by that of the *Athenians*. He then resolv'd to engage them near *Mantineia*. He defeated them; but being wounded, and falling with the Blow, his Forces could not reap the Advantage of the Victory; for his Infantry not daring to pursue the Enemy, his Cavalry ran through the flying Men, rather like vanquish'd, than victorious Forces, and his light arm'd Foot were almost all cut in pieces by the *Athenian* Army: Thus both Sides pretended to the Victory, and there was more Misery and Confusion in *Greece*, than had ever been before. *Xenophon* here ends his History, which he carried down forty eight Years after the twenty first Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, where *Thucydides* ended.

## S E C T. XXVI.

*An Abridgment of Xenophon's History of the Ascent of Cyrus, and the Retreat of the Greeks.*

DARIUS and *Parisatis* had two Sons, the one of which was nam'd *Artaxerxes*, and the other *Cyrus*. That Prince falling sick of the Disease of which he dy'd, and finding his End approaching, desir'd to have both his Sons with him. The eldest was at Court, and he sent for the other from his Government, and at his Arrival, declar'd him General of those Forces which rendezvouz'd at the Plain of *Castolus*. *Darius* dying, and *Artaxerxes* as his eldest Son being declared King; *Tissaphernes*, whom *Cyrus* had brought along with him, with three hundred *Greeks*, accused him of Treason, upon which he was apprehended, and had it not been for the Intercession of his Mother, who tenderly lov'd him, his Brother had put him to Death. He was no sooner return'd to his Government, than he studied how to revenge this Affront, and dethrone *Artaxerxes*. He gain'd the hearts of the *Barbarians*, and privately levied *Grecian* Forces, pretending to distrust *Tissaphernes*, from whom he got all the *Ionian* Cities, except *Miletus*, where *Tissaphernes* had put to Death part of those whom he suspected. and banish'd the rest. To re-establish which Exiles *Cyrus* besieg'd that City by Sea and Land, and made use of that Pretext to levy Men. He also obtain'd of the King, the Government of those Places, by the Mediation of *Parisatis*. The King being not  
in



in the least displeas'd to see him at variance with *Tissaphernes*, and believing that all these Levies were against him, because *Cyrus* sent him the Tribute of those Places as before. He rais'd another little Army in the *Thracian Chersonesus*, under another Pretence. *Clearchus* being banish'd *Lacedæmon* came to *Cyrus*, who gave him Money to levy Forces, with which he began a War with the *Barbarians* on the other Side of the *Hellepont*. At the same time *Aristippus* a *Thessalian*, whom *Cyrus* hospitably receiv'd, finding himself oppress'd in his own Country, by a contrary Faction, came to him, to desire two thousand *Grecians*; upon which he gave him four thousand, and Money to pay them for six Months. He sent to *Proxenus* the *Bæotian*, *Socrates* the *Achæan*, and *Sophænetus* the *Stymphalian*, to bring him as many Men as they could raise, in order to carry on a War against the *Pisidians*, and *Tissaphernes*, and restore the banish'd *Milesians*. He muster'd up all his scatter'd Forces, and order'd *Xenias*, who commanded the *Greeks* in Garrison in the Cities, that leaving barely a sufficient Number to guard the Citadels, he should come to him with the rest. He recall'd the Forces which were besieging *Miletus*, and invited to him all the Exiles. *Xenias* brought him four thousand *Greeks*, *Proxenus*, two thousand, *Sophænetus*, one thousand, *Socrates*, five hundred, and *Phasio* the *Megarean*, seven hundred. *Tissaphernes* judging right, that these Preparations, were too great for such an inconsiderable Enterprize as the *Pisidian* War, hasted to Court, to advise the King of it, who on his Information prepar'd for his Defence.

*Cyrus* march'd from *Sardis* with his Forces thro' *Lydia*, and *Phrygia*, where *Meno* joyn'd him with fifteen hundred Men: He entred *Cappadocia*, and *Cilicia*, and stay'd twenty days at *Tarsus*, where

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the *Grecians* began to perceive that *Cyrus* was leading them against the King of *Persia*. They then made a difficulty of engaging in this War: But *Clearchus* prevail'd on them to follow *Cyrus*, who declar'd to them when he was farther advanc'd, that he march'd against the King of *Persia*, and encourag'd them to go on into *Mesopotamia*. When he was advanc'd into the Province of *Babylon*, he drew up his Army in order of Battle, and took a View of it. He found it compos'd of ten thousand four hundred heavy arm'd *Greeks*, two thousand five hundred others, an hundred thousand Strangers, and twenty scyth'd Chariots. The Enemies Army is represented to amount to twelve hundred thousand Men, under the Command of four Generals, *Tissaphernes*, *Gobryas*, *Arbaces*, and *Abrocomas*, and six thousand Select Horse. The Armies being now met, soon came to Action. The *Greeks* put the *Barbarians* to Flight, and in the Pursuit of them, were in danger of being surrounded by the Body of the Army, in which the King was. *Cyrus* halted thither with six hundred Horse, and attack'd his Brother: and tho' not seconded by his Men, yet fought valiantly, and wounded the King on the Shoulder; but *Cyrus* was wounded under the Eye, and soon after kill'd in the Croud with eight of his Principal Courtiers. *Xenophon* here gives an excellent Character of this Prince, describing him as the most worthy Successor of *Cyrus* the Great. *Ariæus*, who commanded the Horse, fled with all his Men as soon as he was inform'd of his Death: The King push'd on to *Cyrus's* Camp, thro' which *Ariæus* fled. In the interim the *Greeks* pursu'd the *Barbarians*; of which the King being advis'd, return'd upon them in order of Battle: The *Barbarians* fled every where before the *Greeks*, who thinking themselves victorious, return'd to their

Camp





Camp when Night came on; which they pass'd without knowing what was become of *Cyrus*. On the Morrow they heard what had happen'd. At the same time the King sent to summon them to lay down their Arms, and implore his Mercy; but the *Greeks* utterly rejected any such Proposition, and offer'd the Scepter to *Ariæus*, who refus'd it. They then chose *Clearchus* for their Chief, and joyning *Ariæus*, march'd in order to return another way than they came. The King durst not attack them; but they had no Provisions to subsist them, and being resolv'd to fight *Artaxerxes* rather than dye with Hunger, that Prince left them a free Passage into a plentiful Country: whither *Tissaphernes* went to them from the King, and promis'd that they should not be obstructed in their Return, that they should be furnish'd with Provisions, or be allow'd to take them, paying for them, on Condition that they would commit no Disorder in their Passage, and that they would take no more than what was necessary. At the end of twenty Days they were joyn'd by *Tissaphernes*, who was returning to his Government with his Troops; and *Orontes* who carryed back the King's Daughter, which he had married, with his. They march'd several Days together; but not without some distrust of one another. When they were come to the Banks of the River *Zabatus*, *Clearchus* endeavour'd to remove all Jealousies betwixt him and *Tissaphernes*, who protested to him, that he had no ill Design, and invited him to bring his Officers with him, to inform him what was the Cause of this mutual Distrust. *Clearchus* believ'd him, and repair'd to him next Day with four General Officers, *Meno*, *Proxenus*, *Agiar*, and *Socrates*, twenty Captains, and about two hundred Soldiers. When they came, *Clearchus*, and the General Officers were conducted in; but the Cap-

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tains and Soldiers remain'd at the Door, and as soon as the Signal was given, those within were seiz'd, and the others cut in pieces. Some *Persian* Horse scouring the Plain, kill'd all the *Greeks* which they met. *Nearchus* who escap'd very much wounded, brought the *Greeks* the News of what had happen'd; at which every Man immediately ran to his Arms, fearing that the *Barbarians* should come and attack their Camp; but none came beside *Ariæus*, *Artaxus* and *Mitbridates*, old Servants to *Cyrus*, follow'd by three hundred arm'd Troopers: They ask'd to speak with some Officer, to acquaint him with the Kings Order. *Sophanetus*, *Cleanor*, and *Xenophon*, issued out, and *Ariæus* order'd them to lay down their Arms. *Cleanor* reproach'd the *Persians* with their Perfidiousness, and *Xenophon* demanded *Proxenus* and *Meno*; for they had told them that *Clarchus* was executed as guilty of Perjury, and Breach of the Peace, and that *Proxenus* and *Meno* were sav'd as Innocent; but they were all conducted to *Artaxerxes*, who caused them to be Beheaded. *Xenophon* here gives us their Elogies. *Clarchus*, says he, in the judgment of all who knew him, was a very great General, who always lov'd War; he was a *Lacedæmonian*, and serv'd his Country during the *Peloponnesian* War; but upon the Peace, he obtain'd leave of the *Ephori*, to go to the Wars against the *Thracians* above the *Hellèspont*, to revenge the injur'd *Greeks*, whom they attempted to drive out of the *Chersonesus*. When he was gotten beyond *Corinth*, the *Ephori* chang'd their Mind, and recall'd him: But he continu'd his Journey, for which he was condemn'd to Death. He then went to *Cyrus*, who gave him Money, with which he levied Troops and after having beaten the *Thracians* in a pitched Battle, and ravag'd their Country, he continu'd the War till *Cyrus* had occasion for his service.

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phon

Xenophon.

*phon* adds several other Particulars, to shew that he had all the Qualifications of a compleat General, and says that he was about fifty Years of Age when he dy'd. *Proxenus* was a *Beotian*; from his Youth, he aspir'd to great Things, was Disciple of *Gorgias* the *Leontin*, and when he became fit to be a Commander, he entred himself in *Cyrus's* Service; he dyed at the Age of thirty Years, or thereabouts. *Meno*, was a *Thessalian*, a covetous, ambitious, subtil, fraudulent Man; he gain'd the Favour of *Ariæus*, and obtain'd the Command of the *Greeks* under *Aristippus*, by abandoning himself to their unnatural Passion. He was not put to Death with the other; but in another manner after a whole Year of Torture, whilst his Companions were only beheaded. *Agiæus* was an *Arcadian*, and *Socrates* an *Achaean*; they both dyed aged 30 or 40 Years, after having liv'd without Reproach, either in their Military or Civil Life.

The *Grecian* Army having lost their Chiefs, was in the utmost imaginable Consternation. *Xenophon*, whom *Proxenus* had presented to *Cyrus*, assembled the Officers, encourag'd them to defend themselves, and to elect new Commanders. They accordingly chose *Timæsius* in the room of *Clæarchus*, *Xanticles* in that of *Socrates*, *Cleanor* in that of *Agiæus*, *Philesius* in the place of *Meno*, and *Xenophon* to succeed *Proxenus*. These Generals having call'd the Soldiers together, encourag'd them; and pass'd the Army over the River *Zatbe*, to go to the Villages which had Provisions. *Mithridates* follow'd them, and very much incommoded their Rear, with his Archers and Slingers. He follow'd the *Greeks* also the next Day with a thousand Horse, and four thousand Archers; but the *Greeks* repuls'd them, and continu'd their March the rest of the Day without any Interruption, to the River *Tygris*, near a large uninhabited City named *Larissa*, formerly peopled by the *Medes*; from thence



Xenophon. they march'd six *Parasangs* to *Mesphila*, another desolate City. When they decamp'd from this Place, *Tissaphernes* again appear'd with Numbers of his Troops: He march'd in order of Battle against the *Greeks*, who charg'd him so briskly, that he was forc'd to retreat. They march'd on four Days, and the fifth perceiv'd a Castle, surrounded by a great number of Villages; but in order to reach it, three Mountains were to be pass'd, from whence the *Barbarians* very much incommoded the *Grecians*. When they were descended into the Plain, and ready to encamp, *Tissaphernes* came upon, and attacked them; but the Night oblig'd him to retire, and they decamping, gain'd so much Ground of the Enemy, that *Tissaphernes* could not reach them on the Morrow, nor the next Day after. But on the Night betwixt the third and fourth Day, he gain'd a Hill, by which the *Greeks* were oblig'd to descend to the Plain. But *Xenophon* drove him from this Post, whilst *Cherisophus* march'd the Army into the Plain. *Tissaphernes* to prevent the *Greeks* passing farther for want of Provisions, began to ravage the Country, and burn all where-ever he came. The *Greeks* not being able to cross the *Tigris*, because they had no Boats, were constrain'd to go over the *Carduchan* Mountains. *Cherisophus* leading the Vanguard, and *Xenophon* bringing up the Rear, they pass'd through a great many Defile's, in which they were frequently attack'd by the *Barbarians*. After having with infinite Pains cross'd over Mountains and Rocks, whose Tops were possess'd by the *Barbarians*, who roll'd Stones down upon them; they encamp'd in the Villages, in which was Plenty of all Necessaries, and continu'd their March being perpetually harass'd by the *Barbarians*. When they were arriv'd at the Banks of the *Centrites*, a River two hundred feet over, which separates *Armenia* from the *Carduchan* Mountains, they found

Troop

Troops which disputed their Passage, whilst the *Barbarians* seiz'd on the Hills which they had left behind them, in order to attack them. Maugre all these Difficulties, they foorded the River with all their Baggage, and repulsing the *Persians* and *Barbarians*, they entred *Armenia*, which was govern'd by *Tyribazus*: This Governor offer'd to give passage to the *Grecian* Army, and to suffer the Soldiers to take what they wanted, provided they did not ravage as they march'd: this was agreed to. Yet *Tyribazus* follow'd them (with his Troops, tho' he did not attack them); but they learnt from a Prisoner, that his Design was to charge them in their passing the Mountains; which they diligently possess'd themselves of, and discovering the *Persians*, ran at them, and put them to Flight, killing some of them, and took twenty Horse, with *Tyribazus's* Tent. They then march'd through the Deserts of *Armenia*, which were cover'd with Snow, where they suffer'd very much by Cold and Hunger. Leaving these Mountains, they came to some Villages, where they refresh'd themselves, and came at last to the River *Phasis*. The *Chalybians*, *Taochans*, and *Phasians*, having seiz'd the Passes of the Mountains, to hinder their Descent into the Plain, the *Grecians* attack'd and defeated them. The *Barbarians* retiring to the advantageous Posts which they had, left the Country stripp'd of all Provisions, which very much incommoded the *Grecian* Army: who yet forc'd a Rock, to which several of them were escap'd with their Flocks, which enabled them to subsist themselves. From thence they march'd through the Country of the *Chalybians*, who are accounted the most valiant of all the *Barbarian* Nations. These People kept themselves shut up in their Cities, and when the Army march'd, they pour'd on their Rear, after having



Xenophon.

hid all manner of Provisions ; so that the *Greeks* were forc'd to live on what they took from the *Taoachans*. From thence they came to the River *Harpasus*, and in eight Days March arriv'd at a large, rich, and populous City, call'd *Gymnias*, where the Governor of the Province sent the *Greeks* a Guide, to conduct them in the Enemy's Country; and coming to the Army, promis'd to shew the Soldiers the Sea in five Days: Accordingly on the fifth Day they came to a high Mountain call'd *Tbiches*, from which they saw the Sea, and burst out into loud Exclamations of Joy. From thence they drew toward the Province of the *Macrons*, and arriv'd at a River which separates that People from the *Scythians*. The *Macrons* appear'd in Order of Battle on the other Side; but one of the *Græcian* Soldiers, discovering by the Language that 'twas his own Country, spoke to the Inhabitants, and assuring them that they were *Greeks* which design'd to return into *Greece* by the *Euxin* Sea, without doing them any Injury, they granted them free Passage, and brought them Provisions. Thus the *Græcians* reach'd the Mountains of *Colchis*, where they were necessitated to conflict with the Badness of the Ways, and the *Barbarians*, which were posted on high Mountains to oppose their Passage. They nevertheless seiz'd on the Mountains, and in about two Days time advanc'd as far as *Trapezus*, or *Trapezond*, which is a *Greek* Colony of *Sinopeans*, situate on the *Euxin* Sea in the Country of *Colchis*. The Army remain'd encampt in this Place for the space of thirty Days pillaging the neighbouring Country, and receiving Provisions from *Trapezond*, which also made several Presents to the *Greeks*, and treated with them for their Allies, which inhabited the Plain from whom also the *Greeks* receiv'd several hospitable Favours.

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The *Greeks* being not far distant from the Sea, *Xenophon*. and harass'd with the Fatigues of travelling by Land, resolv'd to ship themselves, and return by Sea to their Country. *Cherisophus* offer'd to go to *Anaxibius* the *Lacedæmonian* Admiral, and obtain Ships of him. His Proposal was accepted ; and besides, they thought of taking some *Trapezond* Gallies, and stopping the Vessels which passed by. They then took a *Trapezond* Gally of fifty Oars, the Command of which they gave to *Dexippus* a *Lacedæmonian*, who liv'd in those Parts ; but he ran away with the Gally, and was afterwards kill'd in the Service of a *Thracian* Prince, by a *Lacedæmonian* nam'd *Nicander*. Another of thirty Oars was intrusted to *Polycrates* the *Athenian*, with which he brought several Vessels to the Camp, the Goods of which were carefully secur'd for the Owners, and the Ships made use of to carry back the *Græcians*. In the mean time, the Army subsisted on its Inroads on the *Barbarians* ; and when all the Country about them was wasted, they march'd against the *Drylans*, who burnt their Country : Notwithstanding which, they took some Cattle, attack'd and plunder'd their Capital City, and brought off a great Booty. The *Greeks* now finding that *Cherisophus* did not return, and that Provisions began to grow scarce, resolv'd to continue their March by Land ; because they had not Ships enough to embark their Army. They then shipt on-board their Vessels the Women, old and infirm Men, and all their unnecessary Baggage, under the Direction of two of their eldest Commanders, *Sophænetus* and *Philesius*. After three Days March, they reach'd *Cerasus*, a Greek *Sinopean* Colony in *Colchis* on the Sea-shore. During ten Days which the Army sojourned there, a general Review of the Forces was made ; and the Remainder of about ten thousand, found to amount to eight thousand  
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**Xenophon.** six hundred Men, the others dying in the Retreat, of the Fatigue, Diseases, or Wounds. The Money resulting from the Sale of Slaves, was divided, a tenth Part of which was put into the Hands of the Commanders, to be consecrated to *Apollo* and *Diana*; and *Cberisophus's* Portion was intrusted to the keeping of *Neon*, his Lieutenant-Colonel. *Xenophon*, preparing the Offering to *Apollo*, consecrated, and plac'd it in the *Athenian* Treasury at *Delpbi*, with his Name, and that of *Proxenus*, inscrib'd on it; and gave *Diana's* Offering into the Hands of *Megabyzus* Priest of the Temple of *Epbefus*, when he quitted *Asia* with *Agésilans*, to assist at the Battle of *Corone*, on Condition to have the Deposit restor'd, if he liv'd; and if not, to offer it to *Diana*, and bestow it in such manner as he should judge would please the Goddesses. When he was banish'd *Athens*, retreating to *Scyllus*, a City founded by the *Lacedæmonians*, near *Olympia*: *Megabyzus* coming to the *Olympick* Games, return'd him his Money, with which he bought a Piece of Land, for the Goddess *Diana*, in the Place to which the Oracle directed him; and with the Remainder of the Money built a little Temple dedicated to that Goddess, where a Festival is annually celebrated. The *Greeks* continuing their March, arriv'd on the *Molynecan* Frontiers; when they sent by *Timositheos* a *Trapezuntin* (who had a hospitable Right among them) to ask whether they desired to be treated as Friends, or Enemies: They answer'd, 'Twas all one to them. Upon which the *Greeks* engag'd in an Alliance with their Enemies, with whom they jointly entred their Country, and attack'd a Place which pass'd for the Capital of it: Some of the *Greeks* advancing too far, were repuls'd with Loss; but *Xenophon* having drawn up the Army in Order of Battle, briskly attack'd them, took their Metropolis, and  
rendred



rendred themselves Masters of the whole Country. Xenophon. From thence, after having pass'd through the Country of the *Chalybes*, they entred that of the *Tibarenians*, which has Towns situate along the Coast: After passing through this Country, they arriv'd at *Cotyora*, where they embark'd, after having made a Retreat of 620 *Parasangs*, and an hundred twenty two Days March, in the space of eight Months. The Army stay'd forty five Days at *Cotyora*, drawing its Provisions from the Country, and *Paphlagonia*; for the *Cotyorans* themselves would not furnish any, nor admit any Sick into their City. Here arriv'd the Deputies of the City of *Sinope*, who advis'd them to return by Sea. *Xenophon* was desirous to plant a Colony in this Place; but the rest were not of the same Opinion. They finding a sufficient Number of Vessels here, embark'd; and after a Day and Night's Sailing, by the Assistance of a favourable Wind, they arriv'd the next Day at *Sinope*, which is a *Milesian* Colony in *Paphlagonia*. *Cherisophus* arriv'd there with Gallies; but without Money, though the Soldiers expected it there, and only told them, that the Army should be paid when they were come off the *Exin* Sea, and that their Retreat was every-where known. The Soldiers were desirous to chuse a General, and immediately cast their Eyes on *Xenophon*; but he would not accept that Charge, but caused *Cherisophus* to be elected. The Army then set Sail with a fair Wind the next Day, and glancing on the *Paphlagonian* Coast, arriv'd on the third Day at *Heraclea*, which is a *Megarean* Colony in the *Maryandean* Territories. This City sent to the Soldiers three thousand Medimni of Meal, and two thousand Measures of Wine. The Soldiers fearing the Want of Provisions, and not having receiv'd their Pay, demand a Sum of the *Heracleans*. They answer'd, That they would consider

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consider of it ; and in the mean time very expeditiously got into their City all that they had in the Field, and after having shut their Gates, shew'd themselves on the Walls. The *Græcian* Forces, finding themselves frustrated of their expected Assistance, murmur'd against their Officers, and depos'd *Cherisophus*. The Army then divided it self into three Bodies, of which the *Achæans* and *Arcadians* was the principal, consisting of four thousand five hundred Foot. *Cherisophus* retain'd another of fourteen hundred heavy arm'd Men, and seven hundred light arm'd Foot ; and *Xenophon* headed the third of almost the same Number, with three hundred light arm'd Men, and about forty Horse, which was all their Cavalry. The first Body having obtain'd Ships of the *Heracleæ*, sail'd before the other two in order to get Booty, and landed at Port *Calpe*, about the middle of the *Bithynian* Coast. *Cherisophus* went by Land ; and when he reach'd that Province, march'd along by the Sea-side, being then sick. *Xenophon* went by Sea, and landed on the Confines of *Bithynia* and the *Heraclean* Territories, and entred the middle of the Country. The *Arcadians* arriving in the Night, plunder'd the Villages ; but several Parties of them were beaten at their Retreat ; and the *Barbarians* assembling together, besieg'd them in a Place where they wanted Water. *Cherisophus* and *Xenophon* went to their Assistance ; and the *Barbarians*, advis'd of their March, retreated. The *Greeks* being re-united, encamp't near *Calpe*. *Cherisophus* dy'd there, and *Neo* commanded in his Stead. They now wanting Provisions, design'd to spread themselves in the Villages of the Country ; but *Pharnabazus's* Horse being join'd by the Inhabitants of the Country, cut in pieces five hundred of them ; the rest escap'd to a Hill, whither *Xenophon* came and deliver'd them. After this,



this, the whole Army continu'd its March by Xenophon. Land, under the Command of *Xenophon*, and defeated their Enemies which attempted to stop their Passage, and encamp'd, in Expectation of the Governor of *Byzantium*, continually making Incursions, in which they got a great deal of Booty; and Provisions daily arriving from *Greece*, the Soldiers wanted nothing. *Cleander* Governor of *Byzantium* came hither to them with two Gallies, and after having contracted a Friendship with *Xenophon*, gave them Assurance that they should be well receiv'd. The Army continu'd to enrich itself with the Spoils of the Province of *Bithynia*, and at last arriv'd at *Chrysopolis* of *Chalcedon*. From thence it went to *Byzantium*; which it had no sooner reach'd, than *Anaxibius* and *Cleander* order them to depart out of the City with all their Baggage, to take a Review of them before their Dismission. When they were almost all march'd out, *Anaxibius* call'd the Officers, and told them, that they might take what they would in the *Thracian* Villages, where there was great Plenty of Provisions, and from thence march to the *Chersonesus*, where they should receive their Pay. The Soldiers inform'd of the Contents of this Declaration, return'd to the City, and some of them re-entring one of the Gates, open'd the rest to their Comrades, which croud'd in with a design to plunder the City, which they had done, if *Xenophon* had not hinder'd them. In the midst of these Transactions arriv'd at *Byzantium* one *Cyrotades* a *Theban*, who promis'd the Soldiers if they would follow him, to lead them to the *Delta* of *Thrace*, where they should all enrich themselves, and that he would supply them with Necessaries till then. On this Proposal *Xenophon* return'd to *Byzantium*, and the next day *Cyrotades* came with some Sacks of Meal to take the Command of the Army

Xenophon.



Army upon him ; but not having brought Provisions enough to subsist it for one Day, this pretended General was laugh'd at, and oblig'd to retire. After this *Tymasion* and *Phryniscus* march'd the Army to the neighbouring Villages, where there arose some Dissention amongst them : For *Cleanor* and *Phryniscus* being gain'd by *Seuthes* King of *Thrace*, were willing to carry the Army over to his Assistance : but *Neo* was for marching it to the *Cbersonnesus*, in hopes of getting the Command himself when it should come into the *Lacedæmonian* Territories. *Tymasion* would have it return to *Asia*, to re-establish him in his City. This Contest lasting some time, occasion'd several quitting the Army, some went from thence by Sea, and others settled in the Cities. *Anaxibius* afterwards solicited *Xenophon* to return to the Army, and march them into *Asia* : *Xenophon* was receiv'd with great Demonstrations of Joy by the Soldiers, and led them near the City of *Perinthus*, in order to pass into *Asia*. Here *Neo* separated from the Army with 800 Men, and when the rest were near passing, *Aristarchus* forbid their Embarking : which made *Xenophon* (who was advis'd of a Design to seize his Person, and send him to *Pharnabazus*) resolve to conduct the Army to *Seuthes*, King of the *Odrysiens*. To whom he accordingly march'd them ; and where they met a very good Reception, *Seuthes* promising great Rewards to the Officers, and agreed for the Soldiers Pay. With this Assistance he fell upon his Enemies, and got a great deal of Plunder, which he sent to be sold at *Perinthus*, to raise Money to pay his Soldiers. The *Barbarians* astonish'd, pretended to treat with him ; but really design'd to surprize *Xenophon* and the other *Greeks* in the Night, by firing the Village where they were quarter'd, and attacking them on all sides : But the *Greeks* escap'd, and put the

*Thracians*

*Thracians* to Flight. After this the whole Coun- Xeno-  
try submitted to *Seuthes*, who was also re-esta- phon.  
blish'd in his Dominions. He then march'd a-  
gainst the *Thracians* about *Byzantium*, in the *Delta*,  
where he caused the *Grecian* Soldiers to be pay'd  
twenty days Pay, out of the Money for which  
*Heraclides* sold the Booty at *Perinthus*. *Xenophon*  
finding *Seuthes*'s Promises vain, that he had not  
Money to pay his Soldiers, and that his Army  
was encreas'd by the Addition of a great num-  
ber of *Odryfians*, accepted of the Proposal made  
by the *Lacedæmonian* Deputies, of taking Service  
under the Republick, (who had declar'd War a-  
gainst *Tissaphernes*) and to lead his Forces into *Asia*,  
in which Expedition the Soldiers Pay was to be  
a *Darick* per Month each Man, and to the Officers  
in proportion. When this Resolution was taken,  
the *Grecian* Army decamp'd under the Command  
of *Polynicus* and *Charminus*, *Lacedæmonian* Comman-  
ders, and ravaging the Country, oblig'd *Seuthes* to  
give them a Talent, six hundred Oxen, four thou-  
sand Sheep, and an hundred and twenty Slaves.  
The Army went by Sea to *Lampsacus*, from thence  
to *Troas*, and passing over Mount *Ida*, to *Antan-*  
*drum*, after which marching along the Coast, they  
gain'd the Plain of *Thebe*, and arriv'd at *Pergamus*  
in *Lydia*, whence *Xenophon* march'd with a De-  
tachment of 300 Men, to take a *Persian* Lord and  
all his Riches, which he accordingly did, and had  
a share of the Booty: After which *Thimbro* arriv'd,  
and took the Command of the Troops, and ha-  
ving joyn'd them to his own, march'd against *Tis-*  
*saphernes* and *Pharnabazus*. Here ends the Expedi-  
tion of the ten thousand *Greeks*, which follow'd *Cy-*  
*rus* in his Enterprize. The Length of their Way,  
as well in their March as Recreat, according to  
*Xenophon*'s Calculation, was 1150 *Parasangs*,  
which makes 34255 *Stadia*, that is about 4282  
*Italian*,



Xeno-  
phon. *Italian, or English Miles of a thousand Paces each,*  
~~~~ which they perform'd in 215 days March, within  
the space of thirteen Months.

This History is very exactly written by *Xenophon*, in the form of a Relation by a Man that was present, and who had a large Share in all the Actions which pass'd, he descends even to the least Circumstances, and enters into a large Detail of Particulars, as well of the March of the Army, as personal Facts, and particularly those which regard himself. His Narration is agreeable and natural. But yet there are some Particulars which look a little Romantick, and seem to be told for no other Reason, than to enliven and embellish the Story. He has not related this Expedition of *Cyrus* in his *Greek History*, but there refers for an Account of it to *Themistogenes* of *Syracuse*, who, says he, " wrote this History at large. How *Cyrus* privately rais'd an Army, march'd against, " and fought *Artaxerxes*; and how after his Death, " the *Greeks* return'd to their Country, by the " Way of the *Euxin-Sea*." This Description agrees so perfectly with the Book which we have just been abridging, that some Authors have believ'd that it was not *Xenophon*, but *Themistogenes*, who wrote it: And indeed 'tis not easie to believe that *Xenophon* would mention any other Book in this Place than this. Yet it clearly appears, that *Xenophon* is its Author, not only by the Style, which is entirely of a piece with that of his other Works, and the Testimony of *Diogenes Laertius*, who inserts the *Expedition of Cyrus* amongst *Xenophon's* Works; but also, by reason there are a great many Circumstances in this Relation, which personally regard *Xenophon*, which could not be known to any other besides himself. Perhaps *Xenophon*, not fond of quoting himself, nor of appearing to be the Author of a History which



was so much to his Advantage, might put the Name of *Themistogenes* to it ; 'tis not indeed impossible that *Themistogenes* and *Xenophon* may both have drawn up a Relation of this memorable Event ; but if so, 'twou'd yet have been more natural for *Xenophon* to have referr'd to his own Work.

## S E C T. XXVII.

*Of the Cyropædia, and other Works of Xenophon.*

**T**H E *Cyropædia*, or Institution of *Cyrus* written by *Xenophon*, was esteem'd by the *Athenians* rather as a Philosophical Work, on the Education of a Prince, than a true History. Thus *Plato* considers it, when in his third Book of *Laws*, he blames *Xenophon* for having suppos'd that *Cyrus* intrust ed the Education of his Children to Women ; and 'tis from this Passage that *Diogenes Laertius* concludes that *Plato* look'd on the Institution of *Cyrus* as a Fiction, and *Cicero* passes the same Judgment on it, when he says in one of his Epistles, that *Xenophon's Cyrus* was not intended for a true History, but to serve as a Model of a just Empire. *Cyrus ille à Xenophonte non ad Historiæ fidem scriptus est, sed ad Effigiem justæ imperii.* *Ausonius* is yet clearer in his Oration to the Emperor *Gracian*, to thank that Prince for his Consulat. “ O *Xenophon* ! I wish, if it were possible, (says he) that thou wast alive in our Age : Thou, who couldst write the Elogy of *Cyrus*, or rather explain thy Wishes, who hast drawn his History, by representing, not what he was, but what he ought to have been. „ The most Judicious

Tome II, E modern



Xenophon. modern Criticks declare themselves of the same Opinion, and *Joseph Scaliger* affirms, that there is nothing of Truth in the *Cyropædia*, besides the Names and Substance of two or three Events which he mentions, as the taking of *Babylon*, and *Cyrus's* Victory over *Cræsus*. Besides all which, 'tis not yet incontestably allow'd even that *Xenophon* has given us an exact Model of a very just Government, and *Erasmus* affirms, that he has rather drawn a cunning deceitful Prince, than one truly prudent and just: but though it cannot be denied that *Xenophon* has interwoven a great deal of his own, in the Description of the Education, Manners, Speeches and Actions of *Cyrus*; it must yet be own'd, that the Foundation of the History is true, though in its Circumstances, it does not agree with *Herodotus*. We shall here collect what is Historical in the *Cyropædia*, and shew in what Particulars it agrees with, and in what it differs from *Herodotus*.

He says that *Cyrus* was the Son of *Cambyfes* King of *Persia*; *Herodotus* also makes him the Son of *Cambyfes*: But this *Cambyfes* was King of *Persia* according to *Xenophon*, and only a great *Persian* Lord, according to *Herodotus*. As for *Cyrus's* Mother, both agree her to be *Mandane* Daughter of *Astages* King of the *Medes*. But they don't agree in the Place and Manner of *Cyrus's* Education. *Herodotus*, as we have already seen, says that he was expos'd by *Harpagus*, nursed as a Herd's Son in *Media*, and discover'd by the Adventure already related. *Xenophon* on the contrary supposes him bred up in *Persia* as a Prince, with *Mandane* his Mother, who when he was twelve Years old carried him to *Astages*. The Manner in which *Herodotus* tells this Story favours more of Fiction, whilst that of *Xenophon* is much more natural, and 'tis observable that *Diodorus* in this Particular agrees

agrees with the last, telling us that *Cyrus* was brought up like a King by his Father, and that in his Childhood he discover'd several foreboding Marks of the Things he was to undertake. According to *Herodotus*, *Cyrus* was no sooner known than sent to *Persia*; pursuant to *Xenophon*, his Grandfather detain'd him several Years at his Court, during which, he exercis'd himself in Hunting, and also was present in a Battle with the *Assyrians*. Both these Authors agree that *Cyrus* was sent into *Persia* by *Astyages*: But *Xenophon* says that *Astyages* dy'd soon after, and that *Cyaxares* his Son, *Mandane's* Brother, and *Cyrus's* Uncle, succeeded him; whilst *Herodotus* supposes *Mandane* to be the only Daughter of *Astyages*; that 'twas *Astyages*, and not *Cyaxares* who was dethron'd by *Cyrus*. *Xenophon* relates *Cyaxares's* War against the *Assyrians*, in which *Cyrus* was sent by his Father *Cambyses*, with a considerable Force, to the Assistance of *Cyaxares*: He confounds this War, with that which *Cyrus* engag'd in against the *Lydians*, and *Babylonians*, and relates the Taking of *Sardis* and *Cræsus* very different from *Herodotus*. *Xenophon* says, that *Cyrus*, after these Expeditions, return'd to *Media* to *Cyaxares*, who gave him his Daughter in Marriage, and with her all *Media*. That *Cambyses* also declar'd *Cyrus* King of *Persia*, after his Death: That he establish'd the *Satrapies* in all the Provinces: That then he subdu'd all *Egypt*, and extended his Empire Eastwards to the *Red Sea*: Northward to the *Pontus Euxinus*: Westwards to the *Isle of Cyrus* and *Egypt*; and Southwards to *Ethiopia*; and that he establish'd the Seat of his Empire at *Babylon*, where he usually pass'd the Winter; at *Susa*, where he resided in the Spring, and at *Ec-batan* in the Summer. That he return'd to *Persia* in the seventh Year of his Empire, being very Old, and that he dy'd there in the Arms of his

Xenophon. Wife, Children, and Friends. But *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus*, make him to be kill'd in the Army, by the Forces of *Thomyris* Queen of the *Scythians*: And *Ctesias* says, that being wounded in the War which he made with the *Derbices*, he dy'd three days after.

All that is Historical in the *Panegyrick on Agesilaus* written by *Xenophon*, we find in *Herodotus's* History. The Books of the Republick, and Laws of the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians*, are Political Works: The *Apology of Socrates* contains a Relation of the Death of that Philosopher: The four Books of the Sayings and Actions of *Socrates*, are purely Philosophical, as well as the *Oeconomick*: Wherefore this is not a proper Place to speak more at large concerning them, any more than the other Works of *Xenophon*.

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S E C T. XXVIII.

The CHRONOLOGY of Xenophon's History.

| Years before J. C. | Olympiads.                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | XCIV.                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 404.               | I.<br>beginning in the Month of July. | <p>THE Counsel of Thirty at <i>Athens</i> establishes a Senate and Magistrates there, and seizes on the Government.</p> <p><i>Thrasybulus</i> retires to <i>Phyla</i>, and in the Night-time seizes Port <i>Piræus</i>.</p>                                                                                                                                      |
| 403.               | 2.                                    | <p>The Council of Thirty abolish'd, and the <i>Decem-virs</i> establish'd in their stead, at <i>Piræus</i>.</p> <p><i>Lysander</i> comes to the Assistance of the Thirty, and their Party, with <i>Pausanias</i>: The latter attacks <i>Piræus</i>, and gets the better.</p> <p>Fifteen Commissioners sent from <i>Sparta</i>, reunite the <i>Athenians</i>.</p> |
| 402.               | 3.                                    | <p>The Thirty retire to <i>Eleusis</i>.</p> <p>The Magistrates are re-establish'd at <i>Athens</i>.</p> <p>Those who were at <i>Eleusis</i> beaten, and the Peace re-establish'd.</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 401.               | 4.                                    | <p><i>Cyrus</i> undertakes his Expedition, with the Assistance of the <i>Greeks</i>, against King <i>Artaxerxes</i>.</p> <p><i>Cyrus</i> kill'd in <i>August</i>.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|                    | XCV.                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 400.               | I.                                    | <p>The <i>Greeks</i> retreat, and come to <i>Cotyora</i>, thirteen Months after their Departure, and eight Months after the beginning to retreat in the Month of <i>August</i>.</p> <p>They make War in <i>Thrace</i>, and repass into <i>Asia</i>, in the Service of <i>Thimbro</i>.</p>                                                                        |



Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
piads.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

*Thimbro* sent by the *Lacedæmonians* to assist the *Ionian* Cities, takes *Pergamus* ; besieges *Larissa*, but can't take it.

*Socrates* dies the same Year.

399. 2. *Dercylidas*, *Thimbro's* Successor, renders himself Master of the *Æolian* Cities, and forces *Pharnabazus* to make Peace.

Takes up his Winter-Quarters in *Bitbynia*.

*Conon* invited by the King of *Persia*, to command his Fleet.

398. 3. The *Lacedæmonians* desire the Assistance of the *Egyptians*.

*Dercylidas* being continued a Year longer walls the Isthmus of the *Thracian Chersonesus*.

Takes a strong *Ionian* Place, which the *Chian* Exiles had possess'd themselves of, after a Siege of eight Days.

Makes Truce with *Tissaphernes*.

The War betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Eleans* : The latter are forc'd to make Peace.

397. 4. *Leutychidas* and *Agésilas* contend for the *Spartan* Royalty : The latter is recogniz'd, and a Conspiracy against him discover'd.

The Soldiers on-board the *Persian* Fleet mutiny against *Conon*, for want of Pay.

ECVI

396. I. *Agésilas* sent into *Asia* with eight thousand Men.

He beats *Tissaphernes's* Forces near *Pactolus*.

*Conon* goes to the King of *Persia*, prevails on him for Money, and acquits himself by several great Actions.

*Tissaphernes* depos'd from his Government, and beheaded.

395. 2. *Titbraustes* succeeds him.

The



Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
piads.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

The *Athenians* and *Thebans* contract an Alliance against the *Lacedæmonians*.

The War betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and *Thebans*, in which the latter have the better.

*Conon* beats *Lysander* and the *Lacedæmonians* at *Cnidus* : Returns to *Athens*, and re-builds the Walls of that City.

*Pausanias* King of *Lacedæmon* condemn'd to Death : Dies in Exile at *Tegea*.

*Agésilas* ravages *Pharnabazus's* Province in Autumn :

And winters at *Dasceyllum*.

*Herippidas* takes *Pharnabazus's* Camp.

An Interview betwixt *Pharnabazus* and *Agésilas* : The latter quits *Phrygia*.

394. 3. *Agésilas* recall'd to *Lacedæmon* in the Spring.  
A Battle betwixt the *Lacedæmonians* and the Allies, in which the former have the Advantage.

*Agésilas*, in his Return, is attack'd by the *Thessalians*, and beats them.

An Eclipse of the Sun.

The *Lacedæmonians* Fleet beaten near *Cnidus*, by the *Phœnician* and *Athenian* Gallies.

The Battle of *Coronea*, in which *Agésilas* obtains a Victory over the *Thebans* and their Allies.

393. 4. *Corinth* taken by the *Lacedæmonians*.

The Exploits of *Agésilas*.

The Defeat of the *Lacedæmonians* at *Lechæum*.

*Agésilas's* Expedition into *Acarnania* ; from whence he retreats in the beginning of Autumn.

*Pharnabazus* and *Conon* cruise on the Coasts, and expel the *Lacedæmonian* Governors out of the City.

Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
pics.

XCVII.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

392.

1.

The *Arcarnanians* enter into an Alliance with *Lacedæmon*.

*Agésilas* ravages the Province of *Argos*.

*Pharnabazus* and *Conon* ravage the Coasts of the Province of *Lacedæmon*, and take *Cythera*. *Conon* acts alone, after having built the Walls of *Athens*, and is kill'd by *Teribazus*.

391.

2.

Both the *Lacedæmonians* and *Athenians* attempt to gain the King of *Persia* to their respective Sides, and to that end, by their Ministers apply to *Teribazus*.

*Sitarchus*, who succeeds *Teribazus*, favours the *Athenians*.

*Timbreus*, whom the *Lacedæmonians* sent into *Persia*, is kill'd.

390.

3.

*Terpsibulus*, after having secur'd the *Hellepontine* Places, makes towards *Rhodes*, and is kill'd at *Aspendus*.

*Iphicrates* the *Athenian* surprizes *Anaxibius* the *Lacedæmonian* General in an Ambuscade and kills him.

389.

4.

*Agina* belieg'd by the *Athenians*, and the Siege rais'd.

*Gorgoras* takes four Gallies from *Eunomus* the *Athenian* Commander, and is kill'd by *Chabrias*.

*Teutias* commanding the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet comes to Port *Pyræus*, and carries off several *Athenian* Ships.

*Analcidas* raises the Siege of *Abydus*, and takes several *Athenian* Ships.

XCVIII.

388.

1.

A Peace concluded by *Teribazus*, on Condition that the *Asiatick* Greek Towns remain to the King of *Persia*; and all other *Græcian* Cities, as well great as small, be wholly free.

Manti

| Years before J. C. | Olympiads. | The Chronology of Xenophon's History.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 387.               | 2.         | <i>Mantineia</i> demolished.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 386.               | 3.         | The <i>Phliasian</i> Exiles restor'd.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 385.               | 4.         | The War with the <i>Olynthians</i> , resolv'd on by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                    | XCIX.      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 384.               | I.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 383.               | 2.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 382.               | 3.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 381.               | 4.         | <i>Phæbidas</i> a <i>Lacedæmonian</i> seizes the Citadel of <i>Thebes</i> .<br><i>Teutias</i> fights a Battle near <i>Olynthus</i> .<br>He retreats.<br>Winter.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                    | C.         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 380.               | I.         | <i>Teutias</i> kill'd near <i>Olynthus</i> , and his Army defeated.<br>The City of <i>Phlius</i> expels its Exiles. It is besieged by <i>Agésilas</i> .<br><i>Agésilas</i> dies this Summer.<br><i>Cleombrotus</i> succeeds him.<br><i>Olynthus</i> besieged by <i>Polybiades</i> , sends Deputies to <i>Lacedæmon</i> , and concludes a Peace.<br><i>Phlius</i> surrenders, after a Siege of twenty Months. |
| 379.               | 2.         | <i>Thebes</i> takes up Arms, and expels the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 378.               | 3.         | <i>Cleombrotus</i> makes a Campaign against the <i>Thebans</i> , with no great Success.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 377.               | 4.         | <i>Sphodrias</i> a <i>Lacedæmonian</i> , Governor of <i>Thespiæ</i> , attempts to seize Port <i>Piræus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                    | CI.        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 376.               | I.         | <i>Agésilas</i> with his Army enters <i>Bæotia</i> , and ravages the Country.<br><i>Phæbydas</i> , his Brother, left at <i>Thespiæ</i> , is defeated and kill'd by the <i>Thebans</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
piads.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

375.

2.

The Spring Season.

*Agésilas* enters *Bæotia*; encamps near *Thebes*; comes to *Megara*, where he falls sick.

374.

3.

The Spring.

*Cleombrotus* cannot get through the narrow Passes of *Bæotia*.

The *Lacedæmonians* fit out a Fleet of sixty Sail, which is beaten.

The *Athenians* also equip one as strong, and cruise on the *Peloponnesian* Coast.

373.

4.

The *Thebans* re-take many Places in *Bæotia*.

Another *Lacedæmonian* Fleet beaten by that of the *Athenians*.

The *Thebans* carry the War into the Province of *Phocis*.

The *Lacedæmonians* send Assistance thither.

The *Athenians* make Peace with the *Lacedæmonians*.

CH.

372.

1.

The *Lacedæmonians* besiege *Corcyra*, under the Conduct of *Mnasippus*, who is beaten, and forc'd to raise the Siege.

*Iphicrates* takes *Cephallenia*, and makes towards *Corcyra*.

He takes the *Sicilian* Galleys which came to the Assistance of the Enemy.

A Peace concluded amongst all the *Greeks*, except the *Thebans*.

371.

2.

*Cleombrotus* marches against the *Thebans*.

The Battle of *Leucira*, in which the *Lacedæmonians* were beaten.

*Jason* the *Thessalian* comes to the Assistance of the *Thebans*; and returns, after having forc'd the *Lacedæmonians* to leave *Bæotia*.

He is kill'd some time after.



Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
piads.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

- |      |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 370. | 3.   | The <i>Athenians</i> every-where put in execution the Articles of <i>Antalcidas</i> , for the Liberty of the <i>Greek Cities</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 369. | 4.   | The <i>Mantineans</i> re-build their City.<br><i>Agésilas</i> attacks it ; and after having ravag'd their Country, retreats in Winter.                                                                                                                                                                               |
|      | CHH. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 368. | 1.   | The <i>Arcadians</i> and <i>Bæotians</i> in the Province of <i>Sciris</i> , or <i>Sciritis</i> , defeat <i>Ischolaus</i> .<br>They ravage the Country of <i>Lacedæmon</i> .<br>The <i>Athenians</i> assist the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .<br>The <i>Thebans</i> retire.<br>The Winter Season.                            |
| 367. | 2.   | The following Year is concluded the Alliance betwixt the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and <i>Athenians</i> , on Condition that each Nation shall alternatively command Fleets and Armies.<br>The <i>Thebans</i> advance as far as <i>Corinth</i> , and ravage the Country all about it.                                      |
| 366. | 3.   | <i>Archidamus</i> defeats the <i>Argives</i> and <i>Arcadians</i> .<br>The <i>Græcian Cities</i> send Embassadors to the King of <i>Persia</i> , for Peace.<br><i>Epaminondas</i> seizes <i>Achaia</i> .<br>The Citadel of <i>Phlius</i> surpriz'd by the <i>Thebans</i> , who are soon beat out by the Inhabitants. |
| 365. | 4.   | The following Year.<br>The <i>Phlians</i> defend themselves against the <i>Thebans</i> , and get the better in several Rencontres.<br>The <i>Corinthians</i> and <i>Phlians</i> growing sensible of the ill Effects of the War, obtain of the <i>Thebans</i> permission to remain Neuter.                            |



Years be-  
fore J. C.Olym-  
piads.

CIV.

## The Chronology of Xenophon's History.

364.

I.

The *Arcadians* enter *Elis*, where they take several Towns.

*Archidamus* takes *Cromnus*.

The *Arcadians* besiege it.

*Archidamus* attempting to relieve it, is repuls'd, and wounded in the Fight.

The *Eleans* take *Pylus*, and retake *Megara*.

The *Arcadians* restore to the *Eleans* the Temple of the *Olympian Jupiter*, and a Peace is concluded.

363.

2.

The *Mantineans* join with the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, for the Defence of *Peloponnesus*.

*Epaminondas* marches to *Sparta*.

*Archidamus* prevents his entering that City.

He returns to *Tegæ*.

The Battle of *Mantineæ*.

The Forty two Years contain'd in the History.

S E C T.

## S E C T. XXIX.

*A JOURNAL of the March and Retreat of the  
Ten thousand Greeks, according to Xenophon.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Days<br>Journey. | Para-<br>sangs. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| CYRUS march'd from <i>Sardis</i> , through<br><i>Lydia</i> to the <i>Mæander</i> , in —————                                                                                                       | 3                | 22              |
| He crosses the <i>Mæander</i> , which is forty<br>Paces, or two hundred Feet, over.                                                                                                               |                  |                 |
| From thence to <i>Colossus</i> , a large, rich, and<br>famous City —————                                                                                                                          | 1                | 8               |
| From <i>Colossus</i> to <i>celæne</i> , a <i>Phrygian</i> City,<br>through which the River <i>Marſyas</i> (twenty-<br>five Feet over) runs, which discharges it self<br>into the <i>Mæander</i> . |                  |                 |
| Cyrus continues here —————                                                                                                                                                                        | 30               |                 |
| From thence he proceeds to <i>Peltæ</i> , a March<br>of —————                                                                                                                                     | 2                | 10              |
| And remains there —————                                                                                                                                                                           | 3                |                 |
| From thence to <i>Ceramus</i> , a City situate on<br>the Frontiers of <i>Mysia</i> , in —————                                                                                                     | 2                | 12              |
| From thence to a famous City call'd<br><i>Cayſter</i> —————                                                                                                                                       | 3                | 30              |
| Where he rested —————                                                                                                                                                                             | 5                |                 |
| From thence to <i>Thymbrius</i> —————                                                                                                                                                             | 2                | 10              |
| On the Way is a Spring call'd <i>Midas's</i><br>Spring.                                                                                                                                           |                  |                 |
| From <i>Thymbrius</i> to <i>Tyriæum</i> —————                                                                                                                                                     | 2                | 10              |
| He ſtays here —————                                                                                                                                                                               | 3                |                 |
| From thence to <i>Iconium</i> —————                                                                                                                                                               | 3                | 20              |
| From thence to <i>Lycaonia</i> —————                                                                                                                                                              | 5                | 30              |
| From thence through <i>Cappadocia</i> to <i>Dana</i> —                                                                                                                                            | 4                | 25              |
| Stay'd there —————                                                                                                                                                                                | 3                |                 |
| He                                                                                                                                                                                                |                  |                 |

*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

He marches thro' the narrow Passes into Cilicia, after having stay'd at the foot of the Mountains—

He arrives at *Tarjús* the Capital City of Cilicia, thro' which runs the River *Cydus*, 200 feet broad, in—

He rests there—

He advances as far as the River *Pharos*, 300 feet broad—

And then to the River *Pyramus*, in—

From thence to *Iffus*, a City in Cilicia, situate on the Sea side, in—

He stays there—

From thence to the Streights of Cilicia, and Syria, betwixt which runs the River *Chersus*, one hundred feet broad—

These Streights, or Ports, are two Walls, the one in Cilicia, and the other in Syria, which enclose a very narrow Passage betwixt the Sea, and the Mountains.

*Cyrus* having pass'd them, advanc'd thro' Syria as far as *Myriandrum*, a Phœnician City—

Stay'd here—

From thence to the River *Chalos*, or *Chalus*, one hundred feet over—

From thence to the Head of the River *Dardaces*, in—

From thence to the *Euphrates*, a River four *Stadia* broad, in—

There was the great and rich City of *Tiāpacus*, where he stay'd—

After having cross'd the *Euphrates*, he march'd through Syria in—

To the River *Araxes*, where he stay'd—

From thence he enters *Arabia*, and leaving the

| Days Journey. | Parasangs. |
|---------------|------------|
| I             |            |
| 4             | 25         |
| 20            |            |
| 2             | 10         |
| I             | 5          |
| 2             | 15         |
| 3             |            |
| I             | 5          |
| I             | 5          |
| 7             |            |
| 4             | 20         |
| 5             | 30         |
| 3             | 15         |
| 5             |            |
| 9             | 50         |
| 3             |            |

*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

the *Euphrates* on the right, marches in the Desert for the space of—

Days  
Journey.      Para-  
fangs.

5      35

And arrives at the River *Masca*, which is 100 feet broad, where is situate a great desert City, nam'd *Corfote*, where he rested—

3  
13      90

From thence he advances to *Pylæ*, in—

And arriv'd at *Babylon*, in—

3      12

Having drawn up his Army in Order of Battle, he march'd—

1      2

On the next day the Battle was fought near *Connaxu*—

1

The whole space of Time which was spent in this March, from the departure of *Cyrus* from *Sardis*, to the day of the Battle, was 171 Days, of which 84 were spent in the March, and the Number of *Parasangs* which they travell'd was 516, to which if we add the Distance from *Ephesus* to *Sardis*, the whole will amount to 93 days March, and 535 *Parasangs*; which *Xenophon* computes to be the Distance thus far, and which he rates at 16050 *Stadia*, which allow's 30 *Stadia* to a *Parasang*, and therein agrees with *Herodotus*, who computes the same Number of *Stadia* to a *Parasang*.

The next day after the Battle, the *Greeks* retreated to *Ariæus's* Camp, where they remain'd—

1

They decamp the next day, and reach the *Babylonian* Villages—

3      15

Where they remain—

30

They arrive at the *Median* Wall, in—

3      16

From whence they march forwards, in—

2      9

They encamp by *Sitaca*, near the *Tygris*, and stay—

1

They cross the *Tygris* on a Bridge of 37 Ships,



*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Days<br>Journey. | Para-<br>sangs. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Ships, in—————                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 1                | 2               |
| From thence they march in—————                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4                | 20              |
| To the River <i>Phyfcus</i> , which was a 100<br>feet broad, where is the City of <i>Opis</i> .                                                                                                                   |                  |                 |
| From thence they march'd into the Deserts<br>of <i>Media</i> , in—————                                                                                                                                            | 6                | 30              |
| And arrive at the Villages of <i>Paryfatis</i> , and<br>ftay there—————                                                                                                                                           | 3                |                 |
| From thence they march to the River <i>Za-<br/>batus</i> , which is 400 feet over, in—————                                                                                                                        | 5                | 20              |
| They ftay'd here—————                                                                                                                                                                                             | 7                |                 |
| Here the Principal <i>Grecian</i> Commanders<br>were feiz'd and kill'd, and their Army af-<br>terwards march'd feperate from the <i>Persians</i><br>and <i>Barbarians</i> , which were now its avowed<br>Enemies. |                  |                 |
| The <i>Greeks</i> march to the Villages, and ad-<br>vance in—————                                                                                                                                                 | 1                | 1               |
| Stay there—————                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1                |                 |
| On the next Day they march to                                                                                                                                                                                     |                  |                 |
| On the next Day they march'd to <i>Lariffa</i> ,<br>an uninhabited City, two <i>Parafangs</i> in cir-<br>cuit, near which was a <i>Pyramid</i> of 100 Feet<br>broad, in —————                                     | 1                | 5               |
| From thence to <i>Meſpila</i> , another deserted<br>City, in —————                                                                                                                                                | 1                | 6               |
| On the next Day in —————                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1                | 4               |
| Stay —————                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 1                |                 |
| March in —————                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 4                | 25              |
| They paſs the Mountains, in —————                                                                                                                                                                                 | 3                | 10              |
| They ftay in the Villages —————                                                                                                                                                                                   | 3                |                 |
| On the fourth Day they deſcend into the<br><b>Plain</b> , in —————                                                                                                                                                | 1                | 5               |
| They march to the <i>Tigris</i> , in —————                                                                                                                                                                        | 2                | 12              |
| They march through the Mountains, in —                                                                                                                                                                            | 6                | 25              |
| The Army encamp't on the Side of the<br>River                                                                                                                                                                     |                  |                 |



*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

River *Centrites*, which is 200 Feet over. They proceeded through a narrow Pass, after having beaten the *Barbarians* from the Hills——

They cross'd the River, and advanc'd the same Day ——

They return beyond the Sources of the River *Tigris*, in ——

And advance as far as the River *Teleboas*, in——

From thence a-cross a large Plain, in ——

They encamp in the Villages, where the Snow incommodes them, and continue their

March to the *Euphrates*, in ——

They pass the *Euphrates*, and march thro' the Snow, in ——

They quarter in the Villages, in which they stay ——

On the eighth they depart, and advance, in ——

They reach the River *Phasis*, which is 100 Feet over, cross it, and advance, in ——

They march through the Province of the *Tacchans*, in ——

They march through the Country of the *Chalybians*, in ——

From thence they proceed to, and cross the River *Harpasus*, which is 400 Feet broad, where begins the Country of the *Scythians*, and advance to the Villages, in ——

They stay there ——

From thence they advance to the City of *Gymnias*, in ——

From *Gymnias* to Mount *Theches*, where they see the Sea, in——

From thence through the Province of the *Macrons*, to the River, which separates them from the *Scythians*, in——

Days  
Journey.Para-  
graphs.

I

I

I

5

2

10

5

25

3

15

3

15

3

15

7

7

35

2

10

5

30

7

50

4

20

3

4

20

5

20

3

10

*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

From thence to the Mountains of *Colchis*  
they advanc'd in—————

They beat the *Barbarians* on a Mountain,  
and stay there—————

They arrive at *Trapezond* in—————

Stay encamp'd there—————

Make War with the *Drylans*—————

The *Grecian* Army continues its March by  
Land to *Cerasus*, a *Greek* Colony of *Sinepeans*,  
on the side of the *Colchian* Sea—————

They there take a Review of their Forces,  
and stay—————

They make War against the *Drylans* for  
the space of—————

After that they continue their March, and  
reach the Frontiers of the *Mosynæcans*, in——

In the attacking of which Nation, is spent——

And in marching thro' this Country—————

From thence, they enter the Country of  
the *Cbalybes*, and *Tibarenes*, and proceed thro'  
their Country, in—————

Thus according to *Xenophon*, this Retreat  
was 18020 *Stadia*, which make 601 *Para-*  
*sangs*, and not 620, as it is in the Text,  
which was perform'd in 122 Days March,  
and 8 Months time.

The Total of the Journey from *Ephesus*,  
to *Cotyora*, according to *Xenophon*, is 1150 *Para-*  
*sangs*, which make 34255 *Stadia*, and was  
250 days March in 13 Months time. There  
is some perplexity in the Computation of  
the *Stadia*; but the Difference is inconsidera-  
ble in such a great Number. This reduc'd  
to *Italian* or *English* Miles of a thousand Pa-  
ces each, amounts to about 4282.

The Army stays at *Cotyora*—————

It

Days  
Journey.

Para-  
sangs.

3

18

3

2

7

30

6

3

25

10

10

3

20

3

8

25

2

10

45

*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

It embarks, and sails to *Sinope*, a *Milesian* Colony, in —————

Days  
Journey.Para-  
sangs.I  
and one  
Night.

24

The *Greeks* stay there —————

5

And re-embarking there, proceed to *Heraclea* a *Megarean* Colony in the Country of the *Maryandeni*, in —————

3

30

They divide into three Bodies, and went to *Calpe*, one part of them by Sea, and the other by Land, in —————

3

8

Stay'd there —————

1

Advanc'd to attack the *Bithynians* —————

3

From thence they reach *Byzopolis*, in —————

6

10

From thence they reach *Byzantium*, in —————

1

2

Which they go out of, and re-enter, encamping at the Gates —————

2

They remove to the neighbouring Villages —————

2

6

They retire to *Perinthus*.

And finding it impracticable to repass into *Asia* after a Stay of —————

4

March to, and joyn the Army of *Scutbes* King of the *Odrysians* —————

1

5

And carry on his Wars for the space of —————

30

They march to the *Delta* —————

1

5

They return to *Selymbria* after —————

28

10

*Charminus*, and *Polynicus* *Lacedæmonian* Captains arrive, and take the *Greeks* into their Service.

The Army returning, pillages the *Odrysian* Villages —————

2

The Army went to *Lampsacus*, in —————

2

6

From *Lampsacus* to *Troas*, and crossing Mount *Ida*, arriv'd at *Antandrum* —————

2

Then marching along the Coast they gain'd the Plain of *Thebe*, march'd from thence



*A Journal, &c. according to Xenophon.*

to that of *Caycus*, after having pass'd by *Adramyttium* and *Cerrenium*-----

They arrive at *Pergamus* in-----

In two days time they march on an Expedition, in which they take a rich *Persian* Lord, in his Castle near *Parthenia*-----

On the next day *Timbro* arriv'd, and took the Command of these *Grecian* Troops.

The Total of the March and Retreat of the *Greeks* in this Expedition, from their Departure from *Ephesus*, to their Arrival at *Pergamus*, was 1265 *Parasangs*, which made 270 days March, in the space of 19 or 20 Months, which ought to be thus divided.

They parted from *Ephesus*, in the Month of *March*, in the fourth Year of the *XCIV Olympiad*, which was the 401 before *JESUS CHRIST*: In less than 15 days they came to *Sardis*; and at the end of the same Month march'd thence with *Cyrus*: They were four Months marching thro' all *Asia*, to the Place where the Battle was fought, near *Babylon*, in the Month of *August*. After the Loss of the Battle, they stay'd a Month in that Place, which they left in the Month of *September*, and were seven Months marching to *Cotyora*; so that they arriv'd there at the end of *April*, in the following Year. They stay'd there 45 day's, and embark'd in *June*; arriv'd at *Byzantium* a few days after the end of *June*; were in the Service of *Seuthes* for two Months, and after that repass'd into *Asia* in the Service of the *Lacedæmonians*, and joyn'd *Timbro* at *Pergamus* in *September*.

Days  
Journey.

Para-  
sangs.

2

8

1

3

2

2

## S E C T. XXX.

## Of Ctesias.

C T E S I A S, of *Cnidus*, or *Gnidus* accompanied *Cyrus* in his Expedition against his Brother *Artaxerxes*, and was taken in the Battle: He cured the King of a Wound which he receiv'd in that Engagement. He afterwards continued to practise Physick in *Persia*, where he resided seventeen Years near the King's Person. This is *Diodorus's* Account of *Ctesias*. *Photius* says also that he flourish'd in the time of *Cyrus*, Son of *Darius* and *Parysatis*, and Brother to *Artaxerxes*, who had the Kingdom of *Persia*. *Strabo* speaking of the illustrious Men of *Cnidus*, mentions *Ctesias*, who, says he, cur'd *Art. xerxes*. Let's see what *Xenophon*, *Ctesias's* Contemporary says of this Adventure. " *Cyrus*, says he, discerning the King and the " Troop which surrounded him, could not contain himself; but crying out, I see him, lanc'd " a Javelin at him, and wounded him in the " Breast a-cross his Arms, as *Ctesias* the *Physician* " says, who assures us that he dress'd his Wound: " This Author recounts the Number of those " who were kill'd near the King; for he was in " his Service. „ *Ctesias* says himself, that he did several kind Offices to *Cleander*, when he was brought Prisoner into *Persia*, and that he had sav'd his Life by the Interest of *Parysatis*, if *Statira* had not press'd King *Artaxerxes* to put him to Death. He farther mentions his Negotiations for King *Artaxerxes*, with the King of *Salamis*, *Conon*, and the *Lacedæmonian* Embassadors; which shews the Credit which he had at the Court of that Prince.



Ctesias.

*Ctesias* ends his *Persian History* with the third Year of the XCIVth Olympiad. It was divided into 23 Books: In the six first of which, he describ'd the History of the *Assyrians* and *Medes*. The 17 last Books comprehended the whole *Persian* Story from *Cyrus* to the Time of *Ctesias's* own Death. He also wrote the *History of the Indies*. These Works are lost, and all we have regarding them is an Abridgment, which *Photius* has left us in his *Bibliotèque*: which is also defective, he having omitted the six Books of his *Assyrian* and *Median* History. But we find an Abridgment of that Story in *Diodorus Siculus*, and the Names of the Kings which *Diodorus* has omitted, are recited in the *Chronica* of *Eusebius*, and *Synellus*.

*Ctesias* has always had the Character of a fabulous Author. *Aristotle* who was almost his Contemporary, accuses him of Lying, in several Places, and says, that he does not deserve any Credit. *Antigenus Caristius*, who liv'd in the Time of King *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, says that *Ctesias* frequently lies, and sometimes relates monstrous Things. *Plutarch*, in his Life of *Artaxerxes*, several times calls him a vain Man, and notorious Lyar. *Lucian* accuses him of relating of the *Indies* what he had never either seen, or heard reported. *Arrian* speaks of him as an Author not certainly to be depended on. *Photius* says, that he accus'd *Herodotus* and other Authors of relating Fables, a Fault which he is himself very much addicted to. Amongst the Moderns, *Scaliger* calls him the little ridiculous Greek, that did not care what he said, so he did but contradict *Herodotus*.

But yet several Historians and Chronologists have determin'd themselves by his History: *Diodorus Siculus* transcrib'd and follow'd it: *Cephaleon* and *Castor*, *Trogus Pompeius* and *Velleius Paterculus* have taken several things from him. *Julius Africanus*,

*canus*, *Eusebius*, and *Syncellus*, have follow'd, at least *Ctesias*.  
 in part, his Chronology of the *Assyrian* Kings, in  
 which they have been imitated by most of the  
 Modern Chronologers. We shall hereafter exa-  
 mine whether they were in the right in depending  
 on this Author. But now let us proceed to the Ex-  
 tract of his Works.

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## S E C T. XXXI.

*An Extract of Ctesias's History of Persia,  
 and of that of the Indies.*

**P**HOTIUS's Extract of *Ctesias's* Books runs thus:  
 The *Persics* of *Ctesias* the *Cnidian*, says he, are  
 divided into 23 Books. He treats in the six first of  
 the History of *Assyria*, and all that pass'd before the  
 Establishment of the Kingdom of *Persia*: The *Per-  
 sian* History begins with the seventh Book: Which  
 with the following to the 13th, contain all that  
 relates to *Cyrus*, *Cambyfes*, the *Magus*, *Darius* and  
*Xerxes*. He contradicts *Herodotus* almost thro' his  
 whole History, and charges him with Fiction and  
 Lying in several Places. As for himself, he says  
 that he was an Eye-witness of most of the things  
 which he writes, or learnt them from *Persians*  
 who had seen them. He doth not only relate  
 things contrary to *Herodotus*; but disagrees also  
 with *Xenophon* the Son of *Gryllus*. He flourish'd in  
 the time of *Cyrus*, Son of *Darius* and *Parysatis*, Bro-  
 ther to *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*.

*Photius* has not given us any Extract of *Ctesias's*  
 six first Books; but *Diodorus* the *Sicilian*, has a-  
 bridg'd them in his History, and the Names of  
 the Kings omitted by him, are in the *Chronicon* of  
*Eusebius*, and in *George Syncellus*, with some diffe-  
 rence.

**Ctesias.** *rence.* *Ninus* the Founder of the *Assyrian* Empire, made an Alliance with the *Arabians*, subdu'd the *Babylonians*, *Medes*, *Armenians*, *Persians*, *Egyptians*, *Syrians*, and almost all the *Asiatick* Nations. He built the City of *Niniveh* on the *Euphrates*. He afterwards made War with the *Bactrians*, with an Army of two Millions of Men. His Consort *Semiramis* succeeded him. after he had reign'd 52 Years. She built *Babylon*, went into *Egypt*, and subdued almost all *Ethiopia*: She march'd with a formidable Army against the *Indians*, and they having more Elephants than she, she caus'd three hundred thousand black Oxen to be kill'd and flay'd, and their Skins to be dispos'd like Elephants; but the Deceit being at last discover'd, she was beaten and forc'd to fly: After which she disappear'd, or according to some, was transform'd into a Dove, after having reign'd 42 Years. The Names of the following Kings, and the Time of their Reigns were recited after *Ctesias* by *Castor*, *Alexander Polyhistor*, and *Bion*; whence *Eusebius* and *Syncellus* have taken them. But all these Authors differ concerning the Number of their Kings. *Sardanapalus* according to *Diodorus Siculus*, was the 30th King after *Ninus*; he is the 36 pursuant to *Eusebius*, and the 41 according to *Syncellus*. *Diodorus* says, that all these Kings were of the Race of *Ninus*: *Bion* and *Alexander Polyhistor* cited by *Agathias*, make two Dynasties; the one descended from *Semiramis*, which ended with *Beleus*, or *Belocus*; and the other which began with *Belesoris*, the King's Gardener, who seiz'd on the Empire, and left it to his Descendants. *Castor* puts *Belus* before *Ninus*, at the head of all these Kings, and allows him a Reign of 55 Years: *Syncellus* adds four Kings, which are not in *Eusebius*, and whose Reigns take up 162 Years according to *Ctesias*. The Taking of *Troy* happen'd under the Reign of *Teutanus*, the



20th King from *Ninus* : But this King is the 26th *Ctesias*. in *Eusebius*. *Sardanapalus* is the last and the 30th after him according to *Diodorus*; but *Eusebius* read in this Author, that he was the 35th King after *Ninus*; *Velleius* places him the 33, and *Cephaleon* reckons but 23 Kings. Nor do these Authors agree any better concerning the Duration of the *Assyrian* Empire: *Ctesias* allows it to be 1306 Years. *Diodorus*, if there be not a Mistake, reckons it to be 1360. *Amilius Sura* and *Justin* 1300 Years. *Castor* computes but 1280. *Velleius Paterculus* 1070. *Eusebius* 1240. *Syncellus* 1460, comprehending also the 55 Years Reign of *Belus*. All these Calculations are very different from those of *Herodotus*, who makes the *Assyrian* Empire last no longer than a little more than five Ages, or if we would drive it down to the Destruction of *Niniveh*, 700 Years. According to *Herodotus*, *Semiramis* reign'd about two hundred Years before the Taking of *Babylon* by *Cyrus*; for he reckons but five Generations from *Semiramis* to *Nitocris* the Mother of *Labyntus*, the last King of *Babylon*. *Herodotus* places the Destruction of *Niniveh* at the end of the Reign of *Cyaxares*, and according to *Ctesias*, it happen'd near three hundred Years before. The Names of these pretended Kings of *Assyria*, with the Difference betwixt *Eusebius* and *Syncellus*, may be seen in the following Table.

*Kings*

Ctesias.

| <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Eusebius.</i> | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> | <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Syncellus.</i> | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Ninus                                         | 52                            | 1 Belus                                          | 55                            |
| 2 Semiramis                                     | 42                            | 2 Ninus                                          | 52                            |
| 3 Ninias, or }<br>Zames                         | 38                            | 3 Semiramis                                      | 24                            |
| 4 Arius                                         | 30                            | 4 Ninias, or }<br>Zames                          | 38                            |
| 5 Aralius                                       | 40                            | 5 Arius                                          | 30                            |
| 6 Xerxes, or }<br>Baleus                        | 30                            | 6 Aralius                                        | 40                            |
| 7 Armamithres                                   | 38                            | 7 Xerxes                                         | 30                            |
| 8 Belocus                                       | 35                            | 8 Armamithres                                    | 38                            |
| 9 Baleus                                        | 52                            | 9 Belocus                                        | 35                            |
| 10 Altadas                                      | 32                            | 10 Baleus                                        | 52                            |
| 11 Mamithus                                     | 30                            | 11 Cethus                                        | 32                            |
| 12 Mancaleus                                    | 30                            | 12 Mamithus                                      | 30                            |
| 13 Spherus                                      | 20                            | 13 Afcalius                                      | 28                            |
| 14 Mamylus                                      | 30                            | 14 Spherus                                       | 22                            |
| 15 Sparetus                                     | 40                            | 15 Mamylus                                       | 30                            |
| 16 Astacades                                    | 40                            | 16 Sparteus                                      | 42                            |
| 17 Amyntes                                      | 45                            | 17 Afcatades                                     | 38                            |
| 18 Belocus                                      | 25                            | 18 Amyntes                                       | 45                            |
|                                                 |                               | 19 Belocus.                                      | 25                            |


Here, according to *Bion*, and *Alexander Polyhistor* in *Agathias*, the first Dynasty of the *Assyrian Kings* ends. This *Belocus* is call'd in this Place *Belleus Dercetadus*; so 'tis thought the Descendants of *Semiramis* were call'd.

| <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Eusebius.</i> | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> | <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Syncellus.</i> | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 19 Bellepares                                   | 30                            | 20 Beletores                                     | 30                            |
| 20 Lamprides                                    | 32                            | 21 Lamprides                                     | 30                            |
| 21 Sofares.                                     | 20                            | 22 Sofares                                       | 20                            |
| 22 Lampares                                     | 30                            | 23 Lamphraes                                     | 30                            |
| 23 Panyas                                       | 45                            | 24 Panyas                                        | 45                            |
|                                                 |                               | 24 Sofar-                                        |                               |



| <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Eusebius.</i>                  | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> | <i>Kings of Assyria, according to Syncellus.</i>             | <i>Years of their Reigns.</i> | <i>Ctesias.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 24 Sofarmus                                                      | 12                            | 25 Sofarmus 22, <i>alias</i>                                 | 42                            |                 |
| 25 Mithreus                                                      | 27                            | 26 Mithreus                                                  | 27                            |                 |
| 26 Totamus, or Totanes }                                         | 32                            | 27 Teutamus, or Totanes }                                    | 32                            |                 |
| <i>In this King's Reign, Eusebius places the Taking of Troy.</i> |                               | 28 Tuteus                                                    | 44                            |                 |
| 27 Tuteus                                                        | 40                            | 29 Arabelus                                                  | 42                            |                 |
| 28 Thineus                                                       | 30                            | 30 Calaus                                                    | 45                            |                 |
| 29 Dercylus                                                      | 40                            | 31 Anebus                                                    | 38                            |                 |
| 30 Eupales                                                       | 38                            | 32 Babius                                                    | 37                            |                 |
| 31 Laothenes                                                     | 45                            | <i>Under this King, Syncellus places the Taking of Troy.</i> |                               |                 |
| 32 Pyriatides                                                    | 30                            | 33                                                           | 30                            |                 |
| 33 Ophrateus                                                     | 21                            | 34 Dorcylus                                                  | 40                            |                 |
| 34 Ophratenes                                                    | 50                            | 35 Enpacmes                                                  | 38                            |                 |
| 35 Osrafapes                                                     | 42                            | 36 Laothenes                                                 | 45                            |                 |
| 36 Tonus Concolerus, or Sardapalus }                             | 20                            | 37 Pertiades                                                 | 30                            |                 |
|                                                                  |                               | 38 Ophrateus                                                 | 21                            |                 |
|                                                                  |                               | 39 Ephecheres                                                | 52                            |                 |
|                                                                  |                               | 40 Acraganes                                                 | 42                            |                 |
|                                                                  |                               | 41 Tonus Concolerus }                                        | 15                            |                 |
| <i>Total of the Years</i>                                        | 1240                          | <i>Total Number of Years, comprehending the 55 of Belus</i>  |                               | 1459            |

*Ctesias* says, that all the Kings from *Ninias* were Voluptuous and Effeminate Princes, who enterpris'd nothing, but kept themselves hidden amongst their Women and Eunuchs: That *Sardanapalus*, Son (according to some) of *Anacindaraxis*, and according to others of *Anabaxaris*, equal'd, if not exceeded, all the rest in Softness: That the *Medan* Lords, enrag'd to see so many

 **Ctesias.** many brave Men, as they were, oblig'd to serve a lazy, worthless Prince, rebell'd. *Arbaces* Governor of the *Medes*, was the principal Conspirator. He gain'd to his Side the Governor of *Babylon*, a famous Magician nam'd *Belesis*. The War was long and dubious: *Sardanapalus* was frequently victorious at the beginning; but in the end was vanquish'd, and forc'd to retreat to the City of *Nineveh*, where *Arbaces* and his Confederates besieg'd him. In this Extremity, he set Fire to his Palace, and burnt himself, with his Wife, Children, Concubines, Money, and whatever he had most precious. *Arbaces* plunder'd the City, carried the Riches of it to *Ecbatam*, utterly destroy'd it, and dispers'd the Inhabitants in Villages. Thus the Empire was translated from the *Assyrians* to the *Medes*. *Ctesias* reckons up ten *Median* Kings which reign'd, whilst *Herodotus* speaks of no more than four, after some time of Liberty, and allows them but an hundred and fifty Years to reign in. The Names which *Herodotus* gives the four Kings, are not to be found in *Ctesias's* Catalogue, recited by *Diodorus*: but *Eusebius* and *George Sincellus* give the four last, the Names mention'd in *Herodotus*; which shall be represented in the following Table.

KINGS

KINGS OF THE MEDES.

| According to<br>Herodotus.                                                                  | According to<br>Ctesias, recited<br>by Diodor. Sic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | According to<br>Eusebius.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | According to<br>Syncellus.                                                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                             | 1. Arbaces     28<br>2. Madauces, Son<br>of Arbaces—50<br><br>3. Sofarmus     30<br>4. Articas       50<br>5. Arbianes     22<br>6. Arteus       40<br>7. Artynes       22<br>8. Artibarnas-<br>fus ——— 40<br>9. Astibares     00<br>10. Apandas, or<br>Astyigas— 00<br><br>282                    | 1. Arbaces     28<br>call'd Arbattus<br>by Justin, and<br>Pharnabaces by<br>Velleius.<br>2. Sofarmus     30<br>3. Medidus       40<br>4. Cardiceas     13<br><br>5. Dejoces       54<br>6. Phraortes     24<br>7. Cyaxares       32<br>8. Astyages       38<br><br>259 | 1. Arbaces     28<br>2. Mandauces 20<br><br>3. Sofarmus     30<br>4. Articas       30<br><br>5. Dejoces       54<br>6. Aphraartes 51<br>7. Cyaxares       32<br>8. Astyages       38<br><br>283 |
| 1. Dejoces     53<br>2. Phraortes   22<br>3. Cyxares     40<br>4. Astyages    35<br><br>150 | Without comprehend-<br>ing the two last Reigns,<br>which, according to He-<br>rodotus, amount to<br>75 Years; and ac-<br>cording to Eusebius,<br>and George Syncel-<br>lus, to 70. Which<br>comes somewhat near<br>Justin's Account, which<br>makes all the Kings<br>to have reigned 350<br>Years. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Photius begins his Extract of Ctesias here. He writes, says he, that *Astyages* was not related to *Cyrus*, and that he was call'd *Astyigas*. He relates that *Astyigas* fled before *Cyrus*, in the City of *Eebatan*, and that he was hid in the most secret Places.

**Ctesias.** Places of the Palace by his Daughter *Amytis*, and her Husband *Spitamas*. That *Cyrus* coming thither, order'd not only *Spitamas* and *Amytis*, but also their Children *Spitace* and *Mgeberne* to be tortur'd, to make them discover where *Astyages* was ; but that Prince discover'd himself, to prevent his Childrens Sufferings: That being seiz'd he was laden with Chains by *Oeperas* ; but that *Cyrus* soon after set him at Liberty, and honour'd him as his Father ; that he also respected his Daughter *Amytis*, as tho' she had been his Mother, and married her after the Death of her Husband *Spitamas*, who was put to Death for not having said that he did not know where *Astyages* was. This is what *Ctesias* says of *Cyrus*, which does not agree, as *Photius* observes, with what *Herodotus* tells us. He adds, that *Cyrus* next made War with the *Bactrians*, and that the Success of the Battle was dubious ; but that the *Bactrians* being inform'd that *Astyias* was become the Father of *Cyrus*, and that *Amytis* was his Wife, voluntarily submitted to him : He says also that *Cyrus* made War with the *Sacæ*, that he took *Amorges* King of the *Sacæ*, the Husband of *Sparethra* ; that this Woman being acquainted that her Husband was taken Prisoner, rais'd an Army, made War with *Cyrus*, brought to the Battle three hundred thousand Men, and two hundred thousand Women, and that with that Army, she vanquish'd *Cyrus*, and took him Prisoner with several others, amongst which, was *Parmises* Brother of *Amytis*, and his three Children, which she gave in exchange against *Amorges*. He says also that *Cyrus*, assisted by *Amorges*, made War against *Cræsus* and the *Sardians*, and relates how by the Address of *Obaras*, the wooden Statues which the *Persians* had, appear'd on the Wall, and astonish'd the Inhabitants, which was the Cause of the taking the City ; that before it was taken

*Cræsus's*



*Cræsus's* Son was given in Hostage, because his *Ctesias*.  
Father had been deceiv'd by a Phantome: That *Cræsus* endeavouring a fraudulent Breach of Articles, his Son was kill'd before his Eyes, and that his Mother seeing it, threw her self down from the top of a Mountain without killing her self. He relates that the City being taken, this Princess escap'd in the *Temple of Apollo*, where she dy'd; *Cræsus* being thrice bound by *Cyrus's* Order, was unbound by an invisible Hand. That he being transferr'd from thence to the King's Palace, and bound with more Precaution, they were oblig'd to unbind him by several Claps of Thunder. That then *Cyrus* was necessitated to let him rest, and from that time had a great value for him, and gave him the great City of *Barene* near *Ec-batan*, where he had five thousand Foot, and two thousand Horse, or Archers. *Ctesias* also relates, that *Cyrus* dispatch'd the Eunuch *Petisacas* his Favourite, to invite *Astyigas* from the Country of the *Barcians*, because he desir'd to see him as well as his Daughter *Amytis*: That *Oebaras* advis'd *Petisacas* to leave *Astyigas* in a desert Place, that he might dye of Hunger and Thirst, which was done; that his Crime being afterwards discover'd in a Dream, *Petisacas* was deliver'd to *Amytis*, who had several times ask'd him, in order to punish him, that after having caus'd his Eyes to be put out, she caus'd him to be flea'd and hung on a Cross; that *Oebaras* fearing he should suffer the same Punishment, though *Cyrus* promis'd him that he should not, kill'd himself, by Fasting ten days without any Sustainance: That *Astyigas* was magnificently buried, his Body remaining intire in the Desert, without the wild Beasts ever touching it, because the *Lyons* had garded it till *Petisacas* came for it: That *Cyrus* then undertook a War against the *Derbices*, of whom *Amoræus* was King: That

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**Ctesias.** That these People put the Elephants in an Ambuscade, which appearing, made all the Horses in *Cyrus's* Army to fly. That this Prince fell himself from his Horse, and that an *Indian* who was in the *Derbices* Army, (for the *Indians* who assisted them, brought Elephants with them) having met him, wounded him with a Javelin in the Thigh: That he was carried off by his Officers into his Camp, but dy'd soon after of his Wound: That ten thousand *Persians*, and as many *Derbices*, were kill'd in this Battle: That *Amorges* hearing the Fate of *Cyrus*, came with twenty thousand Horse to the Assistance of the *Persians*, and that in this Battle betwixt the *Persians* and *Derbices*, the *Persians* and *Sacæ* fought so bravely, that they got the Victory: That the King of the *Derbices* was kill'd in the Battle, as were also his two Sons and thirty thousand *Derbices*, and nine thousand *Persians*, and the Territories of the *Derbices* subjected to *Cyrus*; who before he dy'd, settled his eldest Son *Cambyfes* in the Throne, and gave to his second Son *Tanyoxarces*, the Government of the *Bactrians*, *Choramnians*, *Parthians*, and *Carmanians*, free from all manner of Tribute: That of the Children of *Spitamas*, he made *Spitas* *Satrapæ* of the *Derbices*, and *Megabernes* of the *Barcanians*; that he commanded them to obey their Mother in all things, leaving them *Amorges* as a Friend, after having made them embrace, and wishing them all sort of Blessings if they remain'd united, and all sorts of Curses to him that should the first injure the rest. *Cyrus* having establish'd the Succession, dyed three days after his Wound, in the thirty third Year of his Reign. Here ends the Eleventh Book of *Ctesias*.

The Twelfth Book begins with the Reign of *Cambyfes*. This Prince sent his Father's Corps into *Persia*, by *Bagapates* the Eunuch, in order to be there

there interr'd, and executed his last Will. The *Crefias*.  
Person who had the greatest Influence over this  
Prince was *Artasyras*, the *Hircanian*, and his Fa-  
vourites amongst the Eunuchs were, *Ixabates*,  
*Aspadates*, and *Bagopates*; the last of which was in  
great favour with *Cyrus*. After the Death of *Pe-  
tisacas*, he commanded an Army in *Egypt* against  
*Amyrtæus* King of the *Egyptians*, who was betray'd  
by *Combapheus* his *Eunuch*, who deliver'd up the  
Bridges, and ruin'd the Strength of *Egypt*, in or-  
der to become Governor of that Country, pur-  
suant to the Agreement he had made with *Cam-  
byses*. *Amyrtæus* was taken, and *Cambyses* gave him  
no other ill Treatment, than that of sending him  
to *Susa*, in Company of six thousand *Egyptians*  
which he chose: *Cambyses* also subdu'd all *Egypt*,  
after having fought a Battle, in which fifty thou-  
sand *Egyptians*, and twenty thousand *Persians* were  
kill'd. A *Magus* nam'd *Sphendadatus*, having of-  
fended *Tanyoxarces* who had therefore punish'd him  
apply'd to *Cambyses*, and accus'd his Brother *Ta-  
nyoxarces* of sinister Designs against him, urging  
as a Proof of the Truth of his Accusation, that  
if sent for he would not come. *Cambyses* com-  
manded his Brother to come to him, but he be-  
ing employ'd elsewhere, deferr'd his Journey to  
Court; which furnish'd the *Magus* with an oppor-  
tunity of maintaining the truth of his Accusati-  
on, and confirm'd *Cambyses*'s Jealousy of him. *Ta-  
nyoxarces* at last coming, was externally very well  
receiv'd by *Cambyses*, being supported by their  
Mother *Amytis*; but yet that Monarch resolv'd to  
put him to Death: To execute which Design,  
wholly undiscern'd, he commanded, pursuant to  
the Advice of the *Magus*, that he should be secret-  
ly kill'd, and the *Magus* publickly condemn'd to  
lose his Head; and yet better to conceal the  
Death of his Brother, he oblig'd the *Magus* whose



*Ctesias*. Life he spar'd, to assume the Habit of *Tanyoxarces*, whom he very much resembled, and sent him to the *Bactrians*. Five Years after, this Imposture was discover'd to *Amytis* by *Tibatheus* the Eunuch; she then demanded *Spendadates* of *Cambyses*, who would not deliver him: which put her into such a Rage, that after showering Imprecations upon her Son's Head, she poyson'd her self. Some time after, *Cambyses* coming to *Babylon*, wounded himself by cutting a piece of Wood with his Scimiter, and dy'd eleven Days after, having reign'd eighteen Years.


After the Death of *Cambyses*, *Bagapates* and *Artazyras* joyn'd in the Design of giving the Kingdom to the *Magus*, who was accordingly put in possession of it; but *Ixabates*, after having carried *Cambyses's* Corps into *Persia*, discover'd the Cheat to the whole Army, and fled into a Temple, where his Head was cut off. This was follow'd by the Conspiracy of the seven *Persian* Lords, who according to *Ctesias*, were nam'd, *Onopbas*, *Idernes*, *Nerondabates*, *Mardonius*, *Bariffes*, *Artaphernes*, and *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes*. These Seven having made sure of *Artasyras* and *Bagapates*, entred the King's Palace, where they found the *Magus* lying with a Concubine. He seeing them, and not finding any Arms in his Reach, *Bagapates* having taken them all away, broke a golden Stool, and defended himself with it as well as he could; but was at last wounded by the Seven Conspirators, and dy'd after a Reign of seven Months.

*Darius*, one of these Seven Lords, was rais'd to the Throne, by his Horse by Artifice neighing the first after the rising of the Sun. The Day of the killing *Spendadates* the *Magus*, is annually observ'd as a solemn Festival amongst the *Persians* and call'd *Magophenia*. *Darius* sent *Ariamnes*, *Satrapa* of *Cappadocia*, against the *Scythians*, with Or  
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ders to bring with him the Men and Women Ctesias. Captives. This *Satrapa* or Governor went on this Expedition with thirty Gallies, and took *Masagetes* the Brother of *Scytharces* King of the *Scythians*. This *Scytharces* wrote very haughty Letters to *Darius*, who to revenge it, rais'd an Army of eight hundred thousand Men, which he pass'd over the *Bosphorus* on Bridges: Which done, he advanc'd into the *Scythian* Territories four days March, and return'd in hast to repass his Bridges. *Ctesias* affirms that *Scytharces* pursuing him, kill'd eighty thousand Men which he left in *Europe*. He adds, that *Darius* at his Return into *Asia*, burnt the Houses and Temples of the *Chalcedonians*, because they attempted the breaking of the Bridge which he left, and threw down the Altar which he had built in his March, and dedicated to *Jupiter*. That *Datis* in his Return by way of the Bridge with his *Median* Army, ravag'd *Greece* and the Isles; that *Miltiades* met him at *Marathon*, and defeated the *Barbarians*; that *Datis* was then kill'd, and his Corps refus'd to his Relations: That *Darius* being return'd into *Persia*, dy'd there, after having lain sick thirty Days, and reign'd 31 Years: That *Artasyras* also dy'd: That *Bagapates* for the space of 16 Years, guarded the Sepulcher of *Darius*, after which he ended his Days.

*Xerxes* Son of *Darius*, reign'd after him. The Persons who had the greatest Interest with him were *Artapanus*, Son of *Artasyras*, and *Mardonius* his Father's old Friend. Amongst the *Eunuchs* his greatest Favourite was *Natacas*. He married *Amistris*, Daughter of *Onophas*, by whom he had a Son nam'd *Dariæus*, and two Years after, a second nam'd *Hystaspes*, and then a third nam'd *Artaxerxes*, and two Daughters, the one nam'd *Amytis* from her Grandmother's Name, and the other *Rhodogune*. *Xerxes* undertook his Expedition into


**Ctesias.** *Greece*, because the *Chalcedonians* attempted the breaking of the Bridge which *Darius* made, and threw down the Altar which he erected, and because the *Athenians* kill'd *Datis*, and would not give up his Corps. He went first to *Babylon*, and desiring to see the Sepulcher of *Belus*, was shew'd it by *Mardanius*; but could not fill the Urn with Oil, pursuant to the written Direction. From thence, going to *Ecbatan*, he receiv'd the News of the Revolt of *Babylon*, and that *Zopyrus* his General was kill'd by the *Babylonians*: Here *Ctesias's Relation differs from Herodotus*: For what the former says of *Zopyrus*, the other reports of *Megabyzus*, *Xerxes's Son-in-Law*, who married his Daughter *Amytis*. *Babylon* was then taken, according to *Ctesias*, by *Megabyzus*, whom *Xerxes* presented with a golden Mill weighing six Talents, which is valued amongst the *Persians* as the most precious of all Gifts: *Xerxes* then having assembled an Army of eight hundred thousand Men, besides Chariots, and fitted out a thousand Gallies, set forwards for *Greece*, and made a Bridge from *Abydus* to *Sestus*. *Demaretes* the *Lacedæmonian*, came to, and accompanied him, and hindred his falling on the *Lacedæmonians*. *Xerxes* being advanc'd as far as *Thermopylae*, fought *Leonidas* the *Lacedæmonian* General, with ten thousand Men under the Command of *Artabanus*. In this Engagement a great Number of *Persians* were kill'd, and the *Lacedæmonians* lost only two or three Men. After that *Xerxes* order'd twenty thousand Men against them, who were also defeated; and then he commanded fifty thousand to engage them. But all these Endeavours being vain, he left off Fighting. But *Thorax*, a *Thessalian*, in Conjunction with *Calliades*, and *Timaphernes*, two *Trachinian* Princes, who were there with their Troops, being call'd to *Xerxes* together with *Demaratus* and *Egias* of *Ephesus*, told him that he

he would never overcome the *Lacedæmonians*, if Ctesias. he did not surround them. He then gave the two *Trachinians* forty thousand Men to command, which they led through impracticable Ways, and attack'd the *Lacedæmonians* in their Rear, who were all cut to pieces valiantly fighting. *Xerxes*, then, by the Advice of the *Thebans*, sent an hundred and twenty thousand Men against the *Platæans*, under the Command of *Mardonius*. *Pausanias* the *Lacedæmonian*, with four hundred *Spartans*, a thousand Inhabitants of the Country, and six thousand Men from other Cities, met him, and defeated the *Persian* Army. *Mardonius* was wounded in the Engagement, and retir'd; being afterwards sent by *Xerxes* to plunder *Apollo's* Temple, he was kill'd by a terrible Hurricane, which very much griev'd *Xerxes*. That Prince then march'd against *Athens*; the *Athenians* having equipp'd an hundred and ten Galley's, were fled to *Salamis*, wherefore he easily took, and burnt the empty City. The Citadel to which some were retir'd, only defended its self for some time; but those who were within fled in the Night, after having set fire to it. *Xerxes* continu'd his March, and being arriv'd at the narrowest Place in *Attica*, call'd *Heracleus*, he design'd to lead his Army by Land to *Salamis*. The *Athenians* by the Advice of *Themistocles* and *Aristides*, got to their Assistance the *Cretan* Archers. A Sea Battle betwixt the *Persians* and *Grecians* was fought. The *Persians* had above a thousand Sail, under the Command of *Onophas*, and the *Greeks* had only seven hundred; and yet were Victorious, sinking five hundred of the *Persian* Ships. *Xerxes* fled by the Advice and Stratagem of *Aristides* and *Themistocles*. In the other Battles that King lost an hundred and twenty thousand *Persians*. Being return'd into *Asia*, and marching to *Sardis*, he commanded



*Ctesias.* *Megabyzus* to plunder the Temple at *Delphi*; which he refusing to do, he sent the Eunuch *Matacas* on that Expedition, who return'd to *Xerxes*, after having executed his Orders. That Prince went from *Babylon* to *Persia*. There *Megabyzus* accus'd his Wife *Amytis*, *Xerxes's* Daughter, of Adultery. Her Father sharply reprov'd her, and she defended her self the best she could. In the interim *Artapanus*, *Xerxes's* Favourite, and *Spamitres* the Eunuch, who had a great Interest with him, conspire against him, and kill *Xerxes*, and perswade his Son *Artaxerxes*, that his Brother *Dariæus* was the Murtherer. *Artapanus* seizes him, and conducts him to the Palace of *Artaxerxes*, where he was executed, tho' he loudly proclaim'd his Innocence of the Crime.

*Artaxerxes* was then put in possession of the Kingdom by *Artapanus*; but the same *Artapanus* attempted the Life of *Artaxerxes* also, and communicated his Design to *Megabyzus*, who was already disgusted on account of his jealousy of his Wife *Amytis*: They mutually gave one another their Faith, and bound it by Oath; but *Megabyzus* discovering it, *Artapanus* suffer'd the same Death which he intended to have put *Artaxerxes* to, and all his Treasons against *Xerxes*, and *Dariæus* were discover'd. *Aspamitres*, who was an Accomplice in the Deaths of *Xerxes* and *Dariæus*, was condemn'd to a most cruel Death, being fix'd to Galley's he was torn into Quarters. After the Death of *Artapanus*, a Battle was fought betwixt his Party, and the other Persians, in which the three Sons of *Artapanus* were kill'd, and *Megabyzus* very much wounded; which very much griev'd *Artaxerxes*, *Amytis*, *Rhodogune*, and their Mother *Amistris*: He was cur'd by *Apollonides* a Physician of *Coos*. The *Bactrians* rebell'd against *Artaxerxes* in Conjunction with another *Artapanus* their Governor



vernor. The Success of the First Engagement with them, was dubious ; but in the Second, the Wind blowing into the Teeth of the *Badrians*, gave the Victory to *Artaxerxes*, after which all *Bactria* was forc'd to submit to his Empire. Ctesias.

*Egypt* also revolted, being excited to it by *Inarus* the *Libyan*, and another *Egyptian*. Great Preparations were made for this War, and the *Athenians* sent forty Ships to *Inarus* : *Artaxerxes* design'd to go in Person to it ; but his Friends not advising him to it, he sent his Brother *Achæmenides*, with four hundred thousand Men, and eighty Ships. *Inarus* fought, and beat *Achæmenides*, who was wounded, and died, and his Body sent to *Artaxerxes*. *Inarus* was also victorious in a Sea-fight, in which *Charitimis* the *Athenian* Commander signalized himself : Of fifty *Persian* Galleys, twenty were taken, with the Men on-board them, and thirty put to flight. *Megabyzus* was afterwards sent against *Inarus* with a fresh Army of two hundred thousand Men, without reckoning the Remains of the former, and three hundred Ships commanded by *Griscus* ; so that, without reckoning the Men belonging to the Ships, the Army amounted to five hundred thousand Men ; for of four hundred thousand Men which *Achæmenides* led against *Inarus*, an hundred and forty thousand were dead. A great Battle was fought, in which Numbers were kll'd on both Sides, but most on that of the *Egyptians*. *Inarus* was wounded in the Thigh, and put to flight, by *Megabyzus*, and the *Persians* obtain'd an intire Victory. *Inarus* fled to *Byblos* a strong City in *Egypt*, taking with him the remaining *Greeks*. All *Egypt* submitted to *Megabyzus*, except *Byblos*, which Place seeming impregnable, *Megabyzus* treated with *Inarus*, and the *Greeks* along with him, to the Number of six thousand, promising them that no Injury should

*Ctesias.* be done to them, and that the *Greeks* should return Home. After this, he made *Sarfames* Governor of *Egypt*, and return'd to *Artaxerxes* with *Inarus*, and the *Greeks*. He found that Prince very much irritated against *Inarus*, on Account of the Death of his Brother *Achæmenides*. *Megabyzus* made a Report of all that he had done to him, and how he became posses'd of *Byblos*, after giving his Word to *Inarus* and the *Greeks*, and prevail'd, by his Entreaties, on the King to do them no Hurt. And *Inarus* and the *Greeks* were told that they should not be ill treated: But *Amytis*, enrag'd to Extravagance at the Death of her Son *Achæmenides*, made great Complaints of *Inarus*, and the *Greeks* being left unpunish'd: She ask'd them of the King, who would not give them up to her. She then demanded them of *Megabyzus*, who also refus'd her; and at last so tormented the King her Son, that at the expiration of five Years, he abandon'd *Inarus* and the *Greeks* to her Rage: She crucified *Inarus*, and beheaded fifty *Greeks*, not being able to find any more. Upon which *Megabyzus*, extremely griev'd, and highly disgusted, desires Leave to retire to his Government of *Syria*, whither he sent a great Number of *Greeks*; and being arriv'd there, revolted from the King. Against him was sent *Ufiris*, with two hundred thousand Men: a Battle was fought, both Generals wounded each other; but *Ufiris* was unhors'd, and taken Prisoner, and *Megabyzus* gain'd the Victory. *Artaxerxes* sent a second Army against him, under the Command of *Menostanes* Son of *Artarius*, Satrapa of *Babylon*, and the King's Brother. The *Persian* Army was again put to Flight, and *Menostanes* wounded on the Shoulder by *Megabyzus*. *Artarius*, by Messenger, advises *Megabyzus* to make his Peace with the King: Which, he answers, He is ready to do; but will not go to Court, and is resolv'd

resolv'd to stay in his Government. This Answer Ctesias. was reported to the King, who, pursuant to the Advice of *Artoxares* a *Parthlagonian* Eunuch, and *Amistris*, resolv'd to treat with *Megabyzus*. To him then were sent *Artarius*, and his Wife *Amytis*, *Artoxares*, and *Petisas* Son of *Usiris*, who having given *Megabyzus* all Assurances which he could desire, he, not without difficulty, resolv'd to go to the King: When he was on the Way, the King caus'd him to be advertis'd that he pardon'd him. Some time after, the King being a Hunting, was attack'd by a Lion, which *Megabyzus* kill'd with one darting of his Lance, whilst the King was aiming at him; which Prevention so enrag'd him, that he order'd *Megabyzus*'s Head to be cut off: But *Amistris* and *Amytis*, by their Intercession, obtain'd the recalling the Sentence, and the King contented himself with banishing him to the City of *Cyrtæ*, near the *Red Sea*. *Artoxares* the Eunuch was also banish'd into *Armenia*, for speaking too freely in favour of *Megabyzus*; who having pass'd five Years in this Exile, escap'd, by feigning himself to be leprous, and return'd Home, where he found *Amytis*, who scarce knew him; but yet interceded with the King, in conjunction with *Amistris*, and so effectually reconcil'd him to that Prince, that he was admitted to his Table, as before. He died, aged 76 Years, and the King shew'd himself griev'd at his Death. *Megabyzus* being dead, *Amytis*, following the Example of her Mother, prostituted her self to several Men. At that time *Apollonides* of *Coos* practis'd Physick in *Persia*; and *Amytis* being indispos'd by a light Disease, he, transported by his Passion for her, told her, that the Enjoyment of Man was requisite to cure her. He administred his Prescription himself, and enjoy'd her till she fell into an intire languishing Illness, when he left her: Being at the Point



**Ctesias.** Point of Death, she recommended to her Mother the revenging her on *Apollonides*. After her Death, *Amistris* told the whole Story to *Artaxerxes*, who left the Criminal *Apollonides* wholly to her Discretion, to treat him as she would. She kept him bound, torturing him various Ways for the space of two Months, and commanded him to be buried alive in the Earth, at the same Day of the Month that *Amistis* died. *Zopyrus*, Son of *Megabyzus* and *Amitis*, having lost his Father and Mother, revolted from the King of *Persia*, and went to *Athens*; where he was well receiv'd, because his Mother had always favour'd the *Athenians*. He went to *Caunus* with their Fleet, and summon'd the City to surrender. The *Caunians* answer'd, That they were willing to yield the City to him, but not to the *Athenians* who follow'd him. After which, mounting upon the Wall, he was kill'd by a Stone cast at him by *Alcides* a *Caunian*; whom his Grand-mother *Amistris* caus'd to be crucified, and died her self not long after, very old. *Artaxerxes* also died, after having reigned 42 Years.

*Artaxerxes* being dead, his only legitimate Son *Xerxes*, whom he had by *Damaspia*, succeeded him: His Mother died on the same Day with *Artaxerxes*; and *Bagorazus* the Eunuch carried the Corps both of the King's Father and Mother to *Persia*. Besides this Son, *Artaxerxes* had 17 Bastards, of which number were *Secundianus*, whom he had by *Afogue* a *Babylonian* Woman; *Ochus* and *Arsites*, by *Cosmartidene* also a *Babylonian* Woman. *Ochus* reign'd after him. Besides these already mention'd, he had *Bagapæus* and *Parysatis*, by *Andia* another *Babylonian* Woman: This *Parysatis* was Mother of *Artaxerxes* and the Younger *Cyrus*. *Ochus*, during his Father's Life, was made *Satrapa* of the *Hyrca-nians*, and married *Parysatis*, Daughter of *Xerxes* and  
the



the King's Sister. *Secundianus* having secur'd the Ctesias. Eunuch *Pharnacyas*, who was next in Rank to *Bagorazus*; *Menostanes*, and some others, entred the Palace on a Festival-Day, when *Xerxes*, being intoxicated, was fallen asleep, and kill'd him, 45 Days after the Death of his Father. *Secundianus* then got into the Throne; his Favourite was *Azabarites*. He put *Bagorazus* to Death; by which he drew upon him the Hatred of the Army. He sent for his Brother *Ochus*; who long deferring his Journey, came at last with an Army, in order to seize on the Throne. *Arbarius* General of the Horse to *Secundianus*, *Arxanes* Satrapa of *Egypt*, and *Artoxares* Governor of *Armenia*, sided with, and repairing to him, set the Crown on his Head.

*Ochus* reign'd, and chang'd his Name to *Darius*. He took his Brother *Secundianus* Prisoner, and put him to Death, six Months and fifteen Days after he was proclaim'd King. *Ochus* suffer'd himself to be govern'd by his Wife *Parysatis*, and had by her thirteen Children, of which four only liv'd, viz. *Arfacas*, afterwards call'd *Artaxerxes*, *Cyrus*, *Amistris*, and *Oxendras*. His Brother *Arfites*, and *Artyphius* Son of *Megabyzus*, rebell'd against him. *Artasyras* was sent against them, and at first beaten in two Engagements; but defeated *Artephius* in the third, and having drawn off from him the *Greeks* with him, oblig'd him to surrender himself. *Arfites* also surrendered himself, and they were both stifled in Ashes. *Pisutbnes*, who also revolted, supported by *Lycon* the *Athenian*, and several *Greeks*, met the same Fate, being betray'd by the *Greeks*. *Artoxares*, who design'd an Attempt on the King's Life, was executed. *Arfases*, afterwards nam'd *Artaxerxes*, married *Statira* Daughter of *Idernis*; and *Terituchmes*, Son of *Idernis*, married *Amistris* the King's Daughter.

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**Ctesias.** He had a Sister nam'd *Roxana*, who was very beautiful, and also very dextrous in Darting of Lances, and Shooting. *Terituchmes* falling passionately in Love with her, conceiv'd such an incurable Disgust and Hatred against his Wife *Amistris*, that he resolv'd to fasten her in a Sack, and cause her to be kill'd by three hundred Men, with which he design'd to make an Insurrection : But *Udiastes* having receiv'd the King's Letters, fell upon and kill'd *Terituchmes*, who behav'd himself valiantly, and in his Defence is said to have kill'd thirty six Men. *Mitbridates*, Son of *Udiastes*, detesting his Father's Act, rendred himself Master of the City of *Zaris*, and kept it for the Son of *Terituchmes*. *Parisatis* caused to be buried alive the Mother of *Terituchmes* ; and his Brothers *Metrostus* and *Helicus*, with their two Sisters, as she did also *Roxana*, to be cut in Pieces alive. *Statira* Wife of *Arfaces* was condemn'd to the same Punishment ; but, by the force of her Tears, melted *Parisatis* into Compassion. *Darius Oebus* died at *Babylon*, after having reign'd 35 Years. His Son *Arfaces*, who was call'd *Artaxerxes*, coming to the Crown, caus'd the Tongue and Posteriors of *Udiastes* to be cut off, and made his Son *Mitbridates* Satrapa in his Place ; which he did by the Advice of *Statira*, against the Will of *Parisatis*.

*Tissaphernes* accuses *Cyrus* Brother to *Artaxerxes* : He applies himself to his Mother *Parisatis* ; and being clear'd, returns to his Government. *Satibarzanes* accuses *Orontes* of lascivious Commerce with *Parisatis*, tho' she was very chaste. *Orontes* was executed : And *Parisatis* charg'd the King with poisoning the Son of *Terituchmes*, and burning the Body of his Father, contrary to the Laws of the Country, as *Ctesias* tells us, who here differs from *Herodotus* and *Hellanicus*. *Ctesias* also relates the Revolt of *Cyrus* , and how that Prince rais'd an

an Army of *Barbarians* and *Greeks*, commanded by *Clearchus*: How *Syennesis* King of *Cilicia* furnish'd both *Cyrus* and *Artaxerxes* with Troops: He recites the Orations of those two Princes to their Army; the Differences betwixt *Clearchus* and *Menon*; with what Fury *Cyrus* attack'd his Brother, and how he was kill'd in the Battle; the unworthy Treatment which *Artaxerxes* bestow'd on his Corps; the Retreat of *Clearchus* and the *Greeks*; the Treaty which *Artaxerxes* made with them; how *Parysatis* reveng'd her self on *Mithrydates* who boasted of having kill'd *Cyrus*, and on *Bagapates* who sever'd the Head of that Prince from his Corps; and several other Circumstances which were contain'd in the 19th and 20th Book of *Ctesias's* History.

He relates in the 21st, 22d and 23d Books, which make up the rest of his History, how *Tissaphernes* in Concert with *Meno*, surpriz'd *Clearchus*, and the other *Grecian* Generals, and sent them loaded with Chains to *Babylon*, where the People flock'd in Crowds to see *Clearchus*: He says that being Physician to *Parysatis*, he did several kind Offices to *Clearchus*, during his Imprisonment, and that he had obtain'd his Liberty by the Interest of that Princess, if *Statira* had not press'd the King her Husband to put him to Death: As he did all the other *Greeks* with him, except *Meno*. He describes next, how *Parysatis* poyson'd *Statira*; how that to compass that Design without *Statira's* suspecting it, she rubb'd one side of a Knife with a most subtil Poyson, and in cutting in two a small Bird which the *Persians* call *Rindas*, presented to *Statira*, that Part which had touch'd the poyson'd side of the Knife, and took the other her self. *Statira* seeing her eat part of the Bird, made no difficulty of taking the Bit recommended, and therewith swallow'd the Poyson which kill'd her.

The



**Ctesias.** The King enrag'd against his Mother, tortur'd and put to Death her Eunuchs, and her Female Confident nam'd *Ginge*. *Ctesias* next relates the Reason of the Difference betwixt *Artaxerxes* and *Evagoras* King of *Salamis*, and his own Negotiations with that King, *Conon*, and the *Lacedæmonian* Embassadors. His Work ends with a Catalogue of Kings from *Semiramis* to *Artaxerxes*.

The *Indica*, or History of the *Indies* by *Ctesias*, is contain'd in one single Book, written, (in *Photius's* Opinion) in a Style somewhat *Ionian*. He there relates several Particulars, which tho' they seem very fabulous, he yet affirms to be very true, and that he has himself seen them, or learnt them from those who had, withal telling us that he pass'd over in Silence a great Number of more surprising Things; for fear he should seem to write what seem'd incredible. The most remarkable Particulars in *Photius's* Extract of this Work are as follows: That the River *Indus* is forty *Stadia* broad in its narrowest Places, and two hundred in the widest. That the *Indians* are the most populous Nation in the World; that there are no Men beyond their Country: that it doth not rain there; but is water'd by the River: That it is very hot, and that the Sun seems there doubly larger than in other Places. He mentions several extraordinary Animals there, amongst others, Elephants, which throw down Walls, Apes with Tails four Cubits long, Parrots which speak *Greek* and *Indian*, great Cocks, and great Dogs which fight with Lyons; Griffins, four footed Birds as big as Wolves, with Lyons Legs and Claws, red Feathers on their Belly, and black on the rest of their Body; wild Asses which have a single Horn growing out of their Head a Cubit long; and more especially an Animal call'd *Marticora*, which signifies in the Language of the Country, a Man-eater,



eater, it is as big as a Lyon, has a Human Face, three Rows of Teeth, and a Tail like that of a Scorpion, at the end of which is a Sting of the length of a Cubit, arm'd with small Stings on each side, which he shoots out when he fights with other Animals. He there describes the Figure of the *Pigmies*, or little Men, not above half a Cubit high, and assures us that the King of the *Indies* had three thousand of them together. He also speaks of Men which have Dogs Teeth, Feet and Tails, and like them also bark, the Number of which he mounts to an hundred and twenty thousand, who liv'd in Caves, and on the Mountains: Of another farther distant Nation, where the People have no Passage behind for Excrements: Of a Nation whose Women cannot bear Children above once in their Lives. He also treats of the Manners of the *Indians*, of their way of Living, and Habits, and relates a great Number of curious Particulars regarding that Country.

What we have just recited is sufficient to shew what Credit ought to be given to his Relations, which *Aristotle* speaking of the History of Animals calls Fables. As for his History of *Persia*, it cannot be denied that what he has said after the Beginning of *Cambyse's* Reign is true; but what he says of the Reign of *Cyrus* seems very confus'd, and what precedes it, is very uncertain. Yet this Work was necessary to let us into a clear Knowledge of the *Persian* History, and we owe therefore very much to *Photius* for preserving us an exact and particular Extract of it. *Pamphilas* also abridg'd the History of *Ctesias*, as is observ'd in *Suidas*. *Photius's* Extract of *Ctesias*, with several Fragments of that Author, taken out of the Ancients, are printed in the last Edition of *Herodotus*.

The

Ctesias.

The Scholiast on *Apollonius* cites the First Book of *Ctesias*, intituled *περὶ ὁρίων*, of Voyages; but *Meursius* says it ought to be read *περὶ ὄρων*, of Mountains; and we find that *Plutarch* in his Tract of Rivers and Mountains, cites the Second Book *περὶ ὄρων*, of *Ctesias*. The same *Plutarch* quotes another Book of this Author *περὶ ποταμῶν*, of Rivers. These two Pieces may be of another *Ctesias*.

*Athenæus* cites the third Book of *Ctesias* of the Tributes of *Asia*. *Stephanus*, *Harpocration* and *Suidas* mention a Work of the same Author, intituled *περί πλῆθους*, which contain'd a Description of the Circuit of *Asia*.

## S E C T. XXXII.

*Of some Authors which wrote during the Time of the Peloponnesian War.*

Stesimbrotus.

**S**TESIMBROTUS the *Thasian* was Contemporary to *Cimon*, as *Plutarch* assures us in the Life of the latter. He took several Particulars from this Historian in the Lives of *Themistocles*, *Cimon*, and *Pericles*, which shews that *Stesimbrotus* liv'd in their Times, and wrote some time after. *Tatian* mentions *Stesimbrotus* in his Book against the Gentiles. We learn from the Etymologist on the Word *Ἰδαῖα*, that this Author's Work was intituled *περὶ ἀρχῶν*, of the *Beginnings*, or *Origines*, and that in that Book it was said that the *Idæi Dactyli* were Sons of *Jupiter* and the Nymph *Ida*. *Fulgentius Planc.* in his Book, *de antiquo Sermone*, or of the ancient Speech, on the Word *Sandapila*, cites *Stesimbrotus* the *Thasian* on the Death of *Polycrates* King of *Samos*. This Author is also cited by *Apollonius*, Lib. I.

CHÆRILUS the Poet, was of *Samos*, according to *Hesychius* the *Milesian*; of *Iasa*, according to *Stephanus*; but of *Halicarnassus*, according to *Suidas*. He is reported to have fled from *Samos*, and to have been *Herodotus's* Minion. We rank him amongst the Historians, because he wrote, tho' in Verse, the Actions of *Xerxes* and *Darius* Kings of *Persia*, and of *Archelaus* King of *Macedon*, against the *Greeks*. *Josephus* cites some Verses out of the Relation of *Xerxes's* War, in which he reckons, amongst the different People in that King's Army, a Nation of *Phanicians*, which spoke an unknown Language, and whose Habitation was on the Mountains of *Solyma*, near a great Lake; which is plainly meant, says *Josephus*, of our Nation, the Mountains of *Solyma* being in the Country which we inhabit, which has also a great Lake call'd *Asphaltites*. *Suidas* cites other Verses from the Poem of the War of *Darius* against the *Greeks*; and *Strabo* also cites this Piece in his Seventh Book. *Hesychius* of *Miletus* and *Suidas* report that the *Athenians* gave a golden *Stater* for every Verse of his Poem on the Victory which they obtain'd over *Xerxes*; which *Horace* ascribes to another *Chærilus* a wretched Poet, which liv'd in the time of *Alexander*, Ep. 1. l. 2.

*Gratus Alexandro Regi magno fuit ille  
Chærilus, incultis qui versibus, & male natis  
Rettulit acceptos regale numisma Philippos.*

And of whom he speaks with Contempt, in those Verses of the *Art of Poetry*:

————— Sit Chærilus ille  
*Quem bis, terque bonum cum risu miror, &c.*

For the *Chærilus*, who is the Subject of this Article, liv'd before *Alexander*, and retired to the



Court of *Archelaus*, where he died. The Verses which we yet have of his in *Aristotle's Rhetorick*, and *Tatian*, discover that he was no contemptible Poet.

Antiochus of Syracuse. ANTIOCHUS the SYRACUSAN, is cited by *Dionysius the Halicarnassian*, as an excellent ancient Author; he flourish'd about the XCth Olympiad. He wrote the History of Sicily, in Nine Books, which began with the Reign of *Cocalus* King of Sicily, and ended with the beginning of that of *Darius Nothus*, that is, the First Year of the LXXXIXth Olympiad; as is plainly hinted in *Diodorus Siculus*, lib. 12. *Pausanias* mentions this Author, and his Work, in these Words: Antiochus Son of Xenophanes, a Syracusan, says, in his History of Sicily. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* also calls him the Son of *Xenocrates*, and cites a Passage in which this Author says, That he had extracted his History from ancient and credible Monuments. What he cites, relates to Italy. It is certain that he wrote a Description of Italy, which was either a separate Work, or rather took up part of the Books of his Sicilian History; For *Strabo*, in his Sixth Book, says, "*Antiochus*, in what he has written, observes, That this Country, which extends from the *Bruttii*, was call'd Italy." And *Stephanus*, on the word *Βρεττιναι*, tells us that *Antiochus* says, "That Italy was *Brettus*, or *OEnotria*." To which refers that of *Hesychius*: "Formerly Italy was call'd *Chone*, as *Antiochus* Son of *Xenocrates* says in his Book of Italy." 'Tis from this Book that *Strabo*, lib. 5. says, that *Campania* was inhabited by *Eufonians*, and from whence he has what he tells us, lib. 6. of the Original of the City of *Tarentum*. *Festus* cites one *Antigenus* as Author of the History of Italy; but it ought to be read *Antiochus*. Notwithstanding all that Authors have said on this Head, I yet am inclin'd to believe that

tha



that this Work was not the same with the *Sicilian History*: But 'tis more probable that it was one of the Books of this History, which related in general to all *Italy*.

CRATIPPUS, a Contemporary of *Thucydides*, Cratippus. compiled a Supplement, containing what that Historian had left undone; as *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* says, in his Judgment on *Thucydides's* History. This Author is also cited in *Marcellinus* in his Life of *Thucydides*.

At the same time liv'd ANTIPHON the Rhamnusian, who was put to Death by the thirty Tyrants; as *Lysias* testifies in his Oration in Favour of *Antiphon's* Daughter; and *Theopompus* in the 15th Book of his *Philippicks*, cited by *Plutarch*. He is believ'd to have been the Author of a Book concerning the Poets, which bears the Name of *Glaucus* of *Rhégium*; as *Plutarch* observes. He says also, that *Antiphon* wrote a Book concerning *Herodotus*. *Laertius*, in his Life of *Pythagoras*, cites a Piece of *Antiphon*, intituled, *Of those who have excell'd in Virtue*. Anti-phon.

## S E C T. XXXIII.

*Of those Authors who flourish'd betwixt the Peloponnesian War, and the Reign of Alexander the Great.*

IN the Reign of *Artaxerxes Mnemon* flourish'd Themistocles. THEMISTOGENES, a Contemporary of *Xenophon* and *Ctesias*; for he cannot be elder, since he wrote on the War in which they were both engaged; nor can he be more modern, since *Xenophon* mentions him in the 3d Book of his History

History of Greece. “*Themistogenes* the *Syracusan*,  
 “ says he, has describ’d the Methods which *Cyrus*  
 “ us’d in raising an Army, and how he gave his  
 “ Brother Battle ; how he died, and how the  
 “ *Greeks* got safe to the Sea.” *Suidas* mentions  
 this Author, and adds, that he wrote something  
 concerning his own Country.

**Timæus** . *TIMÆUS* the *Locrian*, a *Pitthagorean* Philosopher,  
 was contemporary to *Plato*. Besides his Mathema-  
 tical and Physical Tracts, he wrote one of the  
 Life of *Pitthagoras*. *Photius*, in his *Bibliothèque*,  
 mentions a *Timæus* who commented on *Plato’s*  
*Sentences* ; but this does not seem to be the  
*Locrian*.

**Aristip-  
pus Cy-  
renæus.** *ARISTIPPUS* the *Cyrenæan*, one of *Socrates’s*  
 Pupils, liv’d at the same Time. *Diogenes Laertius*  
 has drawn up a Catalogue of his Writings, amongst  
 which we find the History of *Libya*, dedicated to  
*Dionysius* the Tyrant. ’Tis also probable, that his  
 Book concerning the Daughter of *Dionysius*, was  
 also an Historical Work. This *Aristippus* was a  
 voluptuous Philosopher, who wrote a Book,  
*περὶ παλαιῶν ἡδονῶν*, Of the ancient Pleasures ; whence  
*Laertius* relates the Amours of *Cratæus*, *Periander’s*  
 Mother, and *Socrates’s* Passion for *Alcibiades* ; that  
 is to say, that this Piece is compos’d of Exam-  
 ples of the Ancients which lov’d their Pleasures.  
 A certain Person asking this Philosopher how he  
 manag’d *Lais* ; he answer’d, I have *Lais*, but she  
 has not me. Another reproaching him with  
 Eating and Drinking too well, and Dressing too  
 nicely for a Philosopher ; he answer’d, You must  
 not spend three Oboli on these things. To which he  
 having reply’d, No : I am not then, return’d he,  
 fonder of Pleasure, than you are of Avarice. To con-  
 clude ; being on all Sides blam’d for Living and  
 Treating too luxuriously, he wrote two Books,  
 the one against those who were displeas’d at his  
 making

making use of Old Wine and Mistresses, and the other against those who said that he made too good Chear. We have *Aristippus's* Character in *Horace* :

*Omnis Aristippum decuit color & status & res.*

**ANAXIMANDER** of *Miletus* liv'd, according *Anaxi-* to *Suidas*, in the Reign of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*. The *mander*. same Author styles him a Historian, but does not mention any Historical Works of his Composure. He says only, that he wrote an Explication of *Pythagoras's Symbols*. *Laertius*, having mention'd *Anaximander* the Philosopher, observes, that there was another *Anaximander*, who was a Historian and a *Milesian*, which wrote in the *Ionick Dialect*. *Athenæus*, lib. 11. mentions *Anaximander's Heroologia*, which was perhaps an Historical Work.

At the same Time flourish'd **METRODORUS** of *Metro-* *Chius*, a Disciple of *Democritus*, and Præceptor to *dorus* *Hippocrates* and *Anaxarchus*, according to *Suidas*. *Chius*. His principal Profession was that of a Philosopher and a Physician. He wrote several Tracts relating to his Art, which *Pliny* frequently mentions : But *Athenæus* informs us that he also wrote *Troica*, or *Troicks*. *Isaac Tzetzes*, on *Lycophron*, cites one *Metrodorus*, in these Words : “ *Cume* and *Osse*, which “ is the highest Mountain in *Italy*, as *Metrodorus* “ says.”

In the Reign of *Artaxerxes Ochus* in *Persia*, and *Philip* Son of *Amyntas* in *Macedonia*, liv'd **THEOCRITUS** of *Chius* ; as *Strabo* shews, l. 14. *Theo-* in which he ranks *Theopompus*, and *Theocritus* the *critus* Sophist, both of *Chios*, amongst the illustrious Men, *Chius*. which with mutual Emulation strove for the Government of their Republick. *Suidas* says the same, and further affirms, that he was a Scholar to *Metrodorus*, who had been one of *Isocrates's* Disciples. This shews that *Theocritus* was con-



temporary with *Theopompus* and *Ephorus*. And *Theopompus* flourish'd about the CIVth Olympiad; as is noted in the anonymous Author of the Chronology of the Olympiads. *Theocritus*, as *Suidas* testifies, wrote excellent *Epistles*, and a *History* of *Libya*. This perhaps is the *Theocritus* which is cited by *Fuigentius* in his *Mythology*, l. 1. on the Fable of *Perseus* and the *Grgons*.

**Dinon.** At the same Time also flourish'd **DINON** the Father of *Clitarchus*, who render'd himself famous in the Time of *Alexander*. *Pliny*, l. 10. 49. thus mentions him: "We shall not believe the Story  
" of the *Sirers*; tho *Dinon* the Father of *Clitar-*  
" *chus*, a famous Author, affirms that there are  
" *Sirens* in the *Indies*, and that, by their Song,  
" they enchant those whom they design to de-  
" vour, when asleep." *Plutarch* also mentions this Author in his *Life* of *Alexander*; and *Alian* in his 17 of his *Book* of *Animals*, and in l. 7. c. 1 of his *Various History*. *Livius*, in his Preface, cites the 5th Book of his *Histories*. The Subject of these Books being the *Persian War*, *Cornelius Nepes*, in the *Life* of *Conon*, quotes him as an *Historian* which he thought very credible: On the contrary, (says he) *Dinon*, whom we believe more than any other on the *Persian Affairs*, says that *Conon* fled. This *History* of *Persia* is also cited by *Athenæus*, l. 2. and *Digenes Laertius* in the *Life* of *Protagoras*, where the Name of *Dion* is slip't into the Place of *Dinon*; as it is also in the *Life* of *Themistocles* by *Plutarch*, who, in his *Tract* of *Isis* and *Osiris*, quotes several things concerning *Ochus*, from *Dinon*; and what *Lucian* says in his *Macroch.* of *Artaxerxes Mnemon* Brother of *Cyrus*, who liv'd 94 Years, is also related on the Credit of *Dinon*.

**Clitar-** **CLITARCHUS**, who follow'd *Alexander*, wrote  
**chus.** a *History* of that Prince; which is cited by *Quin-*  
*tus Curtius*, *Pliny*, *Alian*, *Strabo*, and *Athenæus*  
*Quin-*



*Quintilian* determins the Character of this Author in the following Words: *Clitarchi probatur ingenium, fides infamatur.*

DIONYSIUS the *Tyrant* who reign'd in *Sicily*, Dionysius. from the 4th Year of the XCIIIId, to the CIIId *Olympiad*, is by some Authors rank'd among the Historians, on account of some Historical Books which *Suidas* ascribes to him. He also wrote Tragedies and Comedies, if we believe the same Author. He had a Son a Philosopher, who succeeded him, and wrote some Epistles, and on the Poems of *Epicharmus*.

PHILISTUS of *Naucratis*, or rather of *Syracuse*, also liv'd in the Time of the two *Dionysius's*; Philistus. he was Son of *Arienides*, and Disciple of *Euenus* an Elegiack Poet. He is cited by *Josephus* in his First Book against *Apion*, *Plutarch*, in several Places of his Lives, *Pausanias*, *St. Clement of Alexandria*, the Author of the Catalogue of the *Olympiads*, *Eusebius* and several other Authors. He pass'd part of his Life at *Syracuse*, where he assisted *Dionysius* in the Establishment of his Sovereignty. That Tyrant made him Governor of the Citadel; and 'tis said, that he was very intimate with his Mother, without *Dionysius's* saying any thing against it: But marrying the Daughter of *Leptines*, who was Niece to *Dionysius*, unknown to him, he was banish'd *Sicily*, and went to *Adria*, where 'tis believ'd he wrote his History. He did not dare to return to *Sicily* during the Reign of *Dionysius* the Father: But his Son of the same Name succeeding him, those of the opposite Party to *Dio*, who fear'd *Plato*, by his Eloquence, might change the Dispositions of the Tyrant, perswaded him to recall *Philistus*, as a learned Man, who understood the Nature of Sovereignty, and was very proper to oppose *Plato* and his Philosophy. They were not deceiv'd in their Hopes; for *Philistus* returning

to *Syracuse*, declar'd himself to be Adversary to *Plato*, and prevail'd on the *Tyrant* to banish *Dio*. But not long after, *Dio* made War against *Dionysius*, and besieg'd him in his Citadel ; when *Philistus* came to his Assistance with a Fleet from *Iapygia*. He was unsuccessful, and kill'd himself, if we depend upon *Ephorus*, and *Diodorus Siculus* ; but *Timonides*, who was with *Dio*, says, that he fell into the Hands of the Enemy, who put him to a cruel Death. *Timæus* says the same thing, tho' he does not agree with *Timonides* on the Kind of his Death. *Diodorus Siculus* says, that he was denied Sepulture. We find these Particulars in *Plutarch's* Life of *Dio*, and the 16th Book of *Diodorus the Sicilian*.

*Philistus*, in *Cicero's* Judgment, was a learned and exact Author. He was the first Orator ( if we believe *Suidas* ) who apply'd himself to the compiling of History. He wrote that of *Egypt* in twelve Books, that of *Sicily* in Eleven, and Six Books of *Dionysius the Tyrant*. He also wrote something concerning *Syria* and *Libya*. His History of *Sicily* was divided into Two Parts : The First contain'd, in Seven Books, the History of Eight-hundred Years, and ended with the Taking of *Agrigentum* by the *Carthaginians*, in the 3d Year of the XCIII<sup>d</sup> *Olympiad*, where began the second Part, which contain'd the History of *Dionysius the Father*, who seiz'd on the Government the Year after the Taking of *Agrigentum*. *Cicero's* Judgment on the two Parts of this History is thus express'd in the 12th *Epist.* of the 2d Book of his *Epist.* to his Brother : “ *Philistus the Sicilian* is a Man  
“ of a good Head, abounds with Sentences subtil,  
“ short, and may be call'd a lesser *Thucydides*.  
“ But I don't know whether you have both Parts  
“ of his Works : That which relates to *Dionysius*  
“ pleases me most ; for *Dionysius* was a subtil Poli-  
“ tician,

“ tician, and a Friend to *Philistus* : Who, on the  
“ other side, was no less his Friend, and, in favour  
“ of him, declares for *Tyrants*, approves their  
“ *Domination*, Riches, and Luxury.” *Timæus* re-  
proves him for this Fault ; which *Ephorus*, on the  
other side, commends ; and *Nepos* observes it in  
his Life of *Dion*. In his Style he imitated that of  
*Thucydides*, as *Quintilian* remarks ; and tho’ much  
feebler, was yet less obscure, perhaps because he  
avoided Digressions, as *Theon* affirms. *Dionysius* of  
*Halicarnassus* so much valued this Historian, that  
he mentions him as one of the five which a Histo-  
rian ought to propose for a Model.

*Eudoxus* the *Cnidian*, a celebrated *Astronomer* *Eudox-*  
and *Geometrician*, lived in the Time of *Philistus*, us.  
about the XCIII Olympiad, as *Apollodorus* says in  
his *Chronicles*, pursuant to *Laertius*’s Quotation  
from him in the Life of *Eudoxus*. When 23 Years  
old, he was *Plato*’s Scholar, as *Laertius* affirms ; so  
that when *Suidas* makes him Contemporary with  
that Philosopher, he means only that he liv’d  
some Years of his Time, tho’ younger. *Laertius*  
gives us a Catalogue of his Works, amongst which  
we find in the Latin Version, a *History of eight*  
*Years* : But the *Greek Text* says, that he wrote,  
(according to several) an *Octæteris*, which is also  
cited by *Suidas*, and was a *Mathematical*, and not  
an *Historical* Piece. We find a Passage taken out  
of it, in the 18th Chap. of *Censorinus*’s Tract *de die*  
*Natali*, or of the Birth-day : But he has inser-  
ted more Historical Facts and Observations on  
the Customs of Nations in another Work enti-  
tled the *Circuit of the Earth*, as appears by what  
*Athenæus* and others have quoted from it. *Strabo*  
mentions *Eudoxus*’s History. This Work was com-  
pos’d of several Books. *Porphyrus*, or *Malchus*  
cite the Seventh in the Life of *Pythagoras*. This  
is



is that *Eudoxus* which *Lucan* aims at in *Cæsar's* Speech, l. 10.

*Nec meus Eudoxus vincetur fastibus annus.*

*Strabo* cites him several times, and tells us that he saw in *Egypt* the Places where *Plato* and *Eudoxus* liv'd.

Another  
Eudox-  
us.

There was also another *EUDOXUS*, who has a more just Pretence to a Place amongst the Historians. *Laertius* says of him, *Eudoxus* the *Rhodian* wrote a History. *Apollonius* mentions him, and the *Etymologist* on the word *Ἀδρίας*, *Adrias*, where he cites the Ninth Book of this Author's History. We don't know when he liv'd. We also find in History, one *Eudoxus* a *Cyzicenean*, who following *Ptolemæus Latbyrus*, made the Voyage from the *Persian* Gulph to *Cadix*, as *Strabo* relates on the Credit of *Possidonius*, and *Pliny* on that of *Cornelius Nepos*. This last *Eudoxus* liv'd about the *CLXII Olympiad*. These Authors seem rather to talk of his performing his Voyage, than any Relation of it, which he wrote.

## S E C T. XXXIV.

*Of Theopompus and Ephorus, Auditors of Isocrates.*

Theo-  
pompus.

**T**HEOPOMPUS, a Native of the Isle of *Cbius*, flourish'd in the Reigns of *Artaxerxes Ochus* in *Persia*, and *Philip* the Father of *Alexander the Great* in *Macedon*. He was Scholar to *Isocrates*, and more Illustrious than his Master, in the Opinion of *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. *Athenæus* cites and praises him as a Lover of Truth, and one who



who spar'd no Pains in the Search after that part of it which regards History. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* affirms, that he wrote several Books. First of all he compos'd *Oration*s in imitation of *Isocrates*, both in the *Panegyrick* and *Deliberative* manner. The *Funeral Oration of Mausolus*, which the anonymous Author calls the *Epitaph of Mausolus*, on the CIII Olympiad, Year the 1st, was of the first sort. *Aulus Gellius* mentions it in the 18th Chap. of his 10th Book. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* also observes, that he wrote several ancient Epistles, term'd ἀρχαῖα, or as others read it ἀχαιαῖα, *Achaica*. *Athenæus* cites his *Epistle to the Inhabitants of Chios*, and that address'd to *Alexander*; and *Harpocration* mentions a third written to *Tisamenus*. *Suidas* tells us that *Theopompus* in Conjunction with *Ephorus*, epitomiz'd *Herodotus* in two Books: But no other Author mentions that Work. *Longinus* in his Book of the Sublime, cites two Passages of *Theopompus*; one on *Philip*, of whom he says that he easily swallow'd these Affronts which the Necessity of his Affairs oblig'd him to bear. *Cecilius* blames this Expression; but *Longinus* on the contrary approves it as very just. The other Passage of *Theopompus* cited by *Longinus*, contains the Descent of the King of *Persia* into *Egypt*, where he enters into a Detail of mean Particulars, which soil the Picture which he had otherwise drawn very beautiful. The Scholiast on *Apollonius* cites a third Book of *Theopompus*, where he writes *Sesostrus*, and not *Sesostris*. These Passages don't agree with the pretended Abridgment of his History; but are rather taken from his *Philippicks*, of which the same Scholiast cites the 21st and 22d Books. *Athenæus* quotes a Tract of *Theopompus*, concerning those who plunder'd the Temple of *Delphi*. *Theopompus* wrote also a Treatise of the Doctrine of *Plato*, cited by the same *Athenæus*: A Tract of Piety, mention'd by the Scholiast

*liast on Aristophanes.* Apollonius, and Laertius also, speaks of his *Treatise of wonderful Things*; but he was chiefly known by his *Histories*, for which, *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* says, he particularly deserves Praise. He wrote two, the Subjects of both which were excellent: The one comprehending the last Part of the *Peloponnesian War*, and the other the Actions of *Philip*. *Athenæus* also commends these two Pieces; “*Theopompus of Chius*, says he, in his *History of Greece*, and in the “14th Book of his *Philippicks*.” *Athenæus* cites also the 7th and 9th Book of his *History of the Greeks*, and *Harpocration* the 3d. His *History of Philip* was compos’d of 58 Books, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, and *Photius*, and not of 72 as *Suidas* affirms. In *Photius’s* Time there were but 53 remaining. The anonymous Author of the *Olympiads* says the same thing. His *Greek History* was in 11 Books, according to that Author, and 12 according to *Suidas*. It began where *Thucydides* ended, contain’d the History of 17 Years, and ended with the Sea-fight near *Cnidus*: *Alian* says that he interwove Fables with his History, and amongst others, that of *Midas* and *Silenus*. *Dionysius of Halicarnassus* bestows great Elogies on *Theopompus’s* Histories; their Subjects were not only great, but their Disposition excellent. They were both written with perfect Connexion and Perspicuity; he has spar’d no Pains, as we have already said, in the Search after Truth. His Diction, in the Judgment of the same Author, was pure, plain and simple, and yet sublime, and magnificent: It had something very pompous, temper’d with a just Harmony, and flow’d naturally and pleasantly.

Though this Historian had so many excellent Qualities, the Ancients have yet found some Faults to censure in his Works. He is accus’d of an ill-natur’d

natur'd bitter Disposition, and taking pleasure in Railing. *Cornelius Nepos* in his *Alcibiades*, joyns him with *Timæus*, and says that these two Authors were extremely fond of Railing; and *Lucian* thinks his Corrections too bitter, and says that his Design seems to be rather to censure, than relate Facts. *Josephus* ranks him amongst the Historians, which have endeavour'd to dishonour Nations and Cities. "There are, says he, some Authors who have used their utmost Efforts to find fault with, and disparage the Conduct and Manners of Nations and famous Cities; as *Theopompus* has done that of the *Athenians*, and *Polycrates* that of the *Lacedæmonians*. The Author which wrote the *Tripoliticus*, has also attempted to scandalize the *Thebans*." But yet, *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* endeavours to excuse *Theopompus* in this Particular. "He seems, says he, to delight in Railing, by blaming those who deserve Regard, like the Physicians, who cut and burn the corrupted Part of the Body, making deep Incisions, and applying Causticks, without ever hurting those Parts of the Body, which are sound and vigorous." But notwithstanding, this Author yet finds fault with *Theopompus*, and especially blames his Comparisons, of which some, he says, are vainly and improperly apply'd. He passes the same Sentence on the Stories of *Silenus* who appear'd in *Macedonia*, on the Dragon which fought a Galley at Sea, and several others of the like Nature. *Theon* blames his Digressions, for being too long, and making the Reader forget the main Subject. *Dion Chrysostom* in his Discourse on the Art of Speaking, does not much commend his Style. He says only: There is in his Elocution a Turn which is sufficiently Historical; as for his Narration, he is in some measure able to express himself, which he does



does in a manner not wholly mean, nor is his Diction so far neglected as continually to tire his Reader. *Demetrius* in his *Book of Translation*, observes that he does not express those things gravely, which really are so. In short, all the Ancients, and especially *Quintilian*, agree that his Style is rather that of an Orator, and like that of *Isocrates*, than that of a *Historian*: But *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* excuses this Fault also, by Remark- ing that he has the Sweetness of *Isocrates*, where it is not necessary to move such a Softness; but that when the Passions ought to be rais'd, and particularly when he reproaches Cities and Generals with their ill Designs, he is more elevated than *Isocrates*, and comes near to the Force of *Demosthenes*.

Some Authors have ascrib'd to him the *Eighth Book of Thucydides*. But *Marcellinus* with Reason rejects this Opinion. *Josephus* says that the *Tripoliticus* is ascrib'd to him, but without just Reason. *Anaximenes* of *Lampsacus* has publish'd a History under the Name of *Theopompus*, in the writing of which the latter had no share.

What *Aristæus* relates of *Theopompus*, would be very remarkable, if we could rely on that Author. He says that *Theopompus* intending to insert in his History several Portions of Holy Writ, was for the Space of thirty Days disturb'd in Mind; that in some happy Interval of Reason, praying that God would please to discover to him the Reason of his Indisposition; God then let him know that 'twas because he design'd to divulge Holy Things, and that having abandon'd that Design, he was cur'd of his Dislemper. All this has the Air of a Fiction of that false *Aristæus* which *Josephus* has adopted.

We have no Part of *Theopompus's* History intire. *Photius* who had read this Work, informs us concerning



cerning that and its Author, in the 177 Code of his *Bibliothèque*, as follows : “ I have read, says he, “ *Theopompus’s* History, of which we have only remaining 53 Books.” Some Ancients tell us that the 6, 7, 9, 20, and 30 are lost, and indeed I have not yet been able to find them. *Menophanes* an ancient credible Author, speaking of *Theopompus*, says that the 12th is also lost ; but yet we have read that with the rest. This 12th Book contains the Actions of *Pacoris* (*Acoris* according to *Diodorus*) King of the *Egyptians*. He relates that this King made an Alliance with the *Barcæi*, and assisted *Evagoras* King of *Cyprus* against the *Persians*. He informs us that *Evagoras* got Possession of the *Cypriot* Empire by very extraordinary Methods, having taken Prisoner *Audymon* the *Cinæan* (*Abdemon* the *Tyrſian* according to *Diodorus*) who was in the Throne ; how the *Greeks* who were with *Agamemnon*, took the Isle of *Cyprus*, driving from thence *Cynniras* : (From these *Greeks* descended the *Amathusians*.) for what Reasons the King of *Persia* attempted a War against *Evagoras*, declaring *Autophrades*, *Satrapa* of *Lydia*, General of his Land-Forces, and *Hecatonimus* Admiral of his Fleet : How he gave Peace to the *Greeks*, in Order to carry on the War with the greater vigour against *Evagoras*. He also describes the Sea-fight at *Cyprus*, and how the City of *Athens* persisted in their Alliance with the King ; whilst the *Lacedæmonians* puff’d up by their Success, broke the Peace. He tells us on what Terms they made a new Treaty in the time of *Antalcidas* : What *Terybazus* acted in the War against *Evagoras* ; how he laid Ambushes for him, and how *Evagoras* caus’d *Terybazus* to be suspected by the King, and made his Treaty with *Orontes* : How *Neëtenibis*, (*Neëtenebas* in *Diodorus*) having possess’d himself of *Evagoras’s* Kingdom, sent Embassadors to the *Lacedæmonians*,  
and

and how the War of Cyprus ended. He also relates how *Nicocreon* lying in Ambush, was discover'd and escap'd. How *Evagoras* and his Son *Protagoras*, unknown to each other, both lay with the Daughter of *Nicocreon*, by the Address of *Thrasydæus* the Eunuch, who serv'd them in their Love Affair alternatively, and how that young Lady was the Cause of their Death, which happen'd by the Intrigues of *Thrasydæus*.

He next relates how *Achoris* of Egypt made an offensive and defensive League with the *Pisidians*; he treats of their Country; of the *Aspendians*; the Physicians of *Cous* and *Cnidus*, which came from *Asclepiades*. He says that the Descendants of *Podalirius* came from Syria. He is of the Opinion that 'tis from the Poet *Mopsus*, and his Daughters, *Rboda*, *Meliada*, and *Pamphylia*, that the City of *Mopsuestus*, that of *Rhodes* in *Lycia*, and of *Pamphylia* derive their Names. He describes how *Pamphylia* was inhabited by the Greeks: How and for what Reasons its Inhabitants made War: How the *Lycians* attack'd the *Totmisiens* under the Command of *Pericles* their King, and continually warred against them, till having enclosed them within the Walls of their City, they oblig'd them to a Peace. This is what is contain'd in the 12th Book of *Theopompus*, which *Menophanes* had not seen.

*Photius* does not extract the other Books; but enlarges on the Life and Character of their Author. This *Theopompus*, says he, was of *Cebius*, and Son of *Damostrates*. 'Tis said that he and his Father being accus'd of favouring the *Lacedæmonians*, were both forc'd to leave their Country. That after his Father's Death, he return'd home, aged 45 Years, by the Recommendation of *Alexander*, who wrote in his favour to the Inhabitants of *Cebius*: that *Alexander* being dead, he went into Egypt.

*Egypt*, where he was not only ill receiv'd by *Pto-*  
*lomy*, but that Prince intended to have rid him-  
self of him, for being too inquisitive; and that  
he would have put him to Death, if his Friends  
had not interceded for him. He says himself,  
that he was contemporary to *Isocrates* the *Atheni-*  
*an*, *Theodectes* the *Chalcite*, and *Naucratus* the *Ery-*  
*thræan*. He adds that *Isocrates* and *Theodectes* being  
Poor, were forc'd to make Orations and read Le-  
ctures, to get their Living, whilst *Naucratus* and  
he, having a Sufficiency to support themselves  
genteelly, apply'd themselves to the Study of Phi-  
losophy and the Sciences: That it was not with-  
out Reason that he aspir'd to the first Rank, since  
he had written so many Books; that his Orati-  
ons were numerous enough to take up twenty  
thousand Verses or Lines, and his History above  
forty thousand: That he had therein compre-  
hended all that had been said relating to the Hi-  
story of the *Barbarians* and *Greeks*: That besides,  
there was no City in which he had not been, no  
Assembly of the *Greeks*, where he did not signa-  
lize himself by his Orations, and where he did  
not leave some Testimonies of his Virtue. *Theo-*  
*compus* after having talk'd thus of himself, passes  
his Judgment on other Authors, and affirms that  
the Orators of past Ages, are much inferior to  
those of his own Time, as appears, as he says, by  
the Writings and Orations of the one and the o-  
ther. He asserts, that Eloquence had been vastly  
improv'd in his Time. I don't know says *Photius*  
here, what Ancients he meant, for I don't be-  
lieve he included *Herodotus* and *Thucydides*, to the  
Eloquence of which Authors, he is far inferior:  
Perhaps he meant only *Hellanicus* and *Philistus*, or  
*Gorgias*, *Isyllas*, and some others who were nearer  
his own Time, though it cannot be said of them  
that their Orations are wholly void of Eloquence;



But however this was *Theopompus's* Opinion. *Phylarchus* next observes that 'tis said that he was a Scholar to *Isocrates* with *Ephorus*; and indeed, adds he, *Theopompus* in many Places imitates *Isocrates*, tho' he is far below him in the Justness of his Expressions. 'Tis storied that their Master suggested the Subjects of their History, and dispos'd to *Ephorus* that of the History of former Times, and to *Theopompus* that of the *Greeks* after *Thucydides's* Time, accommodating the Subjects to their *Genus*; which is the Reason that the Prefaces of their Histories are very like, both in the Sense and Turn. They set out as it were from the same Place, in order to run the same Race. *Theopompus* fill'd his History with a great number of Digressions; which *Philip* King of *Macedon*, who warred against the *Romans*, having retrench'd, and collected only what *Theopompus* wrote concerning the Actions of *Philip*, reduc'd them to 16 Books, without adding any thing, and only rejecting what was foreign to the Subject.

*Duris* of *Samos* in the first Book of his Histories, thus expresses himself concerning *Theopompus*: *Ephorus* and *Theopompus* are much inferior to these, of whom we have been speaking; they have no manner of Grace in their Imitation, nor any Beauty in their Style, and seem to have aim'd at nothing but only Writing, without being solicitous how they wrote. *Duris*, who judges so disadvantageously of these Authors, is yet much below them; but perhaps he said this for no other Reason than to check *Theopompus's* arrogant Criticism, which prefers the Authors of his own Time before the Ancients. What I have to add is, that neither, the one, nor the other of these Authors deserv'd to be blam'd so much. *Clearchus* the *Smyræan*, speaking as I believe, of all the Scholars of *Isocrates*, and comparing that Au-  
tho



thor with *Demosthenes*, says that the *Orations* of *Demosthenes* seem to him like Bodies of armed Men, whilst those of *Isocrates* resemble those of Wrestlers: Farther 'tis certain that *Theopompus* is not inferior in Eloquence to any of the other Disciples of *Isocrates*.

This is, says *Photius*, what we have to say concerning the Birth, Education, Master, Contemporaries, Books, Life, *Orations*, manner of Life of *Theopompus*, of the Time in which he liv'd, and what happen'd most considerable in his Life. To which we have nothing to add.

EPHORUS, whom *Photius* has just mention'd, was Epho-  
of *Cumæ* and Son of *Demophilus*, as *Strabo* informs rus:  
us in his 13th Book, where he observes, that intending to mention the *Cumæans* in his History, in order to do his Country an honour, and not finding any thing worthy Observation with regard to them, it came into his Head to say of them; *At this time the Cumæans liv'd in Peace.* He was Disciple to *Isocrates* with *Theopompus*, as *Plutarch* has observ'd in his Life of *Isocrates*. Tho' they were Scholars to the same Master, they had yet a very different Genius. *Cicero* observes in his *Brutus*, that *Isocrates* being sensible of the Vivacity of *Theopompus's* Mind, and the Lenity of that of *Ephorus*, said that the one had occasion for a Spur to prick him forward, and the other of a Bridle to restrain him. *Quintilian* and *Suidas* have made the same Application of this Sentence; but *Diongenes Laertius* reports the same thing to have been said by *Plato* of *Xenocrates* and *Aristotle*, and by *Aristotle*, of *Theophrastus* and *Callisthenes*. *Ephorus* wrote the *History* of 730 Years in 30 Books, each of which had a Preface: This History began with the Return of the *Heraclidæ*, and finish'd with the 20th Year of *Philip*, in which he besieg'd the City of *Perinthus*; as *Diodorus Siculus* informs us in the

16th Book of his History. *Theon* cites the 1st, 4th, 7th, and 11th Books of *Ephorus's* History. He also mentions a Tract of this Author concerning *Diction*, which began with an *Hexameter* Verse. *Strabo*, in his 13th Book, having mention'd *Ephorus* as a considerable Historian, adds, that he wrote another Book, Of the Invention of Things; which *Suidas* also speaks of under the Title of *Ephippus*, which was put for *Ephorus*, (for what he says of that *Ephippus* of *Cumæ*, perfectly suits this *Ephorus*.) *Suidas* also ascribes to him a *Treatise* of Good and Evil, in 20 Books; another, of *Extraordinary Things*, in 15 Books. *Hypocracion* cites the 4th Book of *Ephorus*, concerning the Cities of *Thrace*. And *Plutarch* says, that he wrote the History of *Cumæ*.

The Credit of this Historian has been suspected by several. *Seneca* says, That he is not very religious; That he frequently deceives, and is himself deceived: *Ephorus non religiosissimæ fidei, æque decipitur, sæpe decipit*, lib. 7. *Nat. Quæst.* He is deceiv'd, when, on the Credit of the *Arcadians*, he says, That they had ancient Kings amongst them, which liv'd 300 Years: And he deceives in what he has invented concerning an ancient Temple of *Hercules* in *Spain*, which is cited in the 3d Book of *Strabo*. There were several other things of the same nature in *Ephorus*; which occasion'd *Diodorus's* Saying, lib. 1. "That we ought  
 " not to expect any Certainty from this Historian  
 " because it manifestly appears that frequently he  
 " has very little regard to Truth." The same Author observes, "That it was sufficiently visible  
 " in what he said of *Egypt*, that not only he has  
 " never been in that Country; but that even he  
 " never gave himself the trouble of being inform'd  
 " concerning that Country, by those who knew it.  
 He was so little vers'd in *Geography*, that he believ'd  
 that *Spain*, which he calls *Iberia*, was a City  
 Whence

Whence *Josephus* concludes, that the *Greeks* did not know the western Countries, till very late. *Strabo* and *Polybius*, whom he cites, had a better Opinion of *Ephorus's* History; for the former says of him, *lib. 10. Ephorus is better than the rest.* And *Polybius*, quoting him, says, *That Eudoxus has wrote the Græcian History well enough; but that Ephorus has written the best on the Originall of their Cities, their Alliances, their changing their Countries, of their Nations, their Chiefs, their Captains, and their Authors.* *Diodorus Siculus* also thinks more favourably, than *Duris* and *Photius*, of *Ephorus's* Style: He says, *That this Historian is not only happy in the Choice of his Expressions, but also in the Disposition of his Work, which is exact, and worthy a good Historian, he having distributed his Subjects into each Book.* *Dion Chrysostom*, on the contrary, observes, *That his Style is negligent and mean.* *Suidas* passes the same Sentence on him: “*Ephorus* (says he) was a Man of mean Parts, and in his History is negligent, lazy, and void of Force.”

There was another *Ephorus* of *Cumæ*, but of a much later Date than this; since he wrote, in 27 Books, the History of *Galen*, who flourish'd in the Time of *Antoninus Pius*. He also wrote the History of *Corinth*, and Περὶ τῆς Ἀλδιδων, and several other Works which are mention'd in *Suidas*.



## S E C T. XXXV.

*An Abridgment of the History of the Time between Xerxes and Alexander the Great, extracted from Diodorus Siculus.*

THE four first Books of the Second Part of *Diodorus Siculus's Historical Bibliothegue*, which contain'd the ancient History of the Eastern Empires, being lost: The 11th Book commences with *Xerxes's Expedition* against the *Greeks*, and ends with the Year which preceded that of the *Athenians* to *Cyprus*, under the Conduct of *Cimon*. He places the Beginning of *Xerxes's War* in the 11th Year of the LXXVth Olympiad, which he makes to concur with the Consulat of *Spurius Cassius*, and *Proculus Virginus Tricestus*. Tho' these Consuls were six Years before the LXXVth Olympiad, and those of this Year were *Cæso Fabius* the Second, and *Sp. Furius Fufus*; an Error which is continued in the successive Series of the Annals of *Diodorus*.

Having already Abridg'd *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, and *Ctesias*, whom *Diodorus* hath follow'd in his *Greek History*; to avoid several times repeating the same thing, we shall here content our selves with giving a *Chronological Table* of the Events related at large by *Diodorus Siculus*, withal noting the Years of the Olympiads, and the *Athenian Archons*.

Olym



Olympiad LXXV.

1st Year.

*Callias* Archon of *Athens*.

*Xerxes's* Expedition into *Greece* with eight hundred thousand Men, and twelve hundred Ships, according to *Diodorus*.

The Fight of the *Greeks* at *Thermopylae*.

The Sea-Fight at *Artemisium*, the Success of which was dubious.

*Xerxes* ravages *Attica*, and burns *Athens*.

The Sea-Fight at *Salamis*, in which the *Greeks* were victorious.

*Xerxes* returns to *Asia*, leaving *Mardonius* in *Greece* with an Army of four hundred thousand Men.

*Amilcar* General of the *Carthaginians* makes a Descent into *Italy* with an Army of three hundred thousand Men, and besiege'd *Himera*. *Gelon* King of *Syracuse* cuts his Army in Pieces, beats the *Carthaginians* out of *Sicily*, and obliges them to beg Peace.

2d Year.

*Xanthippus* Archon.

*Mardonius* enters *Attica* with his Army, ravages the Country, and compleats the Destruction of the City of *Athens*.

The *Persians* defeated by the *Greeks*, by Land at *Plataeæ*, and by Sea at *Mycale*.

3d Year.

*Themistocles* Archon.

The Death of *Gelon*, who left his Brother *Hiero* his Heir.

The *Athenians* return from *Salamis* to *Athens*, rebuild their City, and surround it with Walls,

maugre the Endeavours of the *Lacedæmonians* to prevent it.

4th Year.

*Adimantus* Archon.

*Themistocles* causes the Finishing of Port *Pyræus*.

*Parfenius* the *Lacedæmonian* General delivers the *Græcian* Cities from the *Persian* Yoke : He is accus'd of Intelligence with *Xerxes*, and condemn'd to Death.

*Athens* General of the *Athenians*, by his Conduct, renders them Masters of the Sea.

Olympiad LXXVI.

1st Year.

*Phædon* Archon.

*Lecticobidas* King of *Sparta* dies in the 22d Year of his Reign. *Archelaus* succeeds him, and reigns 42 Years.

*Anaxilus* Tyrant of *Regium*, and *Zancle*, dies, having reign'd 18 Years, and the Government given to *Micobus*, during the Minority of *Anaxilus's* Children.

*Hiero* disagrees with his Brother *Polyzelus*, who flies to *Tberon* Prince of *Agrigentum*. *Thrasydius* Son of *Tberon* is made Prince of the *Himeriæns*. He treats them tyrannically, and reconciles *Polyzelus* to *Hiero*. The last having chas'd all the ancient Inhabitants out of *Catana* and *Naxos*, plants *Peloponnesians* and *Syracusens* there, and transplants the *Naxians* and *Catanians* to the City of *Leontini*. *Tberon* settles the *Dorians* at *Himera*.

2d Year.

*Dromoclides* Archon.

The *Lacedæmonians* dissuaded by *Hetæmaridas* from

from making War against the *Athenians* for the Empire of the Sea.

3d Year.

*Acestorides* Archon.

The *Cumæans*, with the Assistance of *Hiero* King of *Sicily*, beat the *Tyrrhenians*, who till then had been Masters of the Sea.

4th Year.

*Menon* Archon.

The *Iapyges* beat the *Tarentines* and *Rhegians*.

Olympiad LXXVII.

1st Year.

*Chares* Archon.

The Death of *Theron* King of the *Agrigentines*, in the 17th Year of his Reign. His Son *Thrasydæus*, who succeeds him makes War with *Hiero*; loses a Battle, and his Kingdom. He flies to the *Megarians*; and, being there condemn'd, kills himself. The *Agrigentines* make Peace with *Hiero*.

2d Year.

*Praxiergus* Archon.

The *Eleans*, which inhabited small Cities, assembled themselves in a great City which they call'd *Elis*.

*Themistocles*, banish'd *Athens* by *Ostracism*, retires to *Argos*. He is accus'd by the *Lacedæmonians* of having joined in Conspiracy with *Pausanias*, and oblig'd to flee to *Admetus* King of the *Molossians*; and afterwards into *Asia*, to *Xerxes*, who bestows great Riches on him. He died at *Magnesia*.

3d Year.

3d Year.

*Demotien* Archon.

*Cimon* Son of *Miltiades*, the *Athenian* General, defeats the *Persians* by Sea near *Cyprus*, and by Land near the River *Eurymedon*.

4th Year.

*Phædon* Archon.

An Earthquake at *Sparta*, which kills twenty thousand Inhabitants.

The *Hilotes* and *Messenians* make War with the *Lacedæmonians*. The Beginning of the Difference betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*.

Olympiad LXXVIII.

1st Year.

*Theagenides* Archon.

The *Mycenæ* revolt from the *Argives*, are subdued, and their City destroy'd.

2d Year.

*Lyfistratus* Archon.

*Micythus* surrenders, to the Sons of *Anexilaus*, the Territories of their Father. *Hiero* dies at *Catana*, and leaves his Dominions to his Brother *Thrasylbulus*, who enjoys them but one Year.

3d Year.

*Lysanias* Archon.

*Thrasylbulus*, expell'd *Syracuse*, retires to the *Locrians*, and the *Syracusans* change their Government to a Republick.

4th Year.

*Lysitheus* Archon.

*Atabanus*, Captain of *Xerxes's* Guards, introduc'd



duc'd by the Eunuch *Mithridates* the King's Chamberlain, murders that Prince, and perswades *Artaxerxes* to put his Brother to Death : He next attempted the Life of *Artaxerxes* ; but that Prince defended himself and kill'd him. *Xerxes* reign'd 20 Years, and his Successor *Artaxerxes* 44.

## Olympiad LXXIX.

1st Year.

*Archedemides* Archon.

The *Athenian* War against the *Thasians* and *Æginetans*.

A Colony of *Athenians* sent to *Amphipolis*.

2d Year.

*Tlepolemus* Archon.

The *Egyptians* being revolted from the *Persians*, create *Inarus* their King, and requested Assistance of the *Athenians*.

The Civil War at *Syracuse*, betwixt the old and new Inhabitants.

3d Year.

*Conon* Archon.

*Artaxerxes* sent his Nephew *Achæmenes* with three hundred thousand Men to *Egypt*. The *Athenians* assist the *Egyptians*.

4th Year.

*Evippus* Archon.

*Artabazus* and *Megabyzus*, chosen by *Artaxerxes* to carry on the War against the *Egyptians*, stop with their Troops in *Cilicia* and *Phœnicia*. The *Athenians* continue to besiege the *Persians* in the Place call'd *White Wall* in *Egypt*.

The Ancient *Syracusans* get the better of the  
New

New Inhabitants, and re-establish those who were banish'd in *Gelon's* Time.

The *Zancleans* shake of the Yoak of the Sons of *Anaxilaus*, and set themselves at Liberty.

### Olympiad LXXX.

1st Year.

*Phaeclides* Archon.

The *Persian* Army being arriv'd in *Egypt*, the *Athenians* raise the Siege of *White Wall*, burn their Ships, and prepare to sell their Lives as dear as they can. The *Persians* give them leave to retreat: They march thro' all *Egypt*, to *Cyrene*, and from thence, return into *Greece*.

*Ephialtes* raises a Disturbance in *Athens*, and is kill'd.

2d Year.

*Philocles* Archon.

The *Athenians* engage in a War against the *Corinthians* and *Aeginetans*. The last of which three Nations being beaten, is forc'd to submit to the First.

*Deucetius* King of the *Sicilians* builds the City of *Menæ*, and takes *Morgantium*.

3d Year.

*Bion* Archon.

A War breaks out betwixt the *Megarians* or *Megarenſes*, and the *Corinthians*. The *Athenians* side with the former, who are beaten in two Battles. The *Phocenses* and *Dorienses* make War. The *Lacedæmonians* assist the latter, and obtain a Victory against the *Phocenses*. The *Athenians* attack the *Lacedæmonians* in their Return. The Battle being very obstinate on both Sides, they make a Truce for four Months.

4th Year.

4th Year.

*Mnesticides* Archon.

The *Athenians* under the Conduct of *Myronides* enter *Beotia*; defeat the *Beotians* at *Tanagra*; ravage *Beotia*; subdue the *Locri Opuntii*, and the *Phocenses*, and in vain attack the *Pharsalians*.

Olympiad LXXXI.

1st Year.

*Callias* Archon.

*Telemides* with the *Athenian* Fleet, ravages the *Lacedæmonian* Coasts; takes *Meibone*, *Z. cyntbus*, and *Cepballenia*, and establishes the *Messenians* at *Naupactus*.

2d Year.

*Solistratus* Archon.*Pericles* ravages *Peloponnesus*.

3d Year.

*Ariston* Archon.A Truce between the *Athenians* and *Spartans*.A War in *Sicily* between the *Agestani* and *Lilybæi*.A Sedition happens at *Syracuse*, where the *Petalismus* is establish'd.

4th Year.

*Lysicrates* Archon.*Pericles* ravages *Peloponnesus*, and *Acarnania*.The *Syracusans* make a Descent into *Etruria*.

Olym-

## Olympiad LXXXII.

1st Year vacant.

2d Year.

*Antidectus* Archon.

*Deucetius* defeated by the *Sarycusans*, yields to them all the Country, which he possess'd, and retires to *Corinth*.

Here ends the eleventh Book of *Diodorus*.

3d Year.

*Eutbydemus* Archon.

The *Athenians* conducted by *Cimon* gain a Naval Victory over the *Persians*; that Commander landing his Troops in *Cilicia*, also defeats *Megabyzus*.

4th Year.

*Pedicus* Archon.

*Cimon* possesses himself of most of the Cities of *Cyprus*, besieges *Salamis*, and makes an honourable Peace with the King of *Persia*. He dies in *Cyprus*.

## Olympiad LXXXIII.

1st Year.

The *Megarenses* revolt from the *Athenians*, and are vanquish'd.

2d Year.

*Timarchides* Archon.

The *Lacedæmonians* ravage *Attica*. *Tolmides* the *Athenian* General, takes *Chæroneia*, and is beaten, and kill'd by the *Bæotians* at the same Place; which obliges the *Athenians* to allow all the Cities of



of *Bæotia* their Liberty, in order to get their Captives return'd.

3d Year.

*Callimachus* Archon.

Most of the Cities, and particularly *Eubæa*, revolt from the *Athenians*.

*Pericles* subjects the *Eubæans*, takes the City of the *Hestiæans*, and disposes of the Rebels at Pleasure. A Truce for 30 Years concluded betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*.

In *Sicily*, the *Syracusans* defeat the *Agrigentines*, and make Peace with them.

A Colony of *Peloponnesians* build *Thurium* in *Italy*, and receive the Laws given them by *Charondas*. *Diodorus* recites them, as well as those of *Zaleucus*.

4th Year.

*Lyfimachides* Archon.

The *Athenians* having retaken *Eubæa*, expell'd the *Hestiæans*, and sent a Colony into that Country.

Olympiad LXXXIV.

1st Year.

*Praxiteles* Archon.

A War breaks out betwixt the *Thurians* and *Tarentines*.

2d Year.

*Lyfanias* Archon.

3d Year.

*Diphilus* Archon.

A General Peace.

4th Year.

4th Year.

*Timocles* Archon.

The *Samians* war against the *Milesians*. The *Athenians* send *Pericles* with Forces to the Assistance of the last. That General rendring himself Master of *Samos*, sets up a popular Government there, which occasions a fresh Revolt in that City. *Pericles* returns, besieges the City by Sea and Land, chastises the Rebels, and re-establishes *Democracy*.

Olympiad LXXXV.

1st Year.

*Myrichides* Archon.

The *Syracusans* take and destroy *Trinacria*.

2d Year.

*Glaucides* Archon.

The *Syracusans* attempt to render themselves Masters of all *Sicily*.

A War between the *Corinthians* and *Corcyræans*, on account of the *Epidamnians*.

3d Year.

*Theodorus* Archon.

The *Corinthians* having overcome the *Corcyræans*, take *Epidamnus*.

4th Year.

*Eutbymeres* Archon.

The *Corinthians* and *Corcyræans* make Naval Preparations.

The *Athenians* send a Colony to *Amphipolis*.

Olym-

## Olympiad LXXXVI.

1st Year.

*Nausimachus* Archon.

The *Corcyraeans* implore the Assistance of the *Athenians*, which they obtain. They beat the *Corinthians* at Sea.

2d Year.

*Antilechides* Archon.

The *Corinthians*, to revenge themselves of the *Athenians*, persuade the *Potidaeans* to revolt, and *Pèrdiccas* King of *Macedon* prevails on *Chalcis* to do the same. The *Athenians* besiege *Potidaea*, and gain a Victory near *Pallene*. They build the City of *Leptum* in the *Propontis*.

3d Year.

*Chares* Archon.

The *Thurians* entering into a Contest concerning their Founder, sent to the *Delphick Oracle*, who declar'd that they ought not to acknowledge any but *Apollo*.

*Archidamus* King of the *Lacedaemonians* died, after having reign'd 42 Years. *Agis* succeeds him, and reigns 47 Years.

4th Year.

*Apseudes* Archon.

The Invention of the Golden Number by *Me-*  
on.

The *Tarentines* drive the Inhabitants of *Siris* out of that City, and planting a Colony of their own there, build *Heraclea*.

## Olympiad LXXXVII.

1st Year.

*Pythodorus* Archon.

The *Athenians* are victorious at *Potidæa*, and there lose their General, *Callias*. *Phormio* succeeds him, and continues the Siege.

2d Year.

*Eutylidemus* Archon.

The Beginning of the *Peloponnesian* War betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, by the instigation of *Pericles*, who perswaded the *Athenians* not to repeal the Decree which they had made against the *Megarians*, as the *Lacedæmonians* requested, and assur'd them that they had Money, Troops, and Ships enough to support the War. The *Peloponnesian* Nations then declar'd War against the *Athenians*, and solicited the King of *Persia*, and the *Greek* Cities in *Sicily* and *Italy*, for their Assistance.

The *Boeotians* sent three hundred Men to *Plataea*, who suddenly seiz'd on the Place, but were soon forc'd out of it. The *Athenians* sent Troops into that Country, who carried off several *Thebans*, which the *Lacedæmonians* interpreted a Rupture of the Truce. *Archidamus* King of the *Lacedæmonians*, march'd his Forces into, and ravag'd *Attica*. *Pericles* reveng'd the *Athenians* by causing a Descent to be made on the Coasts of the *Lacedæmonians*, who are thereupon forc'd to recall *Archidamus*.

3d Year.

*Apollodorus* Archon.

The *Athenians* continue ravaging the *Peloponnesus*.



*lian* Coasts: They also besiege *Metbone*, plunder and destroy the *Elean* Territories; take *Pheræ*, but are at last repulsed. On the other side, *Cleopompus* the *Athenian* General, with thirty Ships sailing to *Eubœa*, successfully engages the *Locrians*. The *Athenians* drive the *Æginetæ* out of their own Country, and make War with the *Megarenses*. The *Lacedæmonians* march a second time into *Attica*, and ravage the whole Country, whilst the *Athenians* keep close within their Walls. This War occasion'd a Plague, which destroy'd a great Number of *Athenians*. *Pericles* having made a Descent on the *Lacedæmonian* Coast, and taking their Towns, obliges them to quit *Attica*. He is condemn'd to a Fine for having advis'd the Beginning of the War; but the *Lacedæmonians* refusing to hearken to any Conditions of Peace, the *Athenians* were necessitated to continue him their General.

4th Year.

*Epaminondas* Archon.

*Pericles* dies.

The *Athenians* take *Potidæa*. *Phormio* their General, after having cruised on the *Peloponnesian* Coasts, stopp'd at *Naupactus*. *Archidamus* King of the *Lacedæmonians* besieges *Platæa*. The *Athenian* Generals are beaten in *Thrace*. The *Lacedæmonians* make a vain Attempt on *Acarnania*. *Phormio* beats the *Lacedæmonians* at Sea near *Rhium*, and engages them again afterwards; but not with the same Success.

Olympiad LXXXVIII.

1st Year.

*Diotimus* Archon.

*Cnemus* a *Lacedæmonian* attempts to surprise *Portyræus*; but his Design does not succeed.

*Sitalces* King of *Thrace*, who was in Alliance with the *Athenians*, makes War with the *Macedonians* and *Chalcidenses*, and restores *Amyntas* the Son of *Philip* to his Father's Throne. *Sitalces* makes Peace with *Perdiccas*, and retreats.

The *Lacedæmonians* make a third Incurſion into *Attica*, and ravage the Country.

2d Year.

*Euclid* Archon.

The *Leontines*, a *Chalcidensian* Colony in *Sicily*, deſire the *Athenians* Aſſiſtance againſt the *Syracuſans*, and obtain an hundred Ships, which the *Athenians* ſend into *Sicily* under the Command of *Laches* and *Chabrias*. Theſe being joyn'd with 100 more *Boeotians* and *Chalcidenses*, gain'd a Naval Victory : but the *Leontines* accommodated their Difference with the *Syracuſans*.

The *Leontines* abandon their Alliance with the *Athenians*.

The *Megarians* are defeated in a Sea-Fight by the *Athenians* : Their City is belieg'd, and forc'd to ſurrender. The City of *Platææ* is taken, and deſtroiy'd by the *Lacedæmonians*.

A Tumult ariſes at *Corcyra*, and is appeas'd by the Authority of the *Athenians*.

3d Year.

*Euthydemus* Archon.

The Plague redoubles at *Athens*, which is alſo afflicted with an Earthquake, and ſeveral Inundations. They expiate the Iſle of *Delos*. The *Lacedæmonians* plant a new Colony at *Trachis* which they call *Heraclea*.

4th Year

4th Year.

*Stratocles* Archon.

*Demosthenes*, General of the *Athenians*, ravages the Coasts of *Leucas* and *Ætolia*. The *Ætolians* beat him, and attack *Naupactus*: Into which *Demosthenes* throws a thousand Men; and entering *Acarnania*, cuts in pieces the *Ambraciots*. But the *Acarnanians*, jealous of the *Athenian* Power, make Peace with the *Ambraciots*, and send *Demosthenes* back to *Athens*. He fortifies *Pylus* in the *Peloponnesus*. The *Lacedæmonians* in vain attempt the Taking of it. He takes several *Lacedæmonians* Prisoners, and sends them to *Athens*. The *Lacedæmonians* desir'd an Exchange of Prisoners; which is refused. The Fortification of *Pylus* is finish'd by the *Messenians*, who are charg'd with the Defence of it.

The Death of *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*: His Son *Xerxes* succeeds him, and dies within the Year.

Olympiad LXXXIX.

1st Year.

*Isarchus* Archon.

*Nicias*, the *Athenian* Admiral, unsuccessfully attacks the Isle of *Melus*; but making a Descent on the Country of the *Tamagræans*, he there beats the *Theban* Army: From thence returning on board his Ships, he makes a Descent near *Corinth*, twice defeats the *Corinthians*, and, after having ravag'd their Coasts, returns to *Athens*; then takes *Cythera*, advances into *Peloponnesus*, and destroys *Thyræi*. In the Interim, the *Athenians* possess themselves of *Megara*; but are beaten out of it by *Brasidas* the *Lacedæmonian* General, who also makes great Progress in *Thrace*. The *Athenians* lose a Battle to the *Bœotians*.

*Xerxes* having reign'd but one Year, or, according to others, but two Months, dies. *Sogdianus* succeeds him ; and, being kill'd, *Darius* is exalted to the *Persian* Throne, which he possess'd for the space of nineteen Years.

Here ends the History of *Sicily*, written by *Anticlus* of *Syracuse*, which he reduc'd into nine Books, from *Cocalus* King of *Sicily*, to this Time.

### 2d Year.

The *Scionæans* surrender themselves to the *Lacedæmonians*.

The *Athenians* re-take *Antandrum* in the Isle of *Lesbos*. They lose a Fleet by Storm.

A Truce for a Year, betwixt the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*.

Notwithstanding which, *Brasidas* seizes *Menda* and *Scione*.

### 3d Year.

*Alcæus* Archon.

The *Athenians* possess themselves of the Isle of *Delos*, under Pretence that the Inhabitants corresponded with the *Lacedæmonians*. Clean the *Athenian* General takes *Tenæ*. A Battle betwixt him and *Brasidas* at *Enoplosis*. Both the Generals are kill'd, and the *Lacedæmonians* are victorious.

A Truce concluded for fifty Years between the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, on Condition that the Prisoners on both Sides be set at Liberty, and all Towns taken, during the War, restor'd. Thus the *Peloponnesian* War ended, after having lasted ten Years.

### 4th Year.

*Arifon* Archon.

The *Græcian* Cities contract a mutual Alliance,



to shelter themselves from the Power of the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*.

*Scione* destroy'd.

Olympiad XC.

1st Year.

*Aristophilus* Archon.

The *Athenians* recall to *Delos* its ancient Inhabitants, which they had before expell'd. They refuse to surrender *Pylus* to the *Lacedæmonians*; which raises new Broils. The *Argives* join with the *Athenians*, and the *Corinthians* with the *Lacedæmonians*. The *Heracleans* of *Trachin* are attack'd by their Neighbours. The *Olynthians* drive the *Athenian* Garrison out of *Micyberna*.

2d Year.

*Archias* Archon.

*Alcibiades* marches an Army into the Territories of the *Argives*, who, with his Assistance, ravage those of the *Trezenians*.

*Agis*, created King of *Sparta*, enters the *Argian* Territories. When both Parties were just ready to engage, they made a Truce for four Months: Notwithstanding which, the *Argives* take *Orchomenus*, and attack *Tigæa*. The *Lacedæmonians*, to make a Diversion, march directly to *Manthras*, near which Place they beat the *Argives*.

3d Year.

*Antipho* Archon.

A Peace concluded between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Argives*. A Tumult at *Arges*, which occasions the Establishment of *Democratical* Government there. A War betwixt the *Phocenses* and *Locrians*. The *Athenians* take *Cythera*, *Nisæa*, and *Melos*.

K 4

4th Year.

4th Year.

*Euphemus* Archon.

The *Athenians* chuse *Alcibiades* for their General, and send him to *Argos*. The *Lacedæmonians* enter *Argolis*, and settle the exiled *Argives* at *Ornæ*. The *Argives*, with the Assistance of the *Athenians*, take that Place. Here ends the fifteenth Year of the *Peloponnesian* War.

Olympiad XCI.

1st Year.

*Ariftermestes* Archon.

The *Byzantines* and *Chalcedonians*, in Conjunction with some *Troacians*, go to *Bithynia*, ravage the Country, take several Towns, and are guilty of great Cruelties.

In *Sicily*, the *Agæans* and *Selinuntii* desire the Assistance of the *Athenians*; who grant their Request, at the Persuasion of *Alcibiades*, and against the Advice of *Nicias*.

Here ends *Diodorus's* 12th Book, which reckons seven hundred and sixty Years from the Taking of *Troy*, to the Beginning of this *Sicilian* War.

2d Year.

*Chabrias* Archon.

The *Athenian* Preparations for their *Sicilian* War *Alcibiades*, *Nicias*, and *Lamachus*, are chosen to command the Fleet and the Army, the former consisting of 140 Ships of War. They cast Anchor near *Rhgium*. The *Syracusans* levy Forces and make a League with the other *Sicilians*. In the mean time, *Alcibiades* is accus'd at *Athens* and sent for Home to justify himself; but, in his Way back, escapes: Being condemn'd, he flies to  
*Sparta*

*Sparta.* The other *Athenian* Generals continue the War in *Sicily*, attack the Port of *Syracuse*, and are repulsed.

3d Year.

*Pisander* Archon.

The *Lacedæmonians* send Assistance to the *Syracusans*, under the Conduct of *Gilippus*. The *Athenian* Generals which were in *Sicily*, having receiv'd a Reinforcement of Horse, invested *Syracuse*. *Gilippus* arriv'd in *Sicily*, oblig'd the *Himeræans* to declare for the *Syracusans*; rais'd Forces, entred *Syracuse* by Land, made a Sally, in which *Lamacus* was kill'd: Notwithstanding which, the *Athenians* remain'd Victors. But the *Syracusans* receiving Assistance from the *Corinthians*, beat the *Athenians* from *Epipolæ*. In the Interim, *Gilippus* got together a Number of Troops, and prepar'd for a Sea-fight. The *Athenians* sent Assistance to *Nicias*, their sole remaining General in *Sicily*.

The *Lacedæmonians*, at the Perswasion of *Alcibiades*, broke the Truce which they had concluded with the *Athenians*; and the War beginning again, continued twelve Years.

4th Year.

*Cleocritus* Archon.

The *Lacedæmonians*, under the Conduct of *Agis* and *Alcibiades*, render themselves Masters of, and fortifie *Decelia*. The *Athenians* sent thirty Ships, under the Conduct of *Charicles*, into the *Lacedæmonian* Territories, and eighty more, with five thousand Men, into *Sicily*.

A Sea-fight happens betwixt the *Athenians* and *Syracusans*, in which the *Athenians* prove victorious. *Eurymedon* and *Demosthenes* are sent from *Athens*, with a good Number of Gaileys and Forces. They

They design to retake *Epipolæ*, are repuls'd and beaten, and in their Retreat receiving a very great Shock both by Sea and Land, lose their Fleet, and are all taken Prisoners by the *Syracusans*, who treat them very ill.

### Olympiad XCII.

1st Year.

*Callias* Archon.

The *Athenians* grown contemptible by their Loss in *Sicily*, lose most of their Allies. The People demise their Authority into the Hands of four hundred Persons. They fit out forty Sail, which attack the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet at *Oropus*. The *Athenians* are beaten, and lose twenty two Ships. The *Syracusans* send 32 Galleys to the Assistance of the *Lacedæmonians*. *Alcibiades* diverts *Pharnabazus* from the *Lacedæmonians*.

*Dicæus* reforms the *Syracusans* Government.

2d Year.

*Theopompus* Archon.

The *Athenians* revoking the Government of four hundred, re-establish *Democracy*: They appoint *Thrasyllus* and *Thrasybulus* their Generals, and fit out another Fleet, with which they fight that of the *Lacedæmonians* commanded by *Mindarus*, betwixt *Sestus* and *Abydus*, and being victorious, forc'd their Enemies to retire towards *Abydus*. They then take *Cyzicus*. The *Lacedæmonian* Fleet is almost wholly destroy'd by a Storm. *Alcibiades* with twelve Galleys repairs to *Samos*, and solicites his Return.

3d Year.

*Glaucon* Archon.

The *Agæstani* engage the *Carthaginians* to come  
into



into Sicily, to support the War against the *Syracusans*. *Dorieus* the *Rhodian*, and *Mindarus* the *Peloponnesian* Admiral, are several times beaten by the *Athenian* Fleets. *Mindarus* is kill'd in a Land-Battle, and the *Athenians* obtain a Victory near *Cyzicus*, under the Conduct of *Alcibiades*; which raises their Courage, and obliges the *Lacedaemonians* to desire Peace.

4th Year.

*Diocles* Archon.

*Hannibal*, sailing to Sicily with a strong *Carthaginian* Fleet, besieg'd *Selinus* and *Himera*; both which he takes, and destroys.

The *Athenians* in vain attempt to take *Egbesus*: They ravage the *Thracian* Coasts. The *Lacedaemonians* besiege and take *Pylus*. The *Megarenses* take *Nisæa*; and are soon driven thence by the *Athenians*. *Alcibiades* gains a Victory near *Chalcedon*; besieges and takes *Byzantium*.

Olympiad XCIII.

1st Year.

*Euctemon* Archon.

The *Athenians*, under the Conduct of *Alcibiades*, render themselves Masters of all the *Hellepontine* Cities, except *Abydus*. They nominate *Alcibiades* Dictator, and intrust him with an absolute and sovereign Command by Sea and Land. He himself chuses the other Generals. He retakes the Isle of *Andros*. *Lyfander* the *Lacedaemonian* General got together a Fleet of seventy Sail; went to the younger *Cyrus*, from whom he receiv'd a Supply of Money: He beats *Antichus*, *Alcibiades's* Lieutenant, at Sea. *Thrasybulus* takes *Thasus*, and draws over *Abdera* to the *Athenian* Side. *Agis*, attacking the

the *Athenians* by Land, is repulsed. He ravages *Attica*. *Alcibiades*, being accused of Intelligence with *Pharnabazus*, is oblig'd to surrender his Command to *Conon*, and retires to *Pactyæ* in *Thrace*.

2d Year.

*Antigenes* Archon.

*Callicratides*, General of the *Peloponnesian* Naval Army, fights the *Athenian* Fleet commanded by *Conon*; in which Engagement the *Athenians* lost part of their Fleet.

*Callicratides* besieges *Mitylene*.

3d Year.

*Callias* Archon.

The *Carthaginians* send another Fleet to *Sicily*. The *Syracusans* defeat it: But *Hannibal* returns with a greater Force, and besieges *Agrigentum*. The *Syracusans* come to the Relief of that City, and beat the *Carthaginian* Army: But the *Agrigentines* are at last forc'd, by Famine, to quit their City; in which *Amilcar* winter'd. *Dionysius*, Son of *Hemocrates*, excites the *Syracusans* to punish their Generals; falls on the Nobility; recalls the Exiles; goes to *Gela*, alters the Government of that City, causes himself to be created *Dictator*; provides himself with Guards, and at last renders himself Master of *Syracuse*.

The *Athenians* bestowing the Right of Citizens on all those who would follow their Fortunes, fitted out another Fleet, and beat *Callicratides* the *Lacedæmonian* Admiral at the *Arginulæ*. The *Athenians* condemn their Generals, for not burying their Dead.

4th Year.

4th Year.

*Alexias* Archon.

*Lysander* goes to *Ephesus*, gets a Fleet together, takes *Thasus*, and besieges *Lampsacus*. *Philocles* and *Conon* are beaten by him ; *Athens* is besieged by Sea and Land, and constrain'd, by Famine, to ask a Peace. Thus ended the *Peloponnesian* War, after having lasted 27 Years.

*Darius* dies after reigning 19 Years.

*Artaxerxes* his eldest Son succeeds and reigns 40 Years.

In *Sicily*, *Imilcar* utterly destroys *Agrigentum*, and besieges *Gela* ; to the Relief of which *Dionysius* comes, and is defeated ; after which the City is taken and plunder'd by the *Carthaginians*. *Dionysius* orders the Inhabitants of *Camarina* to retire to *Syracuse*. The Soldiers revolt from *Dionysius*. He returns to *Syracuse* ; takes *Achradina* by Storm, and makes Peace with *Imilcar*, on Condition that the *Sicanians*, *Selinuntians*, *Agrigentines*, and *Himeræans* should be Tributaries to the *Carthaginians* : That the *Leontines*, *Messenians* and *Sicilians* should remain free ; and that the *Syracusans* should submit to the Domination of *Dionysius*.

Here ends the thirteenth Book of *Diodorus*.

Olympiad XCIV.

1st Year.

The Thirty Tyrants set up at *Athens*, who there create a Senate at their Devotion ; put to Death *Theramenes*, and several of the principal *Athenians*. The *Lacedæmonians* settle an Oligarchy in most of the Cities of *Greece*.

The *Syracusans* revolt from *Dionysius*, who gains his End of them, and is confirm'd in his Domination.

*Alcibiades* kill'd by *Pharnabazus*.

2d Year.

2d Year.

*Euclid* Archon.

The *Athenians* not being able to agree concerning their Government, ask a Governor of the *Lacedæmonians*, upon which they give them *Clearchus*, who puts to Death the *Archon*, the *Thirty Tyrants*, and the principal Men of the City. On the Complaints of his Conduct at *Lacedæmon*, *Pantbadas* was sent with Forces to expell him. *Clearchus* meets them, and is defeated. He retires into *Ionia*, and is employ'd by the younger *Cyrus*. *Lysander* forms a Design to deprive the *Heraclidæ* of the Kingdom of *Lacedæmon*, and is banish'd.

*Dionysius* seizes on *Catana*, *Naxus*, and some other Places, which he unites to his Dominions.

3d Year.

*Micio* Archon.

The *Thebans* possess themselves of *Oropus*. The *Lacedæmonians* make War with the *Elcans*, who vigorously defend themselves. *Dionysius* causes *Epiprie* to be fortified.

4th Year.

*Exæncius* Archon.

*Cyrus* makes War with his Brother, with the Assistance of *Clearchus*, and some other *Greeks*: He gains the Battle, and is kill'd. The Retreat of the Ten thousand.

The *Thirty Tyrants* are expell'd by *Thrasybulus*. *Pausanias* restores the *Athenian* Exiles, and gives Peace to that City. The *Messeniens* are driven out of *Greece* by the *Lacedæmonians*.

Olym=



## Olympiad XCV.

1st Year.

*Laches* Archon.

*Tissaphernes* and *Pharnabazus* attempt to seize on all the *Asiatick Grecian* Cities, but their Progress is oppos'd by *Thimbro* the *Lacedæmonian* General.

*Socrates* this Year is condemn'd at *Athens*.

2d Year.

*Aristocrates* Archon.

*Dercyllidas* is sent into *Asia*, to succeed *Thimbro*. He possesses himself of the Province of *Treas*, and drives the *Thracians* out of the *Chersonesus*. He makes a Truce with *Pharnabazus* and *Tissaphernes*.

The *Rhegians* and *Messenians* attack *Dionysius*, and afterwards make Peace with him. He prepares for a War against the *Carthaginians*.

3d Year.

*Itbycles* Archon.

*Dionysius* continues his Preparations for War against the *Carthaginians*.

4th Year.

*Lysiades* Archon.

*Dionysius* declares War against the *Carthaginians*, and attacks their Cities in *Sicily*. He besieges and takes *Motya*.

Olym-

## Olympiad XCVI.

1st Year.

*Phormio* Archon.

*Imilco* the *Carthaginian* General, retakes *Motya*; possesses himself of *Messana* or *Messina*; makes most of the *Sicilians* revolt, and after the *Carthaginians* had gain'd a Victory at Sea, besieg'd *Syracuse*. The *Syracusans* defeat the *Carthaginians* by Sea and Land, and the latter are forc'd to buy a Peace of *Dionysius*, and to withdraw their Forces. *Dionysius* plants a Colony of new Inhabitants at *Messina*.

In *Greece*, *Agessilaus* King of *Lacedæmon* passing into *Asia*, ravag'd *Lydia*, and took *Tissaphernes's* Camp.

The *Phocenses* make War with the *Bæotians*; the latter beat *Lysander*, and the Troops of the *Lacedæmonians* and their Allies. *Pausanias* makes a Truce with the *Bæotians*: *Conon* is made General of the *Persian* Naval Army.

2d Year.

*Diophantus* Archon.

Several *Græcian* Nations enter into a Confederacy against, and make War with the *Lacedæmonians*. *Agessilaus* is recall'd to *Lacedæmon*. *Conon* beats the *Lacedæmonians* at Sea. *Agessilaus* gives the *Bæotians* Battle, but the Success is dubious.

*Æropus* King of *Macedon* dies, and is succeeded by his Son *Pausanias*.

3d Year.

*Eubulides* Archon.

*Conon* rebuilds the Walls of *Piræus*. *Teribasus* causes him to be seized.

A Tumult at *Corinth*, in which the *Lacedæmonian* Party get the better.

*Pausanias*

*Pausanias* King of *Lacedæmon* banished.

*Amyntas* kills *Pausanias* King of *Macedon*, and seizes on that Kingdom.

In *Sicily*, the *Rhegiens* take *Messina* and *Mylæ*.

4th Year.

*Demostratus* Archon.

*Mago*, a *Carthaginian* Commander, attempts *Messina*; but is defeated by *Dionysius*, who in vain attacks *Rhegium*. The *Greek Cities* of *Sicily* unite in a Confederacy against *Dionysius*.

The *Argives* possess themselves of *Corinth*.

*Amyntas* King of *Macedon* driven out of his Kingdom by the *Illyrians*, gave Part of it to the *Olynthians*, and is restored by the *Thessalians*.

Olympiad XCVII.

1st Year.

*Philocles* Archon.

*Thrasybulus*, General of the *Athenian* Army, reduces several Cities of the Isle of *Lesbos*.

The *Carthaginians* send a new Fleet into *Sicily*. *Dionysius* contracts an Alliance with *Agyris* King of the *Agyrinæans*, and forces the *Carthaginians* to a Peace.

2d Year.

*Nicoteles* Archon,

The *Rhodians* design'd to shake off the *Lacedæmonian* Yoke, and join with the *Athenians*: But the *Lacedæmonians* desiring their Assistance, the *Rhodians* continued in their Obedience: They render themselves Masters of *Samos*, and resolve to recover their Empire over the Sea. *Agésilas* ravages *Argolis*.

*Evagoras* seizes *Salamis*, and several other Cities of *Cyprus*.

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3d Year.

3d Year.

*Demostratus* Archon.

*Stratbas*, General of *Artaxerxes's* Army, beats *Thimbro's* Forces ; and the latter is kill'd in the Battle.

*The Aspendians* also beat the *Athenians*, and kill their General *Thrasylbulus*.

*Dionysius* attacks the *Rhegians* ; fights them at Sea ; has the best at first, but is afterwards oblig'd to fly, with Loss

The War betwixt the *Thurians* and *Lucanians*.  
*Leptines*, Admiral of *Dionysius's* Fleet, saves the *Lucanians*.

4th Year.

*Antipater* Archon.

*Dionysius* carries an Army into *Italy* ; gains a Victory over the Forces of the *Græcian* Cities ; and attacks the *Rhegians*, who buy a Peace.

Olympiad XCVIII.

1st Year.

*Pyrrhio* Archon.*Dionysius* besieges *Rhegium*.

2d Year.

*Theodotus* Archon.

A Peace concluded with the *Persians*, by *Antalcidas* the *Lacedæmonian* General, by which the *Asiatick* Greeks are subjected to the King of *Persia*.

The *Rhegians* are, by Famine, constrain'd to surrender to *Dionysius*.

Here ends *Diodorus's* 14th Book.

3d Year



3d Year.

*Mystichides* Archon.

*Artaxerxes* makes War with *Evagoras* ; who being beaten at Sea, flies into *Egypt*.

The *Lacedæmonians*, contrary to the Treaty of Peace, attempt the subjecting to their Domination several Cities of *Greece*, and besiege *Mantineæ*.

*Dionysius* writes some Poems.

4th Year.

*Dexitheus* Archon.

*Evagoras* returns from *Egypt* to *Cyprus*. *Teribazus* offers him Conditions of Peace ; which he refuses. *Orontes*, causing *Teribazus* to be seized, makes Peace with *Evagoras*. *Gelos*, Son-in-Law to *Teribazus*, who commanded the King of *Persia's* Fleet, makes an Alliance with the *Egyptian* and *Lacedæmonians*. *Teribazus* is cleared. *Mantineæ* surrenders to the *Lacedæmonians*.

*Dionysius* prepares to make War against the *Greeks*.

Olympiad XCIX.

1st Year.

*Diotrephes* Archon.

A War betwixt the *Parians* and the ancient Inhabitants of *Pharus*.

*Dionysius* plunders the Temple of *Agylla*.

2d Year.

*Phanostatus* Archon.

*Dionysius* defeats the *Carthaginians*, and is afterwards beaten. A Peace concluded betwixt them.

The *Clazomenians* render themselves Masters of *Leuca*.

*Amyntas* King of *Macedon*, assisted by the *Lacedæmonians*, makes War with the *Olynthians*.

3d Year.

*Menander* Archon.

*Phæbidas* seizes on *Cadmea* the *Theban* Fortress *Teleutias*, Brother to King *Agésilas*, is defeated and kill'd by the *Olynthians*.

4th Year.

*Demophilus* Archon.

*Agésilas* King of *Sparta* march'd against the *Olynthians*, but did nothing memorable this Year.

Olympiad C.

1st Year.

*Pytheas* Archon.

*Agésilas* King of *Lacedæmon* dies, and is succeeded by his Brother *Cleombrotus*. *Polybidas* besieges *Olynthus*, and obliges the *Olynthians* to make Peace.

2d Year.

*Nico* Archon.

A Plague at *Carthage*.

3d Year.

*Naufinicus* Archon.

The *Theban* Exiles retake *Cadmea*, with the Assistance of the *Athenians*. The *Thebans* besiege *Thespia*, but don't succeed.

4th Year

4th Year.

*Callias* Archon.

The *Græcian* Cities league against the *Lacedæmonians*. *Sphedriades*, the *Lacedæmonian* General, attempting to seize *Pyræus*, occasions the renewing the War. *Chabrias* the *Athenian* General goes to *Eubæa*. *Agésilas* enters *Bæotia* with an Army ; but not thinking fit to attack *Chabrias*, brought back his Forces to *Peloponnesus*. The *Thebans*, after his Departure, in vain besieg'd *Thespia*, but kill'd *Phæbidas*. *Agésilas* returning, fought the *Thebans* ; but the Success of the Battle was uncertain. *Chabrias* the *Athenian* General beats the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet.

Olympiad CI.

1st Year.

*Chariander* Archon.

The *Triballi* make Incursions into *Thrace* ; and had taken *Abdera*, if *Chabrias* had not come to its Relief. That General is treacherously kill'd. *Timotheus* succeeds him, and obliges the *Acaruanians* and the King of the *Molossi* to declare for the *Athenians*. He beats the *Lacedæmonian* Fleet at *Leucus*.

The *Thebans* defeat the *Lacedæmonian* Garrison at *Orchomenus*.

2d Year.

*Hippodamus* Archon.

*Artaxerxes* sends Embassadors to *Greece*, to make Peace amongst the *Greeks*. They all agree, except the *Thebans*, who would be Masters of *Bæotia*. The *Lacedæmonians* yield to the *Athenians* the Command of the Sea, and the *Athenians* to the *Lacedæmonians* that by Land.

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3d Year.

3d Year.

*Socratides* Archon.

A War between the *Persians* and *Egyptians*, under the Conduct of *Pharnabazus* and *Iphicrates* the *Athenian*: But the Misunderstanding between these Generals, renders this Attempt abortive.

Several Tumults and Disturbances in some *Græcian* Cities. *Platææ* and *Theſſia* are submitted to the *Thebans*. *Cercyra* subdued by the *Athenians*. *Nicoles* having kill'd King *Evagoras*, seizes on the Kingdom of *Salamis*.

4th Year.

*Asteius* Archon.

Earthquakes and Inundations in *Peloponnesus*.

Olympiad CII.

1st Year.

*Alcibiades* Archon.

Peace concluded between the *Greeks*, except the *Thebans*; against whom the *Lacedæmonians* declare War.

2d Year.

*Phroclides* Archon.

The *Lacedæmonians* enter *Bæotia*: The *Thebans* appoint *Epaminondas* their General, who encamps at *Coroneæ*, to stop the Passage of *Cleombrotus*. The Battle of *Leuctræ*, in which *Epaminondas* beats the *Lacedæmonians*.

3d Year.

*Dysicetus* Archon.

The *Thebans* intend to attack *Orchomenus*; but admit the *Orchomenians* as Allies, at the Perswasion  
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of *Epaminondas*. They also make an Alliance with the *Phocenses* and *Aetolians*. *Jason* King of the *Pheræans* falls into *Locris*; takes and destroys *Heraclea* in *Trachinia*.

A seditious Disturbance is rais'd at *Argos*, by the Accusations laid against the principal Men of the City, whom the People cause to be massacred; and, repenting of what they have done, revenge themselves on those who instigated them to the committing of that Crime.

The *Arcadians*, at the Instance of *Lycomedes* the *Tegeatan*, to unite themselves into one Body, establish a Council of ten thousand Men, with whom they lodge the Power of making War and Peace. This raises a Civil War in that Nation. The vanquish'd Party retire to *Pallantium* and *Sparta*. The *Palantines* deliver up those who fled to them. *Agessilaus*, on the contrary, leads an Army into *Arcadia*, together with the Exiles, and ravages the Country of *Tegea*.

The *Thessalians*, excited by *Jason*, attempt to make themselves Masters of all Greece.

*Amyntas* King of *Macedon* dies, after having reigned 24 Years, leaving three Sons, *Alexander*, *Perdiccas*, and *Philip*. *Alexander* reign'd but one Year.

The Death of *Agessipolis* King of *Sparta*, and *Jason* the *Thessalian*.

4th Year.

*Lyfistratus* Archon.

*Polydorus* the *Pheræan*, Prince of *Thessaly*, is poison'd by his Brother *Alexander*, who seizes on the Government; but reigning tyrannically, the Malecontents retire to *Alexander* King of *Macedon*, who besieges and takes his City; upon which he flies to *Pheræa*.

The *Lacedæmonians* send several Troops with the *Argian* and *Bæotian* Exiles, to *Oreobomenus*, under the Command of *Polytropus*. *Lycomedes* the *Mantinean* falls upon him with a Body of *Arcadians*, kills him, and defeats his Forces. The *Arcadians* make a League with the *Thebans*; enter the *Lacedæmonian* Territories, under the Command of *Epaminondas*; besiege *Sparta*; restore the City of *Messene*, and return to their Country.

Here *Diodorus* gives us a short History of the Revolutions which happen'd to this *Peloponnesian* City, which was the Capital of the *Messenians*, whose Country was situate betwixt *Laconia* and *Elis*. It was possess'd at first by the Family of *Nestes* and *Nestor*, to the Time of the *Trojan* War. Afterwards, by *Orestes* Son of *Agamemnon*, and his Descendants, to the Time of the *Heraclidae*. Then it fell to *Cypselus*, who reign'd there, and was succeeded by several of his Descendants, till the *Lacedæmonians* subjected it to their Dominion, and took *Messene* after a twenty Years War. The *Lacedæmonians* treated them tyrannically, and *Aristomenes* prevail'd upon the *Messenians* to revolt, and did great Damage to the *Lacedæmonians*: And 'twas in this War that *Tyræus* the Poet was Commander of the *Lacedæmonians*. The last War which they made, was in the Time of the Earthquake which destroy'd the City of *Sparta*; when the *Messenians* and *Hilotes* seiz'd of *Ithome*, because *Messene* was destroy'd: But being always beaten, they were forc'd to quit their Country, and Part of them retired to *Naupactus*, some of the Remainder to *Cephallenia*, and some others to *Sicily*, where they built the City of *Megina* or *Megana*.

The *Arcadians* having chosen *Lycomedes* for their General, took *Palene*, and ravag'd *Laconia*. The *Thebans* send *Polipidas* into *Thessaly*, who takes the City of *Larissa*, and makes an Alliance with the King of *Macedon*. The

The *Arcadians* and *Bæotians*, in Conjunction with the *Argives* and *Eleans*, make War with the *Lacedæmonians*, and confer the Command of their Army on *Epaminondas*. The *Athenians* come to the Assistance of the *Lacedæmonians*, and cast up a Retrenchment in the Isthmus: which *Epaminondas* forces, and besieges *Corinth*. *Chabrias* the *Athenian* bravely defends it; and *Dionysius* the Tyrant sends Assistance to the *Lacedæmonians*.

*Euphron* seizes on the Government of *Sicyon*.

### Olympiad CIII.

1st Year.

*Nausigenes* Archon.

*Ptolemæus Alovites*, Son of *Amyntas*, kill'd his Brother *Alexander*, and seiz'd on the Kingdom of *Macedon*.

*Pelopidas* the *Theban* General, in Conjunction with *Ismenias*, goes into *Thessaly*, and is seiz'd by *Alexander* King of the *Pheræans*. The *Thebans*, resolv'd to revenge this Injury, send Forces into *Thessaly*, who are forc'd to retire for want of Provision, and are beaten in their Retreat. *Epaminondas*, who was discharg'd of his Command, is restor'd.

The *Lacedæmonians* obtain a considerable Victory over the *Arcadians*.

*Dionysius* the Tyrant makes War with the *Carthaginians*, and dies soon after, having reign'd 38 Years, and leaving his Son *Dionysius* Heir of his Dominions. He reign'd 12 Years.

2d Year.

*Polyzelus* Archon.

*Alexander* the *Pheræan* causes the Inhabitants of *Scotusa*, a City in *Thessaly*, to be massacred. *Epaminondas*

*Epaminondas* enters *Peloponnesus*, and draws over to his Party several *Achæans*. *Djmon* sets the Cities of *Naupactus* and *Calydon* at Liberty. *Pelopidas* is deliver'd. *Chares* Commander of the *Athenians*, delivers the *Phliisians*, and twice successively fights the *Argives*.

3d Year.

*Cephisodorus* Archon.

*Themistocles*, Tyrant of *Eretria*, takes *Oropus* from the *Athenians*; and, not long after, loses it. The City of *Cous* establish'd this Year.

The *Bæotian* War ends, after a continuance of five Years from the Battle of *Leuctra*.

4th Year.

*Cbion* Archon.

The War between the *Arcadians* and *Eleans*, for *Tryphilia*.

*Ptolemy* King of *Macedon* is kill'd by *Perdiccas*, after a Reign of three Years. *Perdiccas* succeeds him, and reigns five Years.

Olympiad CIV.

1st Year.

*Timocrates* Archon.

The *Pisatæ* and *Eleans* fight for the Celebration of the *Olympick* Games; which the former carry from the latter.

*Epaminondas* excites the *Thebans* to make themselves Masters of the Sea. *Orchomenus* is destroy'd by the *Thebans*. The *Thessalians* desire *Pelopidas* for their General against *Alexander* the *Pheræan*, whom he accordingly vigorously attacks; is victorious, and dies of his Wounds.

2d Year.



2d Year.

*Chariclides* Archon.

The *Mantineans* and *Tegeates* make War with one another. *Epaminondas* is sent by the *Thebans* to the Assistance of the *Tegeates*. That General quits *Arcadia* to fall upon *Sparta*: *Agis* prevents him. *Epaminondas* retreats, and marches to take *Mantineia*; which occasions a great and very obstinate Engagement, the Success of which is dubious: but *Epaminondas* is kill'd in it.

After this Battle the *Greeks* make Peace, in which they comprehend the *Messenians*; which hinders the *Lacedæmonians* signing it.

Here ends the Histories of *Xenophon*, *Anaximenes* and *Philistus*.

3d Year.

*Molon* Archon.

Some *Asiatick* Nations and *Satrapæ* revolt from *Artaxerxes*. *Tachos* King of *Egypt* declares War against the *Persians*, and makes an Alliance with the *Lacedæmonians*. *Orontes* chosen by the revolted *Satrapæ* to command the Forces against *Artaxerxes*, betrays the Party. *Datames* defeats *Artabazus*. *Rhamitres*, sent by the revolted Party with a Fleet to the King of *Egypt*, puts into *Leuca*, and delivers the chief of the Rebels to the King of *Persia*. *Agessilaus* and *Chabrias* engage in the Service of *Tachos*. That Prince sends an Army into *Phœnicia*, under the Command of *Nechtanabus* his Son, who being gain'd by the King of *Persia*, revolts against his Father, and renders himself Master of *Egypt*. *Tachos* escapes, and flies to *Artaxerxes*, who pardons him.

*Artaxerxes* dies after having reign'd 43 Years. *Ochus* succeeds him, and reigns 23 Years.

*Tachos* returns to *Egypt*, and animated by *Agefi-laus*, attempts to re-conquer his Kingdom. *Agefi-laus* beats the *Egyptians*, restores *Tachos*, and dies in the Province of *Cyrene* in his Return.

A War breaks out between the *Megapolitans* and *Mantineans*.

4th Year.

*Nicophemus* Archon.

The War betwixt *Dion* the *Syracusan*, and *Dionysius* written by *Atbanas* the Historian.

*Alexander* the *Pheræan* plunders the *Cyclades*, and beats the *Athenians*.

Here ends the Histories of *Dionysiodorus* and *Anax-is*, two *Theban* Historians, and the 15th Book of *Diodorus*.

• Olympiad CV.

1st Year.

*Callimedes* Archon.

*Perdiccas* King of *Macedon*, being kill'd in the Battle which he lost to the *Illyrians*, *Philip* the Son of *Amintas* then a Hostage amongst the *Illyrians*, made his escape, and took Possession of the Kingdom. He invented the drawing up of Men into *Pbalanges*, and gave order for the Re-establishment of publick Affairs in *Macedonia*.

2d Year.

*Eucharistus* Archon.

The *Pæonians* and the *Illyrians* are beaten by *Philip*.

*Dionysius* the younger makes Peace with the *Carthaginians*

*thaginians*, and builds two Cities in *Apulia*, in order to secure the Navigation of the *Ionian Sea*.

3d Year.

*Cephisodotus* Archon.

*Dion* of *Syracuse* the Son of *Hipparinus*, and Brother to the second Wife of the first *Dionysius*, flies from *Sicily* to *Corinth*; where he raises Forces and returns into *Sicily*. *Andromachus* getting together the Inhabitants of the City of *Naxos*, which *Dionysius* had destroy'd, built *Tauromenium*.

A War breaks out in *Eubæa*, betwixt the *Thebans* and *Athenians*. The Inhabitants of the Isles of *Chius*, *Rhodes*, and *Cous*, and the *Byzantines*, uniting in a joynt Alliance, shook off the Yoak of the *Athenian* Domination; which drew on the War which was call'd the Confederate War. The *Athenians* sent Forces against them, which met their Army at *Chius*: *Chares* who commanded the Land Forces, attack'd the City, and *Chabrias* the Fleet; but his Ship being pierc'd by the Prow of one of the Enemies Gallies, he was sunk.

*Philip* takes *Amphipolis*, *Pidna*, and *Potidæa*, and builds the City of *Philippi*.

4th Year.

*Agathocles* Archon.

*Dion* with a small Number of assistant Forces, makes great Progresses in *Sicily*; is receiv'd at *Syracuse*; defeats *Dionysius*, who asks Peace, which the other refuses to grant, at least without his renouncing the Government.

*Alexander* the *Pheræan* is kill'd by his Wife, and his Brothers, *Lycophron*, and *Tisiphron*, who seize on the Kingdom; but *Philip* coming from *Thessaly*, drove them out, and set the *Thessalian* Cities at Liberty.

Olym-

Olympiad CVI.

1st Year.

*Elpinus* Archon.

The Citadel of *Syracuse*, which held out for *Dionysius*, seizes on *Syracuse*, and recalls *Dionysius*.

*Dion* returns and retakes it.

The Confederate War ends.

*Philip* subdues the *Thracians*, *Pæonians* and *Illyrians*.

2d Year.

*Callistratus* Archon.

The *Phœcenses*, being by the *Amphyctions* condemn'd to pay a Sum of Money for a Piece of Holy Ground in their Occupation, *Philomelus* advises them to annul the Sentence; causes himself to be nominated their Dictator, and secretly corresponding with the *Lacedæmonians*, who were also by the same Sentence adjudg'd to make a Restitution, seizes of the Temple of *Delphi*, puts to Flight the *Locrians* which came to its Relief, enters their Country, and defeats them. The *Atbenians* and *Lacedæmonians* approve the Conduct of *Philomelus*, and unite in a League against the *Bæotians* and *Locrians*.

3d Year.

*Diotimus* Archon.

*Philomelus* seizes the Treasures of the Temple of *Delphi*; and gains a Victory over the *Locrians* and *Bæotians*: But the *Phœcenses* are beaten in a second Battle, and *Philomelus* being surrounded and press'd at the Brow of a high Hill, cast himself down to the Bottom.

*Philip* of *Macedon* takes, and raises *Metbone*.

*Lexicon*



*Leucon* King of the *Bosphorus* dies in the 40th Year of his Reign: His Son *Spartacus* succeeds him, and reigns five Years.

*Dion* kill'd in *Sicily* by the *Zacynthians*, and *Calippus*, who set them on Work, possesses himself of the Government, which he holds for thirteen Months.

4th Year.

*Eudemus* Archon.

*Onomarchus* the *Phocensian* General makes War with the *Bæotians*: He marches into *Thessaly*, and puts to flight the Troops of *Philip* and the *Thessalians*, and takes *Coronea*. But *Philip* returning to *Thessaly* with a fresh Army, defeats, takes, and hangs *Onomarchus*.

The *Lacedæmonians* and *Argives* make War: The former take *Ornea*, and the *Athenians* take *Sestus*.

*Mausolus* King of *Caria* dyes in the 24th Year of his Reign, and is succeeded by *Artemisia* his Wife and Sister, who reigns two Years.

*Clearchus*, Tyrant of *Heraclea*, dies in the 12th Year of his Reign. *Timotheus* his Son succeeds him, and reigns fifteen Years.

Olympiad CVII.

1st Year.

*Aristodemus* Archon.

*Phayllus*, who succeeds *Onomarchus*, makes War with the *Bæotians*, and is several times defeated. *Phalæcus* his Successor is not more fortunate.

The *Lacedæmonians*, in Conjunction with the *Phoces*, make War with the *Megapolitans*, *Thebans* and *Argives*. After several Battles, in which both sides are sometimes successful, and at other times unsuccessful, a Truce is concluded between the *Lacedæmonians* and *Megapolitans*.

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The *Thebans* return to *Boeotia*, and afterwards ravage the *Phocæan* Territories.

2d Year.

*Thessalus* Archon.

*Oebus* attempts to subdue the *Egyptians*, who join'd with the *Phœnicians*. He takes the City of *Sidon* by Treachery; and the Inhabitants burn themselves and their City.

*Artemisia* Queen of the *Carians* dies, and is succeeded by her Brother *Idrieus*, who reigns seven Years.

The *Syracusans* deliver *Rhegium* from Tyranny.

3d Year.

*Apollodorus* Archon.

*Oebus* enters *Egypt*; takes *Pelusium*; beats *Nectanebus's* Army, and subjects all *Egypt*.

4th Year.

*Callimachus* Archon.

*Mentor* made Governor of *Asia* by the King of *Persia*; he recovers the lost Cities.

*Philip* takes several *Thessalian* Cities.

*Spartacus*, King of *Pontus*, having reign'd five Years, dies, and leaves his Kingdom to his Brother *Parysades*, who enjoys it 38 Years.

Olympiad CVIII.

1st Year.

*Theophilus* Archon.

*Philip* takes several *Thracian* and *Hellepontine* Cities; fortifies *Olynthus*: the *Athenians* grow jealous of his Power.

2d Year.

2d Year.

*Themistocles* Archon.

A Battle betwixt the *Bæotians* and *Phocenses*. *Phalæcus* the General of the latter accus'd and condemn'd. The *Bæotians* desire the Assistance of *Philip*, and defeat the *Phocenses*.

3d Year.

*Archias* Archon.

*Philip* forces the *Phocenses* to yield, and submit to the very rigid Laws, which the *Amphyctions* impos'd: Thus ended the Holy War.

A War breaks out between the *Tarentines*, and *Lucanians*. *Archidamus* marching to the Assistance of the *Tarentines*, is kill'd in an Engagement, after having been twenty three Years King of *Lacedæmon*; leaving to succeed him, his Son *Agis*, who reign'd 15 Years.

The *Syracusans* desire of the *Corinthians*, *Timoleon* to be their Governor.

4th Year.

*Eubulus* Archon.

*Timoleon* repairs to *Sicily*; where he finds *Hicetas*, *Dionysius*, and the *Carthaginians* at War. He beats *Hicetas*, and enters *Syracuse*.

Olympiad CIX.

1st Year.

*Lyciscus* Archon.

*Timoleon* being hard press'd by *Hicetas* and the *Carthaginians*, is assisted by the Tyrant of *Catana*, and the *Corinthian* Troops. He retakes *Messina*.

Tome II.

M

*Philip*

*Philip* drives all the Tyrants out of the *Thessalian* Cities.

*Idrieus* King of *Caria* dies at the expiration of a seven Years Reign. His Sister and Wife *Ada* succeeds him, and reigns four Years.

2d Year.

*Pythodorus* Archon.

*Timoleon* perswades *Dionysius* to quit the Tyranny and re-establish the Republick of *Syracuse*.

3d Year.

*Sofigenes* Archon.

*Arymbas* King of the *Molossians*, dying in the tenth Year of his Reign, left his Son *Æacides* the Father of *Pyrrhus* to succeed him ; but *Philip* put in his place *Alexander* the Brother of *Olympias*.

*Timoleon*, having oblig'd *Hicetas* and *Leptines* to quit the Tyranny, sets *Sicily* at Liberty.

4th Year.

*Nicomachus* Archon.

*Philip* takes *Perinthus*, and besieges *Byzantium*.

Olympiad CX.

1st Year.

*Theophrastus* Archon.

The *Athenians* and other *Greek* Nations send Forces to relieve *Byzantium*, which obliges *Philip* to raise the Siege.

*Timoleon* obtains a signal Victory over the *Carthaginians* in *Sicily*.

2d Year



2d Year.

*Lyfimachides* Archon.

*Timoleon* finishes the Destruction of all the Tyrants : Makes Peace with the *Carthaginians*, and reforms the Government of all *Sicily*.

3d Year.

*Charondas* Archon.

*Philip* declares War against the *Athenians* : Solicites the *Bæotians* against joyning with them, but they will not hearken to his Solicitations. A Battle is fought at *Chæronea*, where *Philip* gains a great Victory over the *Athenians*, after which he renews the Peace with them, and grants it to the *Bæotians*, placing at the same time a Garrison in *Thebes*.

*Diodorus* also places the Death of *Archidemus* in this Year.

*Timotheus*, Prince of *Heraclea*, dies in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, and is succeeded by his Brother *Dionysius*, who remains Master of that Principality for the space of 32 Years.

4th Year.

*Phrynichus* Archon.

*Philip* is declar'd General of the *Grecian* War against the *Persians*.

*Timoleon* dies at *Syracuse*.

*Ariobarzanes*, King of *Pontus*, dies in the twenty sixth Year of his Reign. *Mithridates* his Son succeeds him, and reigns 35 Years.

Olympiad CXI.

1st Year.

*Pythodorus* Archon.

*Philip* sends *Attalus* and *Parmenio* with a Body of Men into *Asia*, to deliver the *Grecian* Cities, and prepares to follow them by a Sacrifice, and the marrying his Daughter *Cleopatra*, whom he espoused to *Alexander* King of the *Epirots*. He is kill'd in the Celebration of the nuptial Festival by *Pausanias*, who escapes. He reign'd 24 Years.

Here ends the sixteenth Book of *Diodorus*, and all his History of the *Greeks*, to the Time of *Alexander the Great*.

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The CHRONOLOGY of the *Empires* of the *World*, to the Reign of *Alexander the Great* ; explain'd and compriz'd in TABLES.

The SYSTEM *on which this Chronology of Empires is founded.*

ALL the *Empires* which preceded that of the *Persians*, ought to be comprehended in the Compass of Time which pass'd betwixt the *Deluge* and the Reign of *Cyrus*. The *Epocha* of the 1st Year of this Prince, being certain ; for 'tis own'd by all, that it was the 1st Year of the 1st Olympiad ; that is, the 4154th or 4155th of the *Julian Period* ; and the 559th or 560th of the *Vulgar Æra* of the Birth of JESUS-CHRIST. We shall make Use of these two *Periods*, in the framing of our *Chronological Tables*, because all Chronologists agree in these two Points. The *Deluge* happen'd in the Year of the *World* 1656, according to the *Hebrew Text* ; 2256, according to the *Septuagint Version* ; and 1307, according to the *Samaritan Text*. The Interval of Years from the *Deluge* is also very different, according to these three Texts : For, according to the *Hebrew*, from that *Æra*, to *Abraham's* entering the Land of *Canaan*, is but 426 Years ; whilst, according to the *Greek*, it is 1131 ; and according to the *Samaritan*, 1097. From the Vocation of *Abraham*, to the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*, is agreed, by the Texts and Chronologists, to be 430 Years :

But they differ concerning the Time which pass'd from the Departure out of *Egypt*, to the Foundation of *Solomon's Temple* at *Jerusalem*; by reason of the various Ways of computing the Years of the *Judges*, *Captivities*, and *Anarchies* express'd in the Book of *Judges*, which some make to amount to 962 Years, others to 580, but the most restrain to 480 Years. The last Interval of Time, from the Foundation of the Temple, to the End of the *Jews* Captivity in the Reign of *Cyrus*, is not unanimously agreed on by Chronologists. Some make it 470 Years, others more or less; but the Difference is not considerable: So that, according to one Sort, the whole Interval of Time, from the *Deluge* to *Cyrus*, is 1800 Years, or thereabouts; and according to another, 2000 Years and more. This Difference in Sacred Chronology, also influences the Prophane, and proportionably augments the Duration of Monarchies. Being here oblig'd to treat of Prophane History and Chronology, we shall draw our Plan from the Historians, and ancient Monuments, to which it will be very easie to reconcile the Sacred Chronology, and determine to follow either the *Hebrew* Text, or *Greek* Version. We shall begin with the fixing the Chronology of each Empire, and afterwards represent them in Tables.

### Of the EGYPTIANS.

We have already hinted, that the *Egyptians* boasted a prodigious Antiquity; that they divided the Duration of their Empire into Three Times. The First of which, was that of their *Gods*, which they computed to last 113 Generations, and 30 *Dynasties*, which made 36525 Years. The Second, that of their *Demi-Gods*, or *Heroes*, call'd also *Aurites*, or *Mestrians*, in ancient Chronology, was much



much shorter, it not being reckon'd above eight Generations, of 217 Years. The Third, in which the *Egyptians* are said to have reign'd, is that of which *Manethon* left us 30 *Dynasties*. The first is a fabulous Time, imagin'd from the Revolution of the Stars. We know nothing of the second; and the third is Historical: But 'tis very difficult to clear the *Dynasties* related by *Manethon* from Confusion, and to assign their exact Duration. If we suppose them successive, they made up 5355 Years to the Reign of *Alexander*; a Space of Time which can by no means agree with the *Epocha* of the *Deluge*, what System soever we embrace. Which made *Africanus* believe that we ought to retrench from the Historical Time, the fifteen first *Dynasties* of 3317 Years which preceded the *Deluge*; which, according to this Author's Chronology, fell in the 84th Year of the XVIth *Dynasty*. *Eusebius* in this follows *Africanus*. And even in all Ages down to our Times, the Learned have been in Search after Ways to reconcile these XXX *Dynasties* of *Manetho* with the *Epocha* of the *Deluge*, supposing that they were not all successive, but that some of them began together; that is to say, that these *Dynasties* contain not only a Series of Kings which reign'd successively one after another, but the Successions of several Princes in different Kingdoms. Besides this, *Erastotbenes* has left us a Series of 38 Kings of *Thebes*, most of which are different from those in the *Dynasties* of *Manethon*; and *George Syncellus* the Monk has drawn up a new Series of *Egyptian* Kings. *Herodotus*, *Josephus*, and *Diodorus Siculus*, have mention'd several Kings of *Egypt*; but they neither agree amongst themselves, nor with *Manethon* or *Eratoſthenes*. This Confusion is the Cause why most Chronologists have abandon'd all Thoughts of the Chronology of the *Egyptian* Empire, and look'd upon the Dy-

*nasties* as supposititious and fabulous. The first who earnestly and successfully apply'd himself to the restoring of this Part of Chronology, was Sir *John Marsham*, who endeavour'd to digest them into Order, and reduce them to the Chronology of the *Hebrew Text*. Father *Pezzeron* who lately died very much regretted by all the Learned, by reason of his profound Erudition, and great Candour, has also labour'd at them; but in order to prove that they could not be brought to agree with any other Chronology than that of the *Septuagint*. We shall now offer our Conjectures on the Chronology of these *Dynasties*.

But to fix the Distinction of these *Dynasties* in different Kingdoms, 'tis necessary to observe, that *Egypt* was divided into three principal Parts; the *Thebais*, the Upper, and the Lower *Egypt*. This Division, which the ancient Geographers *Strabo* and *Ptolemy* have remark'd, obtain'd when *Egypt* began to be first peopled. From *Mizraim* the Son of *Ham* proceeded seven Nations, amongst which were the *Pathrosians*, who inhabited the most Southern Parts of *Egypt*, that is the *Thebais*, which is call'd by the Prophets, the Country of *Pathros*, and distinguish'd from *Egypt*, (*Isa. 11. 11.*) from *Assur* or *Assyria*, from *Mizraim*, and from *Cush*, that is to say, from *Egypt*, from the *Thebais*, and from *Arabia*. *Jeremiah* separately mentions the Inhabitants of the Country of *Egypt*, and that of *Pathros*, *chap. 44. ver. 1.* concerning all the *Jews* which dwell in the Land of *Egypt*, ——— and in the Country of *Pathros*; that is, in *Egypt*, and in the *Thebais*. *Egypt*, as distinguish'd from the *Thebais* also divides it self into two Parts, the Upper and Lower *Egypt*. The Upper *Egypt* was that which was call'd *Heptanemis*; and the Lower, that which comprehended that which the *Greeks* call'd *Delta* where the *Nile* divides it self into several Branches  
and

and all the Country to the Red Sea, and Rhinocolura, or Mount Casius. The principal City of the Thebais was Thebes, afterwards call'd Diospolis, situate East of the Nile. On the West of which, near Mount Psammus, was another City nam'd This, which remain'd in Being till the Time of Sesostris. Memnon afterwards establishing the Royal Seat at Abydus, that City became the second next to Thebes. Memphis was the Capital of the Upper Egypt. The Principalities of the Lower Egypt were Heracleopolis, not far from Pelusium; Heliopolis, Tanis, and the Lesser Diospolis. The Lower Egypt, or Tanis, was the Country which the Israelites inhabited, as is hinted in the 78th Psalm, where the Prophet, speaking of the Departure of the People of Israel out of Egypt, says, that God did for them marvellous things in the Land of Egypt, and in the Fields of Tanis. MIRABILIA fecit in terra Egypti, in campo \* Taneos. In the History of Tobit, cap. 8. ver. 13. the Upper Egypt is meant by τὰ ἀνωτάτα Αἰγύπτου. These three Parts of Egypt, and their Cities, are clearly express'd by the Prophet Jeremiah, cap. 44. ver. 1. where he addresses himself to the Jews which inhabited in Egypt, at Migdol, at Tabpanhes, and at Noph, and in the Country of Pathros. Migdol, and Tabpanhes or Taphnes, are two Cities of the Lower Egypt, the last of which is the same with Tanis; Noph, or Moph, is Memphis, the Capital of the Upper Egypt, as the Name it self is expressed in the Vulgar Version; the Country of Pathros, is the Thebais. In the Reign of Sesostris, all Egypt was united in one Kingdom, and divided into thirty six Nomis, or Governments; ten of the Thebais; ten of the Delta; and sixteen of the Country betwixt both. Each Nomos had a Nomarcha, who rul'd it in Quality of a Governor, or petty King; which made Isaiah call em the Nomi Kingdoms, cap. 19. ver. 2.

I will

\* The Author here makes use of the Vulgar Latin Version; but in the English Translation, 'tis, in the fields of Zoan.



*I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians ; and they shall fight every one against his Brother, and every one against his Neighbour ; City against City, and Kingdom against Kingdom.* Instead of *Kingdom against Kingdom*, the *Septuagint* Version has it, νόμος ἐπὶ νόμον, which ought not to be translated *Law against Law*; but *Nomos against Nomos*, as *St. Epiphanius* and *St. Cyril* have observ'd. For tho' *Sesostris* was the first who regulated the Number of these *Nomi*, 'tis yet probable, that he did it after some ancient Form of Government, and that from the first Ages *Egypt* was divided into several Provinces. From thence came the *Dynasty* of Kings of *Heraclopolis* a City near *Pelusium* ; that of the Kings of the Lesser *Diospolis* in the *Delta*, and of *Tanis* in the Lower *Egypt*.

All Historians agree, that *Menes* was the first King of *Egypt*. *Diodorus*, who consulted the *Egyptian* Priests, says that he learn'd from them, that his Descendants or Successors, to the number of 52, reign'd for the space of above 1400 Years, without having done any memorable Actions. *Eratosthenes* the *Cyrenæan*, who liv'd in the Time of *Ptolemæus Evergetes*, recited the Names and Number of Years of the 52 Kings of *Thebes*, Successors to *Menes*, which were copied by *Apollodorus*. *George Syncellus* has inserted the 32 first in his *Chronicle*, whose Reigns (taking in that of *Menes*, which he takes to be 69 Years) amount to 1055 Years. As for the 15 others, *Syncellus* thought it unnecessary to relate them. *Manetho* the *Sebennite*, who liv'd in the Time of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, Father of *Evergetes*, has given us XXX *Dynasties* of Kings of several Countries of *Egypt*. He plac'd *Menes* at the Head of the *Tbinitæ*, and makes him reign 62 Years : But the Names of the Successors of *Menes* in this Kingdom, are different from those of the Kings of *Thebes*, given by *Eratosthenes*. According



according to *Herodotus*, *Menes* built *Memphis*; so that he was doubtless King of that City: yet his Name does not appear in the *Dynastie* of *Memphitan* Kings given us by *Africanus*, but that of *Nepher-Cheres*. But it is by mistake that the Name of *Nepher-Cheres* is at the Head of this *Dynastie*; for he was the last King of the *Thinitæ* which preceded that of the *Memphitæ*; which led the Copists into the Mistake of placing the last King of the preceding *Dynastie* at the Head of this. *Syncellus* also places *Menes* at the head of his *Dynasties* of the Kings of the Lower Egypt: He makes *Menes* to have been the same with *Mizraim* the Son of *Ham*, and allows him to have reign'd but 35 Years. The Difference betwixt the Number of Years of the Reign of *Menes* at *Thebes*, *This*, and in the Lower Egypt, allows room to believe that *Menes*, *Mizraim*, and his Family, came first to, and settled at *Thebes*; that seven Years after he sent a Colony to *This*, and that at the end of 32 Years he extended it to the Lower Egypt. *Menes* was then undeniably the first King of all Egypt. After his Death, his Son *Atthotes* was also King of the *Thebais*, and part of the Upper Egypt; for we find him in the *Dynasties* of *Thebes* and *This*; as we do *Tosorthrus* in that of the *Memphitæ*. 'Tis storied of the first, that he built a Royal Palace at *Memphis*, and wrote *Anatomical Books*; and of the second, that he was the *Æsculapius* of the *Greeks*, for his Skill in Physick, and that he invented the Art of Cutting of Stones for Building. These Remarks prove him to have been the same Person with the other, or at least that they were Contemporaries. The second King in *Syncellus's* Catalogue, is named *Curudes*; and the Names of the Successors of these Kings in all the Kingdoms differ, till we come to Queen *Nitocris*, who is placed in the Series of the *Theban* and *Memphitan* Kings, exactly at the same

same Time : Which shews that these *Dynasties* are not successive ; and that of the *Thinitæ*, which is plac'd before that of the *Memphitæ*, did not really precede it, but was actually at the same Time. Besides these principal *Egyptian Dynasties*, there were also several form'd, from Time to Time, in several Cities, as at *Heracleopolis*, *Elephantina*, and the Lesser *Diospolis* in the *Delta*, at *Tanis*, &c. Some of them concurr'd with the other *Dynasties*, and some others succeeded them. *Manetho* has distinguish'd all these *Dynasties*, and related them in the three first Books of his History. Whence *Africanus* took them, and has carefully specified which were in each Book ; which may serve to inform us which are the most ancient, and help us to range them in their natural Order. For 'tis probable that *Manetho*, in each Book of his History, laid down the *Dynasties* of the contemporary Kings, and that he carried them down to the Time when his History ended in that Book. It being very unlikely that he should insert, in the second Book, a *Dynastie* of Kings who reign'd in the precedent Times, whose History he had written in the first ; or that he should place those Kings in the third, which properly appertain'd to the History of the second. Pursuant to this Plan, we proceed to our Conjectures on the *Egyptian Dynasties*, in order to endeavour to reconcile them with one another, and with what *Herodotus*, *Diodorus*, and *Josephus* have left us concerning the Kings of Egypt.

The first *Dynasty* is that of the *Theban Kings* according to *Eratosthenes*, extending from *Menes* to *Nectaris*, and including *Menes*, takes in 668 Years in the City of *Thebes*, in the upper *Egypt*, call'd by *Herodotus* *Hecatompolis*, or the City with an hundred Gates, and *Diospolis* in the times of the *Ptolomies*. Though the *Theban* and *Memphitan Dynasties*, do not agree in any other Name than that of *Nectaris*,

*tocris*, it is yet probable that the two precedent Kings in both Realms were the same, tho' their Names differ : For in both *Dynasties* the same Number of Years of reigning is ascribed to both of them, which is an hundred to the one, and one only to the other. 'Tis not easie for two Numbers of Years, so very Particular, to hit exactly in two different Kings, which succeed one another in two several Kingdoms. The beginning of the Reign of both falls in the same Years, and the Names of the two first are not very different : For the one is call'd in the *Theban* Catalogue, *Apappus* or *Apaphus*, and surnam'd the Great ; and the other *Phiops*. 'Tis easie to write *Paphus*, instead of *Apaphus*, and from *Paphos* to come to *Phiops*. The Surname of *Great*, which is given to *Apaphus*, is a Mark of extraordinary Grandure : which makes room for a Conjecture that he conquer'd *Memphis*, and joyn'd that Kingdom to his own. That after a very long Reign, he left these two Kingdoms to his Son *Mente-Suphis*, as he is call'd in the List of the *Memphitan* Kings, call'd (perhaps by mistake) *Achescus-Ocaras* in that of the *Theban* Monarchs. This last reign'd but one Year, being kill'd by his Subjects, who gave the Realm to his Sister *Nitocris*, as *Herodotus* relates, *lib. 2.* He adds that this Queen reveng'd the Death of her Brother, by inviting to a Feast several *Egyptians*, and principally the Persons concern'd in his Death, and causing the Sluces of a River to be drawn up in the Place where they were ; drown'd them all.

The second *Dynasty*, which concurs with the Precedent, is that of the Kings of *This*, comprehended in the first and second *Dynasty* of *Manethon*, consisting of 18 Kings, including *Menes*, and adding *Necherophes*, who is erroneously placed at the Head of the *Memphitan* *Dynasty* ; who reign'd  
603 Years



603 Years. The *Libyans* then revolting, the Kingdom, ended in the Person of this *Necberophes*, who reign'd 28 Years.

We shall place the *Memphitan Dynasty*, from *Teseribus*, who succeeded *Menes* in that Kingdom, to *Phiops*, or *Apaphus* the Great, whom we have mention'd, who united the Kingdoms of *Memphis* and *Thebes*. The Series of these Kings, and the Years of their Reigns, are compriz'd in the 3, 4, and 6 *Dynasties* of *Africanus*. The fifth is that of the *Elephantini*, composed of nine Kings. The Names of the five first, also agree with those of the last Kings of the *Thinitæ*: The four last may have succeeded these five, and have supported the Kingdom of *This* at *Elephantis*, during the Irruption of the *Libyans*. If not, this *Dynasty* of Kings of *Elephantis* or *Elephantine* must be suppos'd to be concurrent with the others, and to have continued 218 Years from the Year 478.

*Nitocris* did not long keep the Dominions which descended to her from *Apaphus* her Father, or her Brother. In, or just after the seventh Year of her Reign, *Myrtæus* was proclaim'd King of *Thebes*, either with his Consent, or by some other Event; and when she had reign'd 12 Years at *Memphis*, that Kingdom fell into an *Anarchy*, or Confusion, as is noted in the 7th *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, which is of 70 Kings which reign'd but one day each. *Eusebius* reckons but five Kings who reign'd 75 Days. However it was, it appears by this that the Kingdom of *Memphis* was then free to the first who seiz'd it. Nevertheless *Africanus* adds here the 8th *Dynasty*, which was also of the *Memphitan* Kings, to the Number of 27, of which he does not give us the Names, and notes only that they reign'd 146 Years. If this *Dynasty* is true, it must have concurr'd with the *Pastor-Kings*, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The



The 9th and 10th *Dynasties* of *Africanus*, consisted of the Kings of *Heracleopolis*. The first of 19 Kings, who, says he, reign'd 400 Years; the first of which was *Actoes*, a more cruel Prince than any of his Predecessors; he treated the *Egyptians* very ill, and at last running mad, was devour'd by a *Crocodile*. The other was of 19 Kings, who reign'd 185 Years. If these two *Dynasties* are true, there must have been another at *Heraclea*, a City of the lower *Thebais*, a Kingdom where the Kings reign'd 594 Years, at the same time that there were Kings of *Thebes*, *This*, *Memphis*, and the lower *Egypt*. But *Africanus* not mentioning the Names of these Kings, nothing certain can be said on that Head.

The eleventh *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, and the last, taken from *Manetho*, is that of the Kings of *Diospolis*, by which we understand the lesser *Diospolis* in the lower *Egypt*. It comprehends but sixteen Kings, who reign'd 43 Years, to whom succeeded *Ammenemes*, who reign'd sixteen Years. He was the Father of *Sesoncholis*, who was the first King of the 12 *Dynasty*, and the second of the *Diospolites*, mention'd in *Manetho's* second Book. These 16 Kings are those who establish'd the Kingdom of *Diospolis* in the lower *Egypt*. Their Reigns, and that of *Ammenemes*, make 59 Years, and end about the 700 Year of the *Egyptian Ara*. That is in other words, that this Serie began about the 641 Year of the *Egyptian Ara*. This Kingdom was probably but inconsiderable at its Beginning; but afterwards became very Potent. These are the *Dynasties* contain'd in the first Book of *Manetho's* History, which does not exceed the Compass of seven Ages, if we place successively the *Dynasties* of the Kings of the same Realms, which concur with those of others, and with the 24 first Kings of *Thebes* according to *Eratosthenes's* Catalogue. There

There remains now only the *Dynasties* left us by *George Syncellus*. He as well as the other Authors, places *Menes* at the Head of the Kings of *Egypt*, and will have him to be *Mizraim* the Son of *Ham*. *Menes* says he, or *Mizraim*, was the first who inhabited the Country of *Mestrea*, that is *Egypt*. This Remark is taken from *Josephus*, who says in his *Antiquities*, *Lib. 1. ch. 2.* that *Egypt* is call'd *Mestrea*, and its Inhabitants *Mestrians*. But though the Descendants of the second Son of *Ham* inhabited *Egypt*, and the Name of *Mizraim* be given him on account of his being the Father of the Country of *Mestrea* or *Egypt*. It is not certain that this was the same Person with *Menes*. The Successors which *Syncellus* gives *Menes*, are all different from those in other Authors; wherefore they must have reign'd in other Places. And as the other Kings reign'd in the *Thebais*, or the upper *Egypt*, to these we add the lower *Egypt*, with much more Reason, because these last Kings were those under whom the *Israelites* came into *Egypt*. The first *Dynasty* of *Syncellus* contains 11 Kings. It seems very faulty; for *Aristarchus*, which he places in the third or fourth Rank, is a *Greek* or *Latin* Name, for which reason we have omitted it in our Table. *Serapis*, which is the 7th, is the Name of one of the *Egyptian* Gods: the 5th and 8th are without Names. All these Kings together make 510 Years. The second *Dynasty* of the Kings of the lower *Egypt*, according to *Syncellus*, comprehends 8 Kings, which almost all bear the Name of *Ramesse*, which agrees with Holy Writ, which speaking of the Arrival of *Jacob*, and his Sons in *Egypt*, says that they had given them, to dwell in, *Goshen* in the Country of *Ramesse*. The Reigns of these Kings make 190 Years, and also carry the Kingdom of the lower *Egypt* to our *Epocha* of 700 Years.

The

The second Book of *Manethon's* History begins with the 12th *Dynasty*, which is the second of the *Diospolites* : But before we enter into the Particulars of this Series, 'tis necessary to observe, that after the Death of *Nitocris*, the Strangers call'd the *Pastor-Kings*, which in the *Egyptian* Language is *Hycfos*, who were *Arabians* or *Phœnicians*, possess'd themselves of a great part of the lower *Egypt* and *Memphis* ; but they were not Masters of the upper *Egypt*, and the Kingdom of *Thebes* yet continued till the time of *Sesoftris*. The Kingdom of *Diospolis* which had been establish'd for several Years, supported it self against the *Shepherds*, and at last gain'd its End, and drove them out of the Country. Thus after the 700th Year, *Egypt* was divided into three Kingdoms : That of *Thebes*, the Succession of which *Eratosthenes* continu'd ; that of the *Pastoral-Kings*, which make the 15th *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, where the Names are corrupted, and different from those which we find in the Passage of *Manethon*, cited by *Josephus* : The 3d is that of the *Diospolites*, successors of *Ammenemes*, mention'd in the 12th, 18th, and 19th *Dynasties* of *Africanus*. The manner of changing the Government of *Egypt*, is thus related by *Manetho*.

“ We had, says he, a King nam'd *Timaus* : ('Tis  
 “ perhaps him that in *Eratosthenes* is call'd *Thyest-*  
 “ *mares* : ) But under his Reign, God being angry  
 “ with us, some Eastern People of a very mean  
 “ Extract, taking Courage, came and suddenly  
 “ attack'd our Country, and easily rendring them-  
 “ selves Masters of it without Fighting, burnt the  
 “ remaining Cities, destroy'd the Temples, put  
 “ the Men to the Sword, and made Slaves of the  
 “ Women and Children. They afterwards made  
 “ a King of their own Nation, nam'd *Salatis* :  
 “ ( This is he which is call'd *Saites*, in the 15th  
 Tome II. N “ Dynasty



“ *Dynasty of Africanus.* ) He also rendred himself  
 “ Master of *Memphis*, and rendred both the upper  
 “ and lower *Egypt* tributary, leaving Garrisons  
 “ in the Towns. Above all, he fortified those  
 “ Cities situate Eastward, fearing an Irruption of  
 “ the *Assyrians*, who were then very Potent, and  
 “ finding a well-fortified City in the *Nomus* of  
 “ *Saites* on the East of the River *Bubstis*, call’d  
 “ *Abaris* : ( ’twas that Place which was afterwards  
 “ call’d *Pelusium*, as *Cherius* says in *Josaphus*.) He  
 “ strengthen’d it, and placed in it a Garrison of  
 “ 240000 Men. From thence he came in Har-  
 “ vest-time, to cause the Corn to be measur’d,  
 “ to raise his Tribute, and to exercise his Sol-  
 “ diers, to strike Terror into Strangers. This  
 “ King dy’d after reigning 19 Years. After him  
 “ *Beon* reign’d 44 Years. *Apachnas*, who suc-  
 “ ceeded him, 36 Years and 7 Months. To him  
 “ succeeded *Apophis*, who reign’d 61 Years, and  
 “ then *Imias*, who reign’d 50 Years and one  
 “ Month; and after all these, *Assis*, who reign’d  
 “ 50 Years and two Months.” These Kings are  
 otherwise named in the *Dynasty of Africanus*, in  
*Syncellus*, and *Eusebius*, and there is also some Dif-  
 ference in the Years of their Reigns. But since  
 we have here the Original of *Manetho*, we ought  
 to determine our selves by that. “ These six  
 “ first Kings (*continues Manetho*,) design’d the ut-  
 “ ter Destruction of the *Egyptian* Race. This  
 “ Nation was call’d *Hycsos*, that is, *King-Pastors*;  
 “ for in the Holy Language of *Egypt*, *Hyc* sig-  
 “ nifies *King*, and *Sos*, in the vulgar Language,  
 “ is a *Pastor*; which makes up the Name of *Hyc-*  
 “ *sos*. Some say, they were *Arabians*.” All these  
 Kings reign’d, according to *Manetho*’s Calculation,  
 259 Years and 10 Months. Probably ’twas un-  
 der them that the *Israelites* departed out of *Egypt*,  
 and one of them is the *Pharaoh* which was drown’d  
 in



in his Passage of the *Red Sea*. This is the Reason why 'tis said that after the Death of *Joseph*, there was a new King in *Egypt*, or, as *St. Stephen* says in the *Acts*, another King, a strange King, of a different Family and Nation. And the City of *Pithon*, which the *Israelites* fortified, might very well be *Abaris*, or *Pelufium*, which *Salatis* caus'd to be fortified as *Manetho* says.

Tho' the *King-Pastors* were Masters of the greatest part of the upper and lower *Egypt*, there were yet *Egyptian* Kings who reign'd at the lesser *Diospolis* in the lower *Egypt*, and who succeeded *Ammenemes*, who was the 17th King from the Establishment of that Kingdom. These Kings are nam'd in the 12 *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, the first of the second Book of *Manetho*. We there find *Sesostris*, to whom is ascrib'd what *Herodotus* says of the famous *Sesostris* who subdued all *Asia*, and part of *Europe* as far as *Thrace*. But yet this doth not very well agree with the Character of a King of *Diospolis*, who in those Times was neither so Potent, nor Master of all *Egypt*: But however in the Space of 160 Years reign'd seven Kings of *Diospolis*.

The 13th *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, is also of the Kings of *Diospolis*, which he makes to reign (without naming them) for the space of 453 Years. But that *Dynasty* is imaginary, in which he comprehends the two following *Dynasties*, which *Manetho* perhaps pointed at in this Place: which led *Africanus* to distinguish them improperly.

The 14th *Dynasty*, is a particular one of the *Xoitæ*, containing 77 Kings, which are not nam'd, but are said to reign 184 Years. This perhaps was some small Kingdom which was set up in *Xois*, an Isle and City of the lower *Egypt*, near the Mouths of the *Nile*, in the time when the *Pastors* were Masters of all the Country of the lower *Egypt*.

The 15th *Dynasty* of *Africanus*, is the first of the *Pastors*, which we have related according to *Manetho's* original Words, as they are in *Josephus*. The two following are also *Dynasties* of the *Pastors*, who successively reign'd 511 Years, according to *Josephus*, who only transcribes *Manetho*. If we follow the Computation of these two Genealogies, of which the one is 518 Years, and the other 805, the *Pastors* must have reign'd 43 Years and more. But *Eusebius* allows no more Time to this *Dynasty*, (which *Manetho* makes the 16th) than 250 Years, and wholly omits the following; so that the 250 added to the 259 of the first *Dynasty* of *Pastors*, produces within near two Years, of the Time of the *Pastors* Reign, mention'd by *Josephus*.

Whilst these *Pastors* possess'd the *lower Egypt*, the Realm of *Thebes* had its Kings, and the *Diopolite* Kings strengthen'd themselves. These and the other *Egyptian* Kings united (as *Manetho* in *Josephus* affirms) perpetually warred against the *King-Pastors*, in order to free *Egypt* from its Slavery. The Kings of the *Diopolitæ* who then reign'd, and the Years of their Reign, we find in *Josephus*, and they are noted in the 17th and 18th *Dynasties* of *Africanus*, where they end *Manetho's* second Book. *Eusebius*, and *George Syncellus*, have copied them with their Faults. The first is *Amasis*, whom *Josephus* calls *Thetmosis*, He, according to *Manetho*, abolish'd the Custom of sacrificing Men, which prevail'd at *Heliopolis*: He reign'd 25 Years and four Months. The Reign of his Son *Chebrus*, or *Chebron*, was 13 Years. *Amencphis* reign'd 20 Years, and seven Months according to *Josephus*, or 24 according to *Africanus*. *Amesses*, or *Amerfis* his Sister reign'd 21 Years 9 Months. And *Mephres*, 12 Years, 9 Months. After whom came *Misphragmuthosis*, or *Alisphragmuthosis*,

*Sethosis*, who subdued the *Pastors*, took *Egypt* from them, and block'd them up in the City of *Abis*, which they fortified, and where they had secur'd all their Riches; he reign'd 25 Years 10 Months. His Son *Tuthmosis*, *Thummosis*, or *Phetmosis* besieg'd this City with an Army of 480000 Men, and not being able to take it by Storm, agreed with them to quit *Egypt*, and retire whither they pleas'd, with whatever they could carry with them. This Prince having reign'd 9 Years and 8 Months, was succeeded by *Amenophis*, who reign'd 30 Years and 10 Months. In his Reign the *Pastors* re-entred *Egypt*, were Masters of it for 13 Years, and then were driven out of that Country. The other subsequent Kings are nam'd by *Josephus*, and in the 16th and 19th Dynasty of *Africanus*.

The first King of the 19th Dynasty, was *Sethos*, or according to *Josephus*, *Sethosis*. Whom we don't in the least doubt to have been the famous *Sesofris* mention'd in *Herodotus*, and by *Diodorus Siculus* call'd *Sesoosis*. He was Son of *Amenophis*, and Grandson of *Ramesse* *Miamun*, or *Miamon*. He reign'd 51 Years, and having levied a great Army, in order to make War by Sea and Land, he left his Brother *Armais* (whom the prophane Authors will have to be *Danaus*) Governor of *Egypt*: Entrusted him with the Royal Authority, restraining from nothing but assuming the Crown, injuring the Queen, Mother of his Children, and enjoying his Concubines. He carry'd the War into *Cyprus* and *Phœnicia*, then march'd against the *Affyrians* and *Medes*, and conquer'd the Nations of those Countries, some by the Sword, others without Opposition, only by the Terror of his Arms. Elated with this great Success, he grew more naughty, destroy'd Towns and whole Eastern Provinces. Whilst *Armais* whom he left in *Egypt*, acted



acted wholly contrary to the Measures which his Brother recommended to him. He banish'd the Queen, abus'd his Brother's Concubines, usurp'd the Diadem, and rebell'd. The News of which the High Priest of Egypt dispatch'd to *Setbosis*, who return'd to *Pelusium*, and re-possest'd himself of his Kingdom. This is what *Manetho* says of *Setbosis*, which perfectly agrees with what *Herodotus*, *Diodorus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, *Lucan*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Ælian*, and *Suidas* relate of *Sesoftris*. He first rendred himself Master of Egypt, subdu'd the *Ethiopians* and *Libyans*, fitted out a Fleet on the *Red Sea*, carried the War into *Asia*, penetrated as far as the *Indies*, conquer'd the *Scythians* as far as the River *Tanais*, return'd into *Europe*, and subjected *Thrace*, erecting and leaving every where Monuments of his Victories. He planted Colonies in *Parthia*, and on the River *Phasis* in *Colchis*, and return'd into Egypt with a great number of Captives, and rich Spoils. At his Return, his Brother had like to have kill'd him, his Wife and Children at *Pelusium*: Escaping this Danger, he did very great things for Egypt, he erected a great number of magnificent Monuments, and divided the whole Country into several *Nomi*, or Provinces: This is what *Herodotus*, *Diodorus* and other Authors relate of *Sesoftris*; which exactly agrees with what *Manetho* says of *Setbos*, or *Setbosis*. Holy Writ informs us that the 5th Year of the Reign of *Reboboam*, there was a King of Egypt nam'd *Shishak*, or *Sesac*, who came into *Judea* with 1200 Chariots, and 60000 Horses, and an infinite number of *Egyptians*, *Libyans*, *Ethiopians*, and *Arabians*; and that having taken the strong Cities, he advanc'd to *Jerusalem*, and carry'd away the Treasures of the Temple, and the King's Palace, and the golden Shields which *Solomon* made, 1 *Kings* 14. ver. 25, 26. and 2 *Chron.* ch. 12.

This



This prodigious, and victorious Army, rais'd Tribute in *Jerusalem*. This *Sesac*, or *Shishak* was beyond all question the same Person with *Sesostris*, and according to our Digestion of the *Egyptian* Kings, the 5th Year of *Rehoboam* fell in this Prince's Reign. Authors seem to differ concerning the Successor of this Great Prince. *Herodotus* makes it to be *Pheron* his Son, who was blind for ten Years. To *Pheron* he makes succeed *Proteus Memphites*, and to him *Rhamsinitus* : Next to whom he names *Cheops* and *Chephrenes*, who reign'd 106 Years and were unfortunate, and were follow'd by *Mycerinus*, who compleated the 150 Years of Misery predicted to fall on *Egypt*. Next follow'd *Asychis*, the Years of whose Reign are not mention'd. He was succeeded by *Anysis* the blind, who was driven out of his Dominions by *Sabacus*, and fled to the Isle of *Elbo*, where he remain'd 50 Years, after which he recover'd his Kingdom. During these 50 Years, *Sabachus* kill'd *Necho*, the Father of *Psammitichus*. Next to *Anysis*, was *Sethon*, a Priest of *Vulcan*, who liv'd in the Time of *Sennacherib* King of *Assyria*, and reign'd for some Time. After which the *Egyptians* freeing themselves from Tyrants, created twelve Kings, after having divided *Egypt* into as many Parts. But one of these Kings, nam'd *Psammitichus*, assisted by the *Ionians* and *Carians*, rendred himself Master of all *Egypt*. This is the Succession of the *Egyptian* Kings from *Sesostris* to *Psammitichus*, as it is well describ'd by *Herodotus*, lib. 2. and may be said to contain about 300 Years. *Diodorus* agreed with *Herodotus* in the first Successors of *Psammitichus* ; but they differ on the first Successors of *Sesostris*, and he will have him to have had a Son of his own Name, whose Life afforded nothing memorable, any more than those of his Successors to *Ammosis*, who having tyranniz'd over the People, was subdued by *Actisanes* King

King of *Ethiopia*: That *Atifanes* being dead, and the *Egyptians* having recover'd their Liberty, they elected *Mendes* King, whom others call *Menes*. That after the Death of this King, *Egypt* remain'd without Magistrates for the space of three Ages of Man, at the end of which, they declar'd *Cetes* King, whom the *Greeks* call'd *Proteus*. To *Proteus*, succeeded *Rhemphis*, who employ'd his whole Reign, only in amassing great Treasures. That after him, for the space of seven Ages, there reign'd effeminate lazy Kings. That in the Reign of the 8th King, nam'd *Chemmis* or *Chembes*, a Native of *Memphis*, reign'd 50 Years. That after his Death, his Brother *Cephres* succeeded him, or according to others his Son *Chabryis*; next follow'd *Mycerinus*, or *Xerin*. After him *Bocchoris*, a Person of a small Stature, but who surpass'd his Predecessors in Wisdom and Ability. *Sabaco* the *Ethiopian* reign'd long after him, according to *Diodorus*. He at last quitted the Kingdom, and return'd to *Ethiopia*. After two Years of Anarchy, succeeded the twelve Kings, who reign'd together 15 Years, till *Psammitichus* possess'd himself of the whole Kingdom. *Manetbo's* Account of the Successors of *Sesifris* to *Psammitichus*, is wholly different from both these: For he places as the former's immediate Successor *Rapsaces*, who according to him, reign'd 61 Years, and next to him *Amenephres*, *Ramesses*, *Immenemes*, and *Thuoris* Kings of *Diospolis*, whose Reigns in the whole made 91 Years. Here ended the second Book of his History, which carried the Succession of the several Dynasties of the *Egyptian Kings*, to 1407 Years. His third Book also contain'd a Series of twelve *Diospolitan* Kings, whose Names *Africanus* has not preserv'd, who reign'd during the space of 125 Years: This is the 20th *Dynasty*. After this he places three *Dynasties* (the 21st and 23d) of the Kings

Kings of *Tanis*, comprehending 162 or 169 Years, and the 23d consists of nine Kings of *Bubastis*, for 116 Years.

These Kings are wholly different from those mention'd in *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus*; but he agrees with the latter in *Bocchoris*, who alone made the 24th *Dynasty*, and whom he makes to reign 44 Years; and with *Herodotus* on *Sabaco*, by whom he says that *Bocchoris* was burnt alive. In the 25th *Dynasty* he makes *Sabaco* be succeeded by *Sevechus* and *Tarachus*, whose Reigns were 32 Years, and places in the 26th *Dynasty*, *Stephinares*, and *Nechepsus* who reign'd but 13 Years. *Eusebius* makes *Sabaco* to reign 12 Years, and adds at the Head of the 26th *Dynasty*, *Ammeres* an *Ethiopian*, who reign'd 12 Years, and before *Psammitichus*, places *Nechaon*, whom he allows to have reign'd 8 Years.

To reconcile these three credible Authors, it must be suppos'd that by the Death of *Sesostris*, his Dominions came to be divided. That his Son *Pheron*, establish'd the Seat of his Kingdom at *Memphis*; and that he, and his Successors down to *Anysis*, (named by *Herodotus*) were Kings of *Egypt*. *Herodotus* and *Diodorus* agree in the Names of his Followers, from *Proteus*. But *Diodorus* has confounded the Relation, by placing Kings of *Egypt* before *Proteus*, as Successors to *Sesostris*, which ought to be represented more ancient. During this Time, there were Kings in the lesser *Diospolis*. The first of which was *Rapsaces*: After him reign'd 4 Kings, the Remainder of the 9th *Dynasty*, for 91 Years, to whom succeeded also other *Diospolitans* Kings, who reign'd 125 Years; but during this Time arose two other Kingdoms in the lower *Egypt*, one at *Tanis*, and the other some time after at *Bubastis*: After which also arose two potent Kings, the one nam'd *Bocchoris*, and the other



ther *Sabaco*, an *Ethiopian*. The first was Son of *Gnepbactes* the *Saitan*, who also was King. He became very Powerful, and Master of the *lower Egypt* : He reign'd 44 Years. At the end of his Reign, *Sabaco* the *Ethiopian*, coming into *Egypt* with a strong Army, drove out *Anysis* the blind, King of *Thebes* ; and afterwards defeating *Bocchoris*, burnt him alive, and rendred himself Master of all *Egypt*. *Herodotus* makes him reign 50 Years, and *Manetho* allows him but 8 only. 'Tis probable that to make out the fifty Years, the Reigns of his Sons *Seretbus* and *Tarachus*, whom he left in *Egypt*, should be added, and that they reign'd successively 42 Years. During this Time the *Saitæ* settled their Kingdom. *Stephinales*, *Necheplos*, and *Nechaon*, the Father of *Psammitichus* reign'd 21 Years. After the Death of *Tarachus*, *Sabaco* came into *Egypt*, made War with, and kill'd *Nechaon* ; forc'd his Son *Psammitichus* to fly, and reign'd ten Years after. After his Decease, *Anysis* King of *Thebes*, who had remain'd conceal'd for 50 Years in the Isle of *Elbo*, was restor'd to his Kingdom, which Happiness, he did not long survive. After him, *Setbon* Priest of *Vulcan*, for some time govern'd *Egypt*, which after him fell into an Anarchy, which continu'd two Years, at the expiration of which Term, the *Egyptians* grown weary of that State, elected 12 Kings or Governors, who administred the publick Affairs for the space of 15 Years : But at last *Psammitichus*, (who was by his eleven Co-regents driven to the Lakes) by the Assistance of the *Ionians* and *Carians* rendred himself Master of all *Egypt*.

All this agrees exactly with Holy Writ, which informs us, in the 2d Book of *Kings*, chap. 17. ver. 4. that King *Hoshea* having made a League with *Seus*, or *So*, King of *Egypt*, refus'd to send Tribute to *Shalmanazer*, or *Salmanazar*. This hap-



happen'd exactly in the 1st Year of the Reign of *Serechus*. We read in *Isaiab*, chap. 20. that God commanded that Prophet to live three Years without Tunick or Shoes, as a Sign and Wonder upon *Egypt* and *Athiopia*, to signifie, that within the space of three Years, the King of the *Assyrians* should carry out of *Egypt* and *Athiopia* a vast Number of Captives, and Prisoners of War, naked, without either Cloaths or Shoes. This Prophecy was accomplish'd ; and *Sennacherib*, General of the King of *Assyria*'s Army, marching into *Egypt*, whose Divisions had then rendred it very feeble, got a rich Booty, and carried off a great Number of Captives. From thence he return'd into *Palæstine*, against *Hezekiab*. The King of *Egypt*, which the Holy Scripture calls *Tirbakab*, *Strabo* names *Theraco*, and *Africanus*, *Tarachus*, sent Auxiliary Forces to the Assistance of *Hezekiab*, against *Sennacherib* ; as is hinted in *Isaiab*, and 2 *King*. 19. 9. The Year of this Expedition of *Sennacherib*, and the Assistance sent by the King of *Egypt*, agrees with the first Year of *Tarachus*, according to our Chronology. To draw towards a Conclusion : The Reign of the Twelve Kings, and that of *Psammitichus*, seems to have been foretold by the Prophet *Isaiab*, ch. 19. *And the Egyptians will I give over into the hands of a cruel Lord, and a fierce King shall rule over them.* All these Difficulties being thus explain'd, what remains to be done, is to connect the Years of these Reigns ; which the following Table does, in a conspicuous manner.

The Chronology after *Psammitichus*'s Time is more certain. He had a Son nam'd, as was his Grand-father, *Nebao*, or *Nebus*, who reign'd 16 Years. *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon* took from him all his Dominions situate out of *Egypt*, from the *Nile* to the *Euphrates* ; as is observ'd in Holy Writ. *Psammis*, who succeeded him, reign'd  
17 Years

17 Years. His Successor is nam'd *Vapres* by *Africanus* and the *Septuagint*, and *Apries* by *Herodotus*, and reign'd 25 Years. To be short: After *Amasis* had reign'd 44 Years, *Cambyfes* King of *Persia* march'd into *Egypt*, and wrested that whole Country out of the Hands of *Pshammenitus*, who reign'd but six Months. *Cambyfes* was then in the 4th Year of his Reign, and died in *Egypt* three Years and three Months afterwards. When he was dead, the *Magi* seiz'd on the *Persian* Empire, and enjoy'd it for the space of seven Months. From this Time the *Egyptians* continued subject to the Kings of *Persia*. Attempting to revolt in the beginning of *Xerxes's* Reign, they were defeated, and reduc'd to a less supportable Slavery, than what they suffered under *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes*. The Government of *Egypt* was given to *Sichæmenes*, Brother to *Xerxes*. In the Reign of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, *Inarus* Son of *Psammiss* engag'd great part of *Egypt* in a Rebellion, and supported the War (by the Assistance of the *Athenians*) for the space of six Years, as *Thucydides* informs us. *Darius Ochus* lost the Kingdom of *Egypt* in the 12th Year of his Reign, which is the 1786th of our *Egyptian* *Ara*. *Amyrtæus*, who was declar'd King of *Egypt*, had seven Successors, who were Kings of *Egypt* for the space of 65 Years. The last *Egyptian* King, *Nectanebus*, was depriv'd of his Kingdom by *Artaxerxes Ochus*, and *Egypt* afterwards wholly subjected to the *Persian* Yolk. When *Alexander* had conquer'd the *Persian* Empire, he came into *Egypt* in the 4th Year of his Reign, was very well receiv'd by the *Egyptians*, (who were utterly tir'd with the *Persian* Tyranny) and built *Alexandria* in the 5th Year of his Reign, which was the 4383d Year of the *Julian Period*, the 331st before the Birth of *JESUS-CHRIST*, and the 1878th of the *Egyptian* *Ara*, supposing it to begin with the Reign of *Menes*,  
the

the *Epocha* of which is consequently the 2505th Year of the *Julian Period*, and 2209th before the Common *Aera* of the Birth of JESUS-CHRIST, and 137 Years after the *Deluge*, according to the *Hebrew Text*.

This Space of the Duration of the *Egyptian Monarchy*, agrees with that of *Varro*, one of the most learned Men amongst the Ancients, who reckons but 2100 Years from the Foundation of the *Egyptian Thebes*, to his Time. *Thebæ* (says he, in his Book *de re Rustica*) *quæ ante Cataclysmum Ogygis conditæ dicantur: eæ tamen circiter duo millia annorum, & centum sunt.* St. *Austin* makes use of *Varro's* Testimony, to prove that what the *Egyptians* pretended, with regard to their great Antiquity, was fabulous. "Some may (says he, *lib. 18. cap. 40.* of his Book "Of the City of God) alledge, grounding themselves on a very false Presumption, that the "Number of Years in which the *Egyptians* have "observ'd the Stars, is above an hundred thousand; for in what Books can this be discover'd, "by those who have not been acquainted with "the Art of Writing it self, which they receiv'd "from *Isis* no earlier than about two thousand "Years since?" This is what *Varro*, a great Historical Author, affirms, and what will very well agree with Holy Writ. *Varro* wrote about the 700th Year from the Foundation of *Rome*, and 54 Years before JESUS-CHRIST: And if, on the Basis of our *Epocha's*, we look back 2100 Years, we shall find our selves in the Reign of *Athotis* the first *Egyptian* King, who invented the *Egyptian Characters*.



*A Chronological TABLE of the Egyptian  
KINGS, from Menes their first Monarch,  
to Alexander the Great.*

| <i>The Egyptian<br/>Æra.</i> | <i>The Julian<br/>Period.</i> | <i>Years<br/>before<br/>J. C.</i> | <i>Kings of the The-<br/>bans, according<br/>to Eratosthenes</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <i>Kings of the Thi-<br/>nites, according<br/>to Manetho.</i>                                                                 | <i>Kings of the Mem-<br/>phites, according<br/>to Manetho.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                     | <i>Kings of the Low-<br/>er Egypt, accor-<br/>ding to George<br/>Syncellus.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I                            | 2505                          | 2209                              | <i>I. Menes,</i><br>reigned at Thebes<br>69 Years. By his<br>Reign, we are to<br>understand the<br>Establishment<br>of himself and<br>Children in E-<br>gypt, and their<br>OEconomical<br>Government. He<br>fix'd himself 7<br>Years earlier at<br>Thebes than at<br>This, wherefore<br>we shall reckon<br>but 62 Years.<br><i>Years of his<br/>Reign 62</i> | <i>I. Dynasty of<br/>Africanus.<br/>I. Menes.</i><br><i>Years of his<br/>Reign 62</i>                                         | <i>III. Dynasty<br/>of Africanus.<br/>I. Menes,</i><br>who, according<br>to Herodotus, built<br>Memphis.                                                                                                                                           | <i>I. Menes,</i><br>who, Syncellus<br>says, was Miz-<br>raim, reigned,<br>according to him,<br>but 35 Years.<br>Perhaps he left<br>the Kingdom to<br>Curudes, in the<br>35th Year of his<br>Reign; or rather,<br>did not establish<br>himself in the<br>Lower Egypt, till<br>the 38th Year af-<br>ter his Settlement<br>at Thebes, and the<br>27th after his<br>beginning to<br>reign at This.<br><i>Years of his<br/>Reign 35</i> |
| 62                           | 2567                          | 2147                              | <i>2. Athotbes,</i><br>Son of Menes;<br>Thoth, or Mercu-<br>ry. Eratosthenes<br>makes him reign<br>62 Years.<br><i>62</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>2. Athotes.</i><br>He built a Pa-<br>lace at Memphis<br>wrote Anatomical<br>Books, and reign-<br>ed 57 Years.<br><i>57</i> | <i>2. Tufor-<br/>thros.</i><br>This is the Æ-<br>sculapius of the<br>Greeks, so call'd<br>from his Skill<br>in Medicine. He<br>invent'd the Art<br>of Cutting Stones<br>for Building, and<br>reign'd 29 Years.<br><i>Years of his<br/>Reign 29</i> | <i>2. Curudes.</i><br><i>Years of his<br/>Reign 63</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



A Chronological Table of the Kings of Egypt.

| The Egyptian Æra. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes. | Kings of the Thinites, from Manetho. | Kings of the Memphites, from Manetho. | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 91                | 2596               | 2118               |                                  |                                      |                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 98                | 2603               | 2111               |                                  | 7.                                   | 3. Tyris.                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 106               | 2611               | 2103               |                                  |                                      | 4. Mesochris                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                   |                    |                    |                                  |                                      |                                       | Here begins the IXth Dynasty of Africanus, and the 1st of the Kings of Heliopolis, in the Lower Egypt, of whom the first was Achaes, a cruel Prince, who treated Egypt very ill; and running mad, was devoured by a Crocodile. This Dynasty continued 400 Years. We know nothing of the Reigns of the other Kings. |
| 115               | 2620               | 2094               |                                  |                                      | 5. Suphis, or Soiphis.                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 119               | 2624               | 2090               | 3. Athothes, the II. Son, 32     | 3. Censenes, or Cencesmes, Son, 31   |                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 125               | 2630               | 2084               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 3. Spanius.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 131               | 2636               | 2075               |                                  |                                      | 6. Tosetarsis, or Tosertasis, 19      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 150               | 2655               | 2059               |                                  | 4. Vene-phres, or Enephres, 23       | 7. Achis.                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Egypt*.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes.                 | Kings of the Thinites, from Manetho.              | Kings of the Memphites, from Manetho. | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Sincellus. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 151               | 2656               | 2058               | 4. Diabies, Son, 19                              |                                                   |                                       | 4. * * * 32                                      |
| 151               | 2666               | 2048               |                                                  |                                                   |                                       |                                                  |
| 170               | 2675               | 2039               | 5. Pemphos-Athotbes, who was call'd Hercules, 18 |                                                   |                                       |                                                  |
| 173               | 2678               | 2036               |                                                  | 5. Uspadæus, or Spadæus, Son, 20                  |                                       |                                                  |
| 188               | 2693               | 2021               | 6. Toegar Amachus Memchiri, 79                   |                                                   |                                       |                                                  |
| 192               | 2697               | 2017               |                                                  |                                                   | 8. Siphuris.                          |                                                  |
| 193               | 2698               | 2016               |                                                  | 6. Miedibus, or Miebidus, Son, 26                 |                                       |                                                  |
| 200               | 2705               | 2009               |                                                  |                                                   |                                       | 5. * * * 40                                      |
| 219               | 2724               | 1990               |                                                  | 7. Sememphis, Son, 18<br>A great Plague in Egypt. |                                       |                                                  |
| 222               | 2727               | 1987               |                                                  |                                                   | 9. Cerpheres, 9                       |                                                  |
| 237               | 2742               | 1972               |                                                  | 8. Bieraches Son, 26                              |                                       |                                                  |

# A Chronological Table of the Kings of Egypt.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes. | Kings of the Thinites, from Manetho.                                                                       | Kings of the Memphites, from Manetho.         | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 240               | 2745               | 1969               |                                  |                                                                                                            |                                               | 6. Serapis, 23                                   |
| 248               | 2753               | 1961               |                                  |                                                                                                            | IV. Dynasty of Africanus.<br>10. Soris, 29    |                                                  |
| 263               | 2768               | 1946               |                                  |                                                                                                            |                                               | 7. Sesonchosis, 49                               |
| 267               | 2772               | 1942               | 7. Stoechus, Son, 6              |                                                                                                            |                                               |                                                  |
| 273               | 2778               | 1936               | 8. Gosormies, 30                 | II. Dynasty of Africanus.<br>9. Boethus, or Bochus, 38<br>Many are destroy'd by an Earthquake at Bubastus. |                                               |                                                  |
| 277               | 2782               | 1932               |                                  |                                                                                                            | 11. Suphis, 63<br>He built the great Pyramid. |                                                  |
| 303               | 2808               | 1906               | 9. Mareus, Son, 26               |                                                                                                            |                                               |                                                  |
| 311               | 2816               | 1898               |                                  | 10. Cæchos, or Cæachos, 39                                                                                 |                                               |                                                  |
| 312               | 2817               | 1897               |                                  |                                                                                                            |                                               | 8. Amemmenes, or Amemnes, 39                     |
|                   |                    |                    | Tome II.                         |                                                                                                            | Q                                             |                                                  |

## A Chronological Table of the Kings of Egypt.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes. | Kings of the Thinites, from Manetho. | Kings of the Memphites, from Manetho. | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 329               | 2834               | 1880               | 10. Anoyphes, 20                 |                                      |                                       |                                                  |
| 340               | 2845               | 1869               |                                  |                                      | 12. Suphis, 66                        |                                                  |
| 341               | 2846               | 1868               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 9. Amasis, 1                                     |
| 342               | 2847               | 1867               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 10. Ache-septres, 13                             |
| 349               | 2854               | 1860               | 11. Sirius, 18                   |                                      |                                       |                                                  |
| 350               | 2855               | 1859               |                                  | 11. Binothris, 47                    |                                       |                                                  |
| 355               | 2860               | 1854               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 11. Achoris, 9                                   |
| 364               | 2869               | 1845               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 12. Armiy-sis, 4                                 |
| 367               | 2872               | 1842               | 12. Cbnubus Gneurus, 22          |                                      |                                       |                                                  |
| 368               | 2873               | 1841               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 13. Cha-mois, 12                                 |
| 380               | 2885               | 1829               |                                  |                                      |                                       | 14. Ames-ses, 65                                 |
| 389               | 2894               | 1820               | 13. Rauosis, 13                  |                                      |                                       |                                                  |
| 397               | 2902               | 1812               |                                  | 12. Tlas, 17                         |                                       |                                                  |
| 402               | 2907               | 1807               | 14. Biyris, 10                   |                                      |                                       |                                                  |
| 406               | 2911               | 1803               |                                  |                                      | 13. Men-cheres, 63                    |                                                  |



A Chronological Table of the Kings of Egypt.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes. | Kings of the Thinites, from Manetho.                                                                       | Kings of the Memphites, from Manetho.  | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus. |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 413               | 2917               | 1797               | 15. Saophis, 19                  |                                                                                                            |                                        |                                                  |
| 414               | 2919               | 1795               |                                  | 13. Sethenes, 41                                                                                           |                                        |                                                  |
| 441               | 2946               | 1768               | 16. Sen-Saophis, 27              |                                                                                                            |                                        |                                                  |
| 445               | 2950               | 1764               |                                  |                                                                                                            |                                        | 15. * * * 14                                     |
| 455               | 2960               | 1754               |                                  | 14. Chæres, 17                                                                                             |                                        |                                                  |
| 459               | 2964               | 1750               |                                  | NB. Sir John Marsham places Nephhercher the 15th King of the Thinites, and allows him a Reign of 25 Years. |                                        | 16. Use, 50                                      |
| 468               | 2973               | 1741               | 17. Moscheris, 31                |                                                                                                            |                                        |                                                  |
| 469               | 2974               | 1740               |                                  |                                                                                                            | 14. Ratæses, or Ratæses, 25            |                                                  |
| 494               | 2999               | 1715               |                                  |                                                                                                            | 15. Riche-res, or rather Biche-res. 22 |                                                  |
| 497               | 3002               | 1712               |                                  | 16. Seso-chris, 48                                                                                         |                                        |                                                  |
| 499               | 3004               | 1710               | 18. Muthis, or Musthis, 33       |                                                                                                            | O 2                                    |                                                  |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Egypt*.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Theban Kings.<br>from Erato-<br>sthenes.         | Kings of the<br>Thinites. from<br>Manetho.                                                                | Kings of the<br>Memphites, from<br>Manetho.                 | Kings of the<br>Lower Egypt,<br>from George<br>Syncellus.                                                                                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 509                       | 3014                     | 1700                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           |                                                             | 17. Ramej-<br>ses, 29                                                                                                                                    |
| 516                       | 3021                     | 1693                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           | 16. Zeber<br>Cheres, or<br>Seber Che-<br>res, 7             | Here ends the<br>I. Dynasty of the<br>Heracleopolitans,<br>and begins the<br>II. which lasted<br>185 Years, and<br>is the X. of <i>Afri-<br/>canus</i> . |
| 523                       | 3028                     | 1686                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           | 17. Tan-<br>pthis, or<br>Thamphthis<br>9                    |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 532                       | 3037                     | 1677                     | 19. Pam-<br>mus Afri-<br>canus, 35               |                                                                                                           | VI. Dynasty<br>of Africanus<br>18. Othoes.                  |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 538                       | 3043                     | 1671                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           |                                                             | 18. Ramej-<br>somenes, 15                                                                                                                                |
| 545                       | 3050                     | 1664                     |                                                  | 17. Chene-<br>res, 30                                                                                     |                                                             |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 553                       | 3058                     | 1656                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           |                                                             | 19. Thusi-<br>mares, 31                                                                                                                                  |
| 557                       | 3062                     | 1652                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           | 19. Phios.                                                  |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 560                       | 3065                     | 1649                     |                                                  |                                                                                                           | 20. Methu-<br>Suphis.                                       |                                                                                                                                                          |
| 567                       | 3072                     | 1642                     | 20. Apap-<br>pus, Apa-<br>ppus the<br>Great, 100 | 20. Neph-<br>Cheres, or<br>Nechero-<br>phes, 28<br>In his Reign the<br>Livyans revolted.<br>And here ends | 21. Phios,<br>who was<br>the same<br>with Apa-<br>ppus, 100 |                                                                                                                                                          |

# A Chronological Table of the Kings of Egypt.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, according to Manetho. | Kings of the Thinites, pursuant to Manetho.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Kings of Memphis, according to Manetho. | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus.                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                   |                    |                    |                                     | the Kingdom of the Thinites Here may be placed the four last Kings of the V. Dynasty of Africanus, which is of the Elephantine Kings. And perhaps the first five, whose Names with the precedent, are the same: If not, we must suppose that they were Contemporaries with the King of the Thinites; and made this Dynasty, which is 215 Years, run back 478 Years. |                                         |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 584               | 3089               | 1625               |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | 20. Rameffe-Seos, 22                                                                                                                                                         |
| 607               | 3112               | 1602               |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | 21. Rameffe-Menos, 19                                                                                                                                                        |
| 626               | 3131               | 1583               |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | 22. Rameffe-Tubæte, 39                                                                                                                                                       |
| 641               | 3146               | 1568               |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | Here begins the I. Dynasty of the Kings of the Less'r Dioplis, in the Lower Egypt, for the space of 43 Years, the last being Amemmenes This is the XI. Dynasty of Africanus. |
| 665               | 3170               | 1544               |                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                         | 23. Rameffe Vaphres, 29                                                                                                                                                      |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Egypt*.

| The Egyptian Æra. | The Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Theban Kings, according to Eratosthenes.                            | Kings of the Thinites, pursuant to Manetho. | Kings of Memphis, according to Manetho.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Kings of the Lower Egypt, from George Syncellus. |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 667               | 3172              | 1542               | 21. <i>Acchus Oras</i> ,<br>1                                       |                                             | 21. <i>Metu-Suphis</i> ,<br>which is the same with<br><i>Acchus Ocaras</i> , 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                  |
| 658               | 3173              | 1541               | 22. <i>Nitocris</i><br>a Queen which reign'd here but 5 Years.<br>6 |                                             | 22. <i>Queen Nitocris</i> ,<br>who reign'd here 12 Years.<br>12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                  |
| 674               | 3179              | 1535               | 23. <i>Myrtæus</i> , 22                                             |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                  |
| 680               | 3180              | 1529               |                                                                     |                                             | VII. <i>Dynasty of Africanus</i> .<br>•The Seventy Kings of <i>Memphis</i> , who all reign'd but few Days.                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                  |
| 694               | 3199              | 1515               |                                                                     |                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 24. <i>Concharis</i> , 5                         |
| 696               | 3201              | 1513               | 24. <i>Tbyosymares</i> , 12                                         |                                             | After this, <i>Africanus</i> adds an VIII. <i>Dynasty of Kings of Memphis</i> , who reign'd 146 Years; which is difficult to reconcile with the rest, unless at least we don't conclude these Kings to have been concurrent with the <i>King-Pastors</i> , which subdued <i>Memphis</i> , and one part of <i>Egypt</i> . |                                                  |



A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Continuation of<br>the Theban Kings,<br>according to Era-<br>tosthenes. | King-Pastors.                                                                                                         | Kings of the<br>Lesser Diospolis.                                                         |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 700                       | 3205                     | 1509                     |                                                                         | The Second Book<br>of Manetho.                                                                                        |                                                                                           |
|                           |                          |                          |                                                                         | The Arabian or<br>Phœnician Kings,<br>call'd Pastors,<br>who serv'd on<br>Memphis, and<br>part of the Lower<br>Egypt. | Kings of the Lesser<br>Diospolis, in the<br>Lower Egypt.<br>XII. Dynasty<br>of Africanus. |
|                           |                          |                          |                                                                         | XV. Dynasty<br>of Africanus.                                                                                          |                                                                                           |
| 700                       | 3205                     | 1509                     |                                                                         | I. Salatis,<br>or Saïtes,<br>19                                                                                       | I. Seson-<br>bosis, 46                                                                    |
| 708                       | 3213                     | 1501                     | 25. Tyrillus,<br>or Thynil-<br>lus, 8                                   |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                           |
| 716                       | 3221                     | 1493                     | 26. Sem-<br>phucrates,<br>18                                            |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                           |
| 719                       | 3224                     | 1490                     |                                                                         | 2. Beon, 44                                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| 734                       | 3239                     | 1475                     | 27. Chuter-<br>Taurus, 7                                                |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                           |
| 741                       | 3246                     | 1468                     | 28. Meres,<br>or Meuros,<br>12                                          |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                           |
| 746                       | 3251                     | 1463                     |                                                                         |                                                                                                                       | 2. Amem-<br>menes, 38                                                                     |
| 753                       | 3258                     | 1456                     | 29. Choma-<br>Ephta, 11                                                 |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                           |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Continuation of the Theban Kings, according to Eratosthenes. | Later-Kings.                                 | Kings of the Lesser Diospolis.        |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 763               | 3268               | 1446               |                                                              | 3. Apachnas, or Pachnas, 36 Years, 7 Months. |                                       |
| 764               | 3269               | 1445               | 30. Schumosecris, or Anconius Ocby, 60                       |                                              |                                       |
| 784               | 3289               | 1425               |                                                              |                                              | 3. Sesostris, 48                      |
| 799               | 3304               | 1410               |                                                              | 4. Apophis, 61                               |                                       |
| 824               | 3329               | 1385               | 31. Pentethyris, 16                                          |                                              |                                       |
| 832               | 3337               | 1377               |                                                              |                                              | 4. Lachares, 8                        |
| 840               | 3345               | 1369               | 32. Stammenes, or Stamenemes, 23                             |                                              | 5. Ammeres, 8                         |
| 848               | 3353               | 1361               |                                                              |                                              | 6. Ammenes, 8                         |
| 856               | 3371               | 1353               |                                                              |                                              | 7. Schemiophis, Sister to the last. 8 |
| 860               | 3365               | 1349               |                                                              | 5. Janias, 50 Years, 1 Mon.                  |                                       |
| 863               | 3368               | 1346               | 33. Sistihermes, 55                                          |                                              |                                       |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Continuation of the Theban Kings, from Eratosthenes. | King-Pastors.                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Kings of the Lesser Diospolis.                                          |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 864               | 3369               | 1345               |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | XVIII. Dynasty of Africanus.<br>8. Amos, or Amosis, 25 Years, 4 Months. |
| 890               | 3395               | 1319               |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 9. Chebros, 13                                                          |
| 903               | 3408               | 1306               |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 10. Amenophis, 24 Years, 7 Mon.                                         |
| 910               | 3415               | 1299               |                                                      | 6. Affis, 49 Years, 10 Mon.                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                         |
| 918               | 3423               | 1291               | 34. Maris, 43                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                         |
| 928               | 3433               | 1281               |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 11. Amesse, 21 Years, 9 Mon.                                            |
| 950               | 3455               | 1259               |                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 12. Mephres, 12 Years, 9 Mon.                                           |
| 961               | 3466               | 1248               | 35. Sipboas, or Hermes,                              | Here ends the Reign of Affis; after which, there were other Kings of the same Nation, who continued the Series of the Reigns of the former in Egypt to 500 Years, according to Josephus: Whence it appears that the |                                                                         |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Continuation of the<br>Theban Kings,<br>from Eratosthe-<br>nes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Kings of the<br>Laffer Diospolis.                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           |                          |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Succession of<br>them must ter-<br>minate about the<br>1200th Year of<br>the <i>Egyptian</i><br>Æra. Of these<br>are compos'd the<br>XVIth or XVIIth<br>Dynasties of <i>A-<br/>fricans</i> . |
| 963                       | 3468                     | 1246                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 13. <i>Mis-<br/>pbragmu-<br/>thosis</i> , 25<br>Years, 10 Mon.<br>In this King's<br>Reign the <i>Pastors</i><br>were defeated,<br>and block'd up<br>in <i>Abaris</i> .                       |
| 966                       | 3471                     | 1243                     | 36. *** 14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 980                       | 3485                     | 1229                     | 37. <i>Pbru-<br/>ron</i> , or <i>Ni-<br/>lus</i> , 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 983                       | 3490                     | 1224                     | 38. <i>Amun-<br/>tantbæus</i> ,<br>or <i>Amu-<br/>thantæus</i> ,<br>63<br>Which extends<br>to 1048, omit-<br>ting 15 <i>Theban</i><br><i>Kings</i> , whose<br>Names <i>Syncellus</i><br>has not recited,<br>which will reach<br>as far as 1400,<br>and farther, ac-<br>cording to <i>Dio-<br/>dorus</i> . It is yet<br>probable that |                                                                                                                                                                                              |



A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The Egyptian Era.             | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. |                                                                                                     | Kings of the Lesser Diospolis.                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                               |                    |                    | these last Theban Kings were the <i>Diospolites</i> , who render'd themselves Masters of all Egypt. |                                                                                                                                                     |
| 989                           | 3494               | 1220               |                                                                                                     | 14. <i>Tutbmosis</i> , or <i>Thetmosis</i> ,<br>9<br>Years, 8 Mon.                                                                                  |
| 999                           | 3504               | 1210               |                                                                                                     | 15. <i>Amenophis</i> , 30<br>The <i>Pastors</i> return into Egypt, subdue it, and remain its Masters for 13 Years, after which they are driven out. |
| Egypt reduced under one King. |                    |                    |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1030                          | 3535               | 1179               |                                                                                                     | 16. <i>Horus</i> , or <i>Orus</i> , 36<br>Years, 5 Mon.                                                                                             |
| 1066                          | 3571               | 1143               |                                                                                                     | 17. <i>Achenchres</i> , 12<br>Years, 1 Mon.                                                                                                         |
| 1078                          | 3583               | 1131               |                                                                                                     | 18. <i>Rathothis</i> , 9                                                                                                                            |
| 1087                          | 3592               | 1122               |                                                                                                     | 19. <i>Achenchres</i> , or <i>Chebres</i> , 12<br>Years, 5 Mon.                                                                                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Era | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. |  |  | Kings of Little<br>Diospolis, and<br>all Egypt.                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IIC0                     | 3605                    | 1109                     |  |  | 20. <i>Achen-<br/>cheres II.</i><br>12<br>Years, 3 Mon.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| II12                     | 3617                    | 1097                     |  |  | 21. <i>Armais,</i><br>OF <i>Amerfes,</i><br>14<br>Years, 1 Mon.                                                                                                                                                             |
| II16                     | 3621                    | 1093                     |  |  | 22. <i>Ramef-<br/>ses,</i> I<br>Year, 4 Mon.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| II18                     | 3623                    | 1091                     |  |  | 23. <i>Ramef-<br/>ses Mia-<br/>mun,</i> 66<br>Years, 2 Mon.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| II84                     | 3689                    | 1025                     |  |  | 24. <i>Ame-<br/>nophis,</i> 19<br>Years, 6 Mon.<br>XIX. Dynasty of<br><i>Africanus.</i>                                                                                                                                     |
| II04                     | 3709                    | 1005                     |  |  | 25. <i>Sethosis,</i><br>OF <i>Sesoftris,</i><br>51<br>This celebrated<br>Conqueror, is<br>the <i>Sisshak</i> men-<br>tion'd in Holy<br>Writ, who plun-<br>der'd <i>Jerusalem,</i><br>in the 5th Year<br>of <i>Rehoboam.</i> |

# A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of the<br>Upper Egypt, &c.                                                                                                | Kings of Eubastus.                   | Kings of Diospo-<br>lis, &c.                                                           | Kings of the<br>Tanites.      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                           |                          |                          | Kings of the Up-<br>per Egypt, reign-<br>ing after Sesostris<br>at Memphis, ac-<br>cording to Her-<br>odotus and Dio-<br>dorus. |                                      | A Continuation<br>of the Kings of<br>Diospolis, or the<br>XIX Dynasty of<br>Africanus. | XXI. Dynasty<br>of Africanus. |
| 1255                      | 3760                     | 954                      | 1. Pheron,<br>according to He-<br>rodotus's Con-<br>jecture, reign'd<br>10 Years.                                               |                                      | 26. Rap-<br>saces, 61                                                                  | 1. Smerdes,<br>26             |
| 1265                      | 3770                     | 944                      | 2. Proteus,<br>according to He-<br>rodotus and Dio-<br>dorus, 14                                                                |                                      |                                                                                        |                               |
| 1279                      | 3784                     | 930                      | 3. Rham-<br>psinitus, or<br>Ramphis,<br>according to Dio-<br>dorus, 50                                                          |                                      |                                                                                        |                               |
| 1281                      | 3786                     | 928                      |                                                                                                                                 | Kings of Bubastus                    |                                                                                        | 2. Usennes,<br>42             |
| 1316                      | 3821                     | 893                      |                                                                                                                                 | XXII Dy-<br>nasty of Afri-<br>canus. | 27. Ame-<br>nephthes, 2                                                                |                               |
| 1323                      | 3828                     | 886                      |                                                                                                                                 | 1. Seson-<br>chosis, 21              |                                                                                        | 3. Nepher<br>Cheres, 4        |
| 1327                      | 3832                     | 882                      |                                                                                                                                 |                                      |                                                                                        | 4. Ameno-<br>phis, 9          |
| 1329                      | 3834                     | 880                      | 4. Cleophes,<br>according to He-<br>rodotus, 50                                                                                 |                                      |                                                                                        |                               |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Era. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of the<br>Upper Egypt.                                           | Kings of Bubastus       | Diospolitan<br>Kings. | Tanite Kings.                                            |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1336                      | 3841                     | 873                      |                                                                        |                         | 28. Ra-<br>messes, 60 | 5. Ofor-<br>chor, 6                                      |
| 1342                      | 3847                     | 867                      |                                                                        |                         |                       | 6. Psina-<br>ches, 9                                     |
| 1344                      | 3849                     | 865                      |                                                                        | 2. Osorthon,<br>15      |                       |                                                          |
| 1351                      | 3856                     | 856                      |                                                                        |                         |                       | 7. Petu-<br>bastes,<br>reign'd 21, or<br>40 Years.<br>40 |
| 1359                      | 3864                     | 850                      |                                                                        | 3. Four<br>Kings, 25    |                       |                                                          |
| 1379                      | 3884                     | 830                      | 5. Cephre-<br>nes, or<br>Cepheres,<br>according to<br>Herodotus,<br>46 |                         |                       |                                                          |
| 1384                      | 3889                     | 825                      |                                                                        | 4. Takel-<br>lotbis, 13 |                       |                                                          |
| 1391                      | 3896                     | 818                      |                                                                        |                         |                       | 8. Osorton,<br>8                                         |
| 1396                      | 3901                     | 813                      |                                                                        |                         | 29. Amem-<br>menes, 5 |                                                          |
| 1397                      | 3902                     | 812                      |                                                                        | 5. Three<br>Kings, 42   |                       |                                                          |
| 1399                      | 3904                     | 810                      |                                                                        |                         |                       | 9. Psam-<br>mus, 10                                      |
| 1401                      | 3906                     | 808                      | The End of Ma-<br>neto's 2d Book.                                      |                         | 30. Thuo-<br>ris, 6   |                                                          |



A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The Egyptian Era. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Kings of the Upper Egypt.                                                                                                                                   | Kings of Bubastus.                            | Diospolitan Kings.                                                                                                      | Tanite Kings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1407              | 3912               | 802                |                                                                                                                                                             |                                               | XX. Dynasty of Africanus. The <i>Diospolitan</i> Kings reign'd 125 Years, and ended in 1532 of the <i>Egyptian</i> Era. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1409              | 3914               | 800                |                                                                                                                                                             |                                               |                                                                                                                         | 10. Ze---, 31                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 1425              | 3930               | 789                | 6. <i>Myche-rinus</i> , 44                                                                                                                                  |                                               |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1440              | 3945               | 774                |                                                                                                                                                             | Here ends the Kingdom of the <i>Bubasta</i> . |                                                                                                                         | The End of the Kingdom of the <i>Tanites</i> ; to which succeeded <i>Bocchoris</i> and the <i>Saites</i> , the XXIX. Dynasty. About this time, <i>Bocchoris</i> Son of <i>Gnepha-etes</i> , a <i>Saite</i> , became a potent Monarch in <i>Egypt</i> , and reign'd 44 |
| 1469              | 3974               | 740                | 7. <i>Asychis</i> , according to <i>Herodotus</i> , is conjectur'd to have reign'd 6 Years, 6                                                               |                                               |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1475              | 3980               | 734                | 8. <i>Anysis</i> the <i>Blind</i> , expell'd by <i>Sabaco</i> , in the 2d Year of his Reign, retires to the Isle of <i>Elbo</i> , where he passes 50 Years, |                                               |                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of the<br>Upper Egypt.                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                         |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|                           |                          |                          | and re-ascends<br>his Throne, after<br>the Death of<br><i>Sabaco</i> . |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                         |
| 1477                      | 3982                     | 732                      |                                                                        | XXV. Dy-<br>nasty of<br>Africanus.<br><i>Sabaco</i> ,<br>an <i>Ethiopian</i> , pos-<br>sesses himself of<br><i>Egypt</i> , beats out<br><i>Amyris</i> , and puts<br><i>Bocchoris</i> to<br>Death. <i>Herodotus</i><br>makes him reign<br>50 Years; and<br><i>Manetho</i> but 8<br>only. 'Tis pro-<br>bable that to<br>make out the<br>50 Years, the<br>Reigns of <i>Sera-<br/>chus</i> and <i>Tara-<br/>chus</i> , his Sons,<br>which he left in<br><i>Egypt</i> , are reckon-<br>ed. So that his<br>Reign here must<br>be reckon'd at<br>no more than 8 |                                                         |
| 1484                      | 3989                     | 725                      |                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <i>Bocchoris</i> ,<br>burnt alive by<br><i>Sabaco</i> . |
| 1485                      | 3990                     | 724                      |                                                                        | <i>Seuechus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Sabaco</i> ,<br>14                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                         |
| 1499                      | 4004                     | 710                      |                                                                        | <i>Tarachus</i> ,<br>Brother to <i>Seue-<br/>chus</i> ,<br>18                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                         |

# A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Era. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of the<br>Upper Egypt.                                                            | Dynasties of<br>Africanus.                                           |          | Saite Kings.                                                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1504                      | 4009                     | 705                      |                                                                                         |                                                                      |          | <i>Stephinales,</i><br>7                                           |
| 1511                      | 4016                     | 698                      |                                                                                         |                                                                      |          | <i>Nechepjos,</i><br>6                                             |
| 1517                      | 4022                     | 692                      |                                                                                         | <i>Sabaco</i><br>returns into E-<br>gypt, and reigns<br>10 Years, 10 |          |                                                                    |
| 1518                      | 4023                     | 691                      |                                                                                         |                                                                      |          | <i>Nechaon,</i><br>Father of <i>Psam-</i><br><i>mitichus,</i><br>8 |
| 1526                      | 4031                     | 683                      |                                                                                         |                                                                      |          | <i>Nechaon,</i><br>kill'd by <i>Sabaco.</i>                        |
| 1527                      | 4032                     | 682                      | <i>Anysis</i><br>returns, and dies<br>not long after.                                   | The End of <i>Sa-</i><br><i>baco's</i> Reign.                        |          |                                                                    |
| 1528                      | 4033                     | 681                      | <i>Sethon,</i><br>Priest of <i>Vulcan</i><br>rules for several<br>Years.<br>40          |                                                                      |          |                                                                    |
| 1532                      | 4037                     | 677                      | Two Years of<br>Anarchy, accord-<br>ing to <i>Diodorus,</i><br>2                        |                                                                      |          |                                                                    |
| 1534                      | 4039                     | 675                      | Twelve Kings<br>which divide E-<br>gypt, and govern<br>in Common for<br>15 Years,<br>15 |                                                                      |          |                                                                    |
|                           |                          |                          | <i>Tome II.</i>                                                                         |                                                                      | <b>P</b> |                                                                    |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Egyptian Kings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Kings of Persia, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15494054                  |                         | 660                      | 1. <i>Psammitichus</i> ,<br>sole King of Egypt for 54<br>Years, according to <i>Herodotus</i> and <i>Cassiodorus</i> , and<br>44, according to <i>Eusebius</i><br>and <i>Symeon</i> . Perhaps the<br>first comprehended the time<br>which he reigned jointly<br>with the Twelve: Where-<br>fore we shall allow him<br>but<br>44 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 15924098                  |                         | 616                      | 2. <i>Necho</i> , 16                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 16044109                  |                         | 605                      | <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i><br>takes from <i>Necho</i> all his<br>Dominions out of Egypt,<br>(2 King 24 7)                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 16094114                  |                         | 600                      | 3. <i>Psammitis</i> reigns<br>6 Years, according to <i>Herodotus</i> ; and, according to<br><i>Africanus</i> , 17.<br>6                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 16154120                  |                         | 594                      | 4. <i>Naphtes</i> , according<br>to <i>Africanus</i> , and the<br>3 principal, or capital, ac-<br>cording to <i>Herodotus</i> reign-<br>ed, according to <i>Cassiodorus</i><br>10 Years; and, according<br>to <i>Herodotus</i> ,<br>25                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 16404145                  |                         | 569                      | 5. <i>Amasis</i> , 44                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | King of Persia, Masters<br>of Egypt.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 16844189                  |                         | 525                      | The Death of <i>Amasis</i><br><i>Psammitis</i> , his Son,<br>reigned 6 Months.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <i>Cambyfes</i> conquers Egypt in the<br>10th Year of his Reign, 14 Months<br>after the Death of <i>Amasis</i> ; in the<br>1st Year of the LXXIIIrd Olympiad,<br>according to <i>Diodorus</i> , and reigned<br>here 3 Years, and some Months. |



# A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E.<br>gyptia.<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Egyptian Kings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Kings of Persia, Majors<br>of Egypt.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1688                      | 4193                    | 521                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>The Magi</i> , 7 Months.<br><i>Darius</i> , Son of <i>Hystaspes</i> , 36                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1724                      | 4229                    | 485                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Xerxes</i> . He, in the beginning<br>of the second Year after the Death of<br><i>Darius</i> , undertook an Expedition a-<br>gainst the <i>Egyptians</i> who then rebell'd,<br>and having vanquish'd and reduc'd<br>them to a more severe Slavery than<br>they were under <i>Darius</i> , he left the Govern-<br>ment of Egypt to his Brother <i>Achamenes</i><br>for 12 Years. |
| 1741                      | 4249                    | 468                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Xerxes</i> is kill'd, and <i>Artabanus</i><br>governs 7 Months.<br><i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i><br>succeeds his Father <i>Xerxes</i> , and reigns<br>39                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1749                      | 4254                    | 460                      | <i>Inarus</i> , Son of <i>Psam-<br/>michus</i> rebels against <i>Ar-<br/>taxerxes</i> , causes part of <i>E-<br/>gypt</i> to revolt, and main-<br>tains the War, with the<br>Assistance of the <i>Attacians</i><br>for 6 Years. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1784                      | 4289                    | 425                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Xerxes II.</i> Son of <i>Artaxerxes</i> , suc-<br>ceeds him, and reigns but one Year. I                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1785                      | 4290                    | 424                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Sogdianus</i> , or <i>Secondianus</i> ,<br>possess'd of the Empire for 7<br>Months.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 1786                      | 4291                    | 423                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Darius Ochus</i> loses the Kingdom<br>of Egypt in the 12th Year of his Reign:<br>he recover'd the Persian Sceptre, in the<br>whole, 19 Years, 19                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1798                      | 4303                    | 411                      | <i>Amyrtæus</i> , a <i>Sai-<br/>re</i> proclaim'd King of <i>Egyp-<br/>t</i> and reigns 6 Years, 6                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1804                      | 4309                    | 405                      | <i>Nepherites a Men-<br/>desian</i> , 6                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

A Chronological Table of the *Egyptian* Kings.

| The E-<br>gyptian<br>Era | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Egyptian Kings.                                                                                                                                                                    | Kings of Persia, Masters<br>of Egypt.                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1805                     | 4310                    | 404                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> reigns<br>in Persia 43 Years. 43                                                                                                 |
| 1810                     | 4315                    | 399                      | <i>Achoris</i> , 12                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1822                     | 4327                    | 387                      | <i>Psammithes</i> , 1                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1823                     | 4328                    | 386                      | <i>Nepherites</i> , two Mon.<br><i>Nectanebus</i> , a Sacer-<br>dote, 18                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1841                     | 4346                    | 368                      | <i>Tees</i> , or <i>Tachos</i> ,<br>according to <i>Diadorus</i> , <i>Xe-<br/>nophon</i> , and <i>Pinsarch</i> . He<br>made War with <i>Artax-<br/>erxes</i> , 6                   |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1847                     | 4352                    | 362                      | <i>Nectanebus II.</i> 18                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1848                     | 4353                    | 361                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i> succeeds<br>his Father <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> , and<br>reigns in Persia 25 Years, 25                                            |
| 1865                     | 4370                    | 344                      | <i>Nectanebus</i> deprived<br>of his Kingdom in the 17th<br>Year of his Reign by <i>Ar-<br/>taxerxes Ochus</i> , and <i>Egy-<br/>pt</i> wholly subjected to the<br><i>Persians</i> | <i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i> reconquers<br><i>Egypt</i> in the 17th Year of his Reign,<br>and afterwards reigns near 6 Years, 6                                |
| 1871                     | 4376                    | 338                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    | By good Rules <i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i> , and<br>lets on the Throne <i>Arjes</i> the Son<br>of that Prince, who reigns but two<br>Years, and some Months. 2 |
| 1873                     | 4378                    | 336                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Darius Codomanus</i> is made<br>King of Persia.<br>The Beginning of the Reign of<br><i>Alexander the Great</i> .                                       |
| 1877                     | 4383                    | 331                      |                                                                                                                                                                                    | He goes into <i>Egypt</i> in the 4th Year of<br>his Reign; is well receiv'd there, and<br>builds <i>Alexandria</i> .                                      |
|                          |                         |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                    | A C H R O                                                                                                                                                 |

A CHRONOLOGY of the Empires of the Babylonians, Assyrians, Medes and Persians.

THE Holy Scripture (*Gen. x. and xi*) clearly expresses the Original of the *Assyrians* and *Babylonians*. Men began to multiply after the *Deluge*; and quitting the East, or rather going Eastwards of the Place where they were, they found a Plain in the Land of *Shinar*, where they attempted the building of a Tower and great City, which was call'd *Babel*. 'Tis by all agreed, that it was near this Place that the City of *Babylon* was situate on the *Euphrates*; and 'tis very probable that it may have deriv'd its Origin from the very City it self, which the first Men began to build with a Tower in this Place. God, by the Confusion of Languages, having forced Men to disperse themselves, from the five Sons of *Shem*, Son of *Noah*; *Elam*, *Asshur*, *Arphaxad*, *Lud*, and *Aram*, descended the Eastern Nations, which the Names alone of these five Sons successively discover: From *Elam* proceeded the *Elamites*; from *Asshur* or *Assur*, the *Assyrians*; from *Arphaxad*, the *Arphaxatites*; from *Lud*, the *Lydians*; and from *Aram*, the *Aramites*, or *Mesopotamians*. These Nations are very well known, and the most celebrated of them was the *Assyrian*. Some time after, *Nimrod* the Son of *Chus*, who was the Son of *Ham*, Brother to *Shem*, a Man addicted to Cruelty, and a great Hunter, began to grow powerful, and exercise a Tyranny over others. The first Cities of his Kingdom, were

*Babylon, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the Land of Shinar, near Babylon, along the Tigris: But not contenting himself with that Country, he went to Assyria (for so that Passage is to be understood d. terra illa egressus est Assur) and built four Cities Niniveh, Rehoboth, Calah, and Resen which is a great City betwixt Niniveh and Calah. 'Tis from this Conquest, that Assyria is call'd the Country of Nimrod, by the Prophet Micah, ch p. v. ver. 6. Nimrod laid the Foundation of these Cities, which afterwards became great, and which perhaps were not all, in his Time, call'd by the Names which they bore in the Days of Moses. After him, all the Country which was subjected to his Domination was divided into several small Kingdoms, as we learn by Holy Writ, (Gen. xiv.) where we find several Kings of his Country in Abraham's Time, namely Amraphel King of Shinar, Arioch King of Pontus, Chedorlamer King of the Elamites, and Tidal King of several Nations, who made War against Bera King of Sodom, Birsha King of Gomerrah, Shinar King of Admah, Shemeber King of Zebaim, and the King of Belah. These last having remain'd twelve Years subject to Chedorlamer King of the Elamites, rebel'd on the thirteenth. This Passage is very proper to discover to us the State of the Eastern Nations in Abraham's Time. They were divided into several petty Kingdoms, and the King of the Elamites was the most potent amongst them. There was a particular King of Shinar, or the Land of Shinar, and consequently of Babylon, whose Name was Amraphel: But there were not yet any Kings of the Chaldeans, Babylonians, or Assyrians, which exercis'd their Power over any very large Empire.*

The Assyrian Empire was one of the largest in the World; to see how long it continued in that Extent, and fix its Beginning, is our present Task.

All



All Authors, tho' they differ very much concerning its Duration, seem to agree, that *Ninus* was the first who brought it into a potent and flourishing Condition. 'Tis true, some Writers place *Belus* before *Ninus*, and allow him a Reign of 55 Years : But 'tis to *Ninus* that the Conquest of almost all *Asia*, and the Foundation of that vast Empire, is ascrib'd. Historians are very uncertain with regard to its Duration, from *Ninus* to the Empire of the *Medes* ; and the Time when the last was established, and about the Time of its Continuance, as we have already hinted. *Herodotus* makes the Time of the Duration of the *Assyrian* Monarchy to be but 520 Years, and that of the *Medes* but 150 only. He says also, that Queen *Semiramis*, who, pursuant to Historians, immediately succeeded *Ninus*, was but five Generations before *Nitocris*, Mother of *Labyrinthus* the last King of the *Assyrians*. These five Generations, according to his Supputation, amount to near about 200 Years.

*Julius Africanus*, *Eusebius*, and after him *George Syncellus*, reckon, from *Belus*, seven *Chaldean*, and six *Arabian* Kings, which reign'd in *Babylon* 440 Years. Their List runs thus :

| Kings of the Chaldeans. |            | Arabian Kings.            |             |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. <i>Evuchous</i> ,    | 6 Years,   | 1. <i>Mardocentes</i> ,   | 45 Years.   |
| and 8 Mon.              |            | 2. * * *                  | 40 Years.   |
| 2. <i>Comasboles</i> ,  | 7 Years,   | 3. <i>Sisimordachus</i> , | 28 Years.   |
| and 6 Mon.              |            | 4. <i>Nadius</i> , or     | } 37 Years. |
| 3. <i>Porus</i> ,       | 35 Years.  | - <i>Nabius</i> ,         |             |
| 4. <i>Nechubes</i> ,    | 44 Years.  | 5. <i>Parannus</i> ,      | 40 Years.   |
| 5. <i>Abius</i> ,       | 48 Years.  | 6. <i>Nabonnadus</i> ,    | 25 Years.   |
| 6. <i>Onibalus</i> ,    | 40 Years.  |                           | —           |
| 7. <i>Chirifirus</i> ,  | 45 Years.  |                           | 215 Years.  |
|                         | —          |                           | —           |
|                         | 225 Years. | Total                     | 440 Years.  |

*Julius Africanus* did not invent the Names of these Kings, but took them from the most ancient Authors : And *Sincellus* positively affirms, that *Alexander Polyhistor* named *Evechus* second King of the *Chaldeans*, and next him *Chosmabelus*, and the other seven *Chaldean* Kings, which reigned 190 Solar Years. 'Tis also affirm'd, that some of them are mention'd in the Prophet *Jeremiah*, who, predicting the Desolation of *Babylon*, says, (*chap. l. ver. 2.*) *Declare ye amongst the Nations, and publish, and set up a Standard, publish, and conceal not : say, Babylon is taken, Bel is confounded, Merodach is broken in pieces, her Idols are confounded, her Images are broken in pieces.* And in *chap. xlv.* *Bel is overthrown, Nebo has been bruised ; the Idols of the Chaldeans are carried away on Beasts of burden, and Camels.* 'Tis indeed true, that *Bel*, *Merodach*, and *Nebo*, were Idols ; but they probably were the ancient Kings of the *Chaldeans* : *Merodach* was *Mardocentes* ; *Nebo*, *Nabius* ; and *Bel*, *Belus*.

But the modern Chronologists, who follow the Chronology of the *Hebrew* Text, are obliged to believe that the Kings of *Babylon* are entirely fabulous, and never existed, if they embrace the Opinion of *Isidorus* concerning the Antiquity of *Ninus*, and the Duration of the *Assyrian* Empire, which vastly differs from that of *Herodotus*.

For, according to that Author, after *Ninus* the first King of the *Assyrians*, were thirty two Kings, who reign'd 1369 Years, as *Diodorus* ; or 1306, as *Agathus* and *George Syncellus* cite the Text of *Ctesias*. *Africanus* and *Eusebius*, who follow'd *Castor*, reckon thirty six Kings, and allow them to reign but 1340 Years. *Justin*, the Abbreviator of *Trogus Pompeius*, makes the *Assyrian* Empire to have continued 1300 ; *Diodorus* will have it to have lasted above 1400 Years ; and *George Syncellus* reckons up forty one Kings, comprehending *Belus*, who, according

according to him, reigned 55 Years, and will have the Empire to have continued 1450 Years. The Reader will find a Catalogue of these Kings in what we have said of *Ctesias's* History, Sect 31. in the 74th and following Pages.

The Celestial Observations of the *Chaldeans* are alledg'd to prove the Antiquity of their Empire ; for, not to mention the Pretensions of their *Astrologers*, who boast of *Astronomical* Observations for 473000 Years before *Alexander's* Expedition, *Simplicius*, on the Credit of *Porphyrius*, tells us that *Callisthenes* the Philosopher, who accompanied *Alexander* in his March, having made diligent Search after the most ancient Observations at *Babylon*, sent them to *Greece* to *Aristotle* ; and withal says, that, according to *Porphyrius*, they amounted to 1903 Years. 'Tis on this Foundation that Father \* *Petau*, and other Chronologists, build, • *Petavius*. when they fix the Duration of the *Assyrian* Monarchy to be 1200 Years. *Simplicius*, who liv'd in *Justinian's* Time, is not an Author very much to be depended on, with regard to what was transacted several Ages before his Time. Nor is *Porphyrius*, whom he cites, a better Security. We have already observ'd, that, according to the Testimony of *Pliny*, *Berosus*, whose Authority is more to be depended on than that of any other Writer on this Head, did not find any Celestial Observations, amongst the *Chaldeans*, for any more than 490 Years before his Time. *Berosus* dedicated his *History of the Chaldeans* to *Antiochus Theos*, whose 4th Year fell in the 490th of the *Nabonassarean Era*. *Critodemus*, in this, follows *Berosus's* Calculation : And *Epigenes*, who liv'd in the Reign of *Augustus*, and, according to *Pliny*, was a very good Author, allows but 720 Years, which comes to the same Sum ; for the 2d Year of *Augustus*, is also the 720th of the *Nabonassarean Era*. This  
Epocha



*Epecha* of the *Chaldean* Observations, mention'd in *Berosus*, *Critodemus*, and *Epigenes*, is yet confirm'd by the diligent Search which *Ptolemy* made after the Writings and Observations of the ancient Astronomers ; after all which, he found no *Babylonians* elder than the *Nabonassarean* Era : And *Syncellus* observes, that the *Chaldeans* did not till after that Time, with any Care, observe the *Celestial* Bodies.

*Ctesias's* Catalogue of the Kings of *Assyria*, is no convincing Proof of the Duration of that Monarchy : Nothing is so easie as to invent Names, and bestow on them Reigns of what Length the Writer pleases. We have already observ'd (whilst treating on this Author) that he is fabulous, and does not deserve Credit ; and that in his History of the *Indies*, he reports a long train of Fictions, which he avers to have seen himself, or at least learn'd from Eye-Witnesses. If he cou'd invent, and affirm, that he saw in the *Indies* such things as really never either did or could exist ; is he more to be relied on, when he says, that he took his History from the *Persian Archives* ? His History of the *Assyrians* and *Medes*, scarce carries with it a greater Air of Probability, than what he says of the Wonders of the *Indies*, as *Monsieur Bernard de Montfaucon* observes. That learned Monk, in his History of *Judith*, has these Words : “ This  
 “ Army of *Ninus*, consisting of Two Millions of  
 “ Men, in a Time when the Earth was not yet  
 “ well Peopled ; these extraordinary great  
 “ Actions of *Semiramis*, at the Age of Twenty ;  
 “ these Two Millions of Workmen employ'd in  
 “ the building of *Babylon* ; the Three hundred  
 “ thousand Black Ox Hides, dispos'd in the Shape  
 “ of Elephants, and several other Particulars of  
 “ the same Nature, favour very much of Romance.  
 “ In the Catalogue of the Kings of *Assyria*, we  
 “ find



“ find a great many *Greek* and *Persian* Names,  
 “ which *Ctesias* may very naturally be suppos’d to  
 “ have borrow’d to fill up such a long List.  
 “ *Sphærus*, *Lamprides*, *Laosthenes*, and *Dercylus*, are  
 “ *Greek* Names by which several Natives of *Greece*  
 “ have been call’d. *Amyntas*, is a Name amongst  
 “ the Kings of *Macedon*. *Arius*, is one of the  
 “ Kings of *Sparta*. *Prytiades*, is regularly form’d  
 “ from *πύρεος*, which signifies a sort of *Medi-*  
 “ *cinal Herb*, very well known to *Ctesias*, who was  
 “ a Physician. We might here take notice of  
 “ several other *Grecian* Names, tho’ a little dis-  
 “ guis’d. *Xerxes*, *Airmamitres*, and *Mithraus*, are  
 “ *Persian* Names. Besides which, *Sosarmus* is the  
 “ Name of a King of the *Medes*, according to  
 “ *Ctesias* himself. Those who have read the Holy  
 “ Scriptures, and Profane History, know how  
 “ much the *Assyrian* Names differ from the *Persian*,  
 “ and yet more from the *Greek*, which will render  
 “ it very difficult to persuade themselves that such  
 “ a Number of *Greek*, and several *Persian* Names,  
 “ could belong to the Kings of *Assyria*: But  
 “ what follows, is yet a stronger Proof on this  
 “ Head.

“ In all the large Catalogues of Kings of several  
 “ Nations, we find that the same, or the like Names,  
 “ frequently return upon us. And this Observa-  
 “ tion holds good, more particularly with regard  
 “ to the Kings of *Assyria*, amongst which we find  
 “ certain Names which were common, or at least  
 “ very ordinarily occur’d. The Holy Scripture  
 “ names five *Assyrian* Kings, *Phul*, *Teglat-Phal-*  
 “ *Assar*, *Salman-Assar*, *Sennacherib* or *Sar-Gon*,  
 “ *Assar-Addon*, and two Princes Brothers to the  
 “ last, *Adra-Melech*, and *Sar-Assar*.

“ Here we see, that in seven *Assyrian* Princes,  
 “ the same Names will occur several times.  
 “ *Phul*, which is pronounced *Pol*, *Phal*, or *Pal*,  
 “ we

“ we find twice in PHUL, and TEG LATH-  
 “ PHAL-ASSAR. *Affar* is four times in *Teglatb-*  
 “ *Phal-ASSAR*, *Salman-ASSAR*, *ASSAR-Had-*  
 “ *Don*, and *Sar-ASSAR*. To these Kings may  
 “ be join’d *Sardanapalus*, who is acknowledg’d by  
 “ all Historians, and is not of *Ctesias*’s Invention ;  
 “ for we may there observe three *Assyrian* Names,  
 “ SAR, DAN, and PAL.

“ If in the Number of eight *Assyrian* Princes,  
 “ one Name occurs four times, and two other  
 “ three times each ; can we then suppose, that  
 “ in forty Kings which preceded *Sardanapalus*,  
 “ not one of those Names, ordinarily given to the  
 “ *Assyrian* Monarchs, should not once appear ?  
 “ Shall we alledge, that the *Greeks* call’d these  
 “ Princes by other Names than the *Assyrians* ?  
 “ But don’t we see, that the best *Greek* Historians  
 “ call foreign Princes by the same Names which  
 “ they bore in their own Country ? Does not  
 “ this clearly appear exemplified in *Herodotus*, who  
 “ always gives to the Kings of *Assyria*, *Egypt*,  
 “ and *Babylon*, the same Names which the Scri-  
 “ pture gives them ? except only such a small  
 “ Alteration as is inevitable, when a Word passes  
 “ from one Language to another. Thus he calls  
 “ *Sennacherib*, *Sennacheribus* ; *Nebao*, *Nebos* ; *Ephraïm*,  
 “ *Apries* ; *Nabonides*, *Labynetus*. These are Changes  
 “ that may happen to Names in their Passage  
 “ into a strange Language ; and if *Ctesias* had  
 “ been guilty of no greater Alterations, we  
 “ might have believ’d his Catalogue.

“ If this Author is not to be credited in his List  
 “ of *Assyrian* Kings, he is yet less to be depended  
 “ on, in what he says of the last of those Mo-  
 “ narchs, which the *Greeks* name *Sardanapalus*,  
 “ that the *Assyrians* call’d him *Thonos Concoleros* ;  
 “ and that the last King of the *Medes*, whom the  
 “ *Greeks* name *Astyages*, was call’d by the *Medes*,  
 “ *Apan-*

“ *Apandas*. Nothing can be imagin’d more ridiculous, than this pretended Diversity of Names ; for besides the Improbability of the *Greeks* so much as thinking of forging Names to bestow on foreign Kings, ’tis certain, as we have already hinted, that *Sardanapalus* is a true *Assyrian* Name ; and it appears by Holy Writ, that *Astyages* is a *Medan* Name. It must then be own’d, that these monstrous Names, *Thonos Concoleros*, and *Apandas*, are only the Fruit of *Ctesias*’s Imagination, which was very fertile in the Production of Monsters.”

We may further add to all this, That, according to *Ctesias*’s Chronology, these Kings began their Reign before *Abraham*. But ’tis universally known, that the Prophane Histories of Times so very remote are not to be relied on, especially when founded on no other Authority than that of a Historian, so false in his Relations as *Ctesias*.

But what compleats the Ruin of this Historian, is, that he cannot be reconcil’d to the Scriptures. He says, that *Ninus*, who, according to Computation, reign’d before *Abraham* ; or, according to the Calculation of some Writers, was Contemporary with that Patriarch, rendred himself Master of *Persia*, *Media*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and all *Asia*. That *Semiramis*, who reign’d in the Time of *Abraham* or *Isaac*, added to this great Empire *Libya* and *Ethiopia*. But we might find in *Genesis*, that in *Abraham*’s Days there were Kings in *Persia*, in *Shinar*, which is *Chaldea*, in *Egypt*, and that there were several Kings in *Syria*, without the least mention being made, or the least Tract of the *Assyrian* Empire ever appearing.

*Ctesias* speaks of an *Arabian* King and Nation, as very powerful in the Days of *Ninus* ; tho’ ’tis certain, according to the Scriptures, that the *Arabian* Nation it self did not begin to exist till above an



an Age after that Time. *Ishmael* the Son of *Abraham* had twelve Sons, from whom descended the Twelve Tribes, which compos'd the whole *Arabian* Nation, which were at first call'd *Ishmaelites*. The Scripture Account agrees very well with *Strabo*, and other Prophane Authors, in the Division of the *Arabians* into Twelve Tribes, and lays down their Origin in *Genesis*.

All this serves to prove, that no Credit can be given to *Ctesias's* History of *Assyria*; and to shew, that the long List of *Assyrian* Kings which he has given us, is purely imaginary and fictitious. And it being from this Author, that all other Historians and Chronologists, who have herein follow'd him, have taken what they have said of the *Assyrian* Kings, they are not at all to be relied on.

To pass from the *Assyrians* to the *Medes*; *Herodotus* says, that the *Medes*, after having shook off the *Assyrian* Yoke, for some Time enjoy'd their Liberty; but that the great Disorders which happen'd in their Country, oblig'd them to chuse *Deioces* their King, who built the City of *Ecbatan*, establish'd several Laws, and reign'd 53 Years. That *Phraortes*, his Son, subdued the *Persians*, and several other Nations, and was at last defeated and kill'd by the *Assyrians* of *Niniveb*, after having reign'd 22 Years. That *Cyaxares*, Son of *Phraortes*, besieg'd *Niniveb*; and was oblig'd to raise his Siege, and march against the *Scythians*: That he was beaten by those *Barbarians*, which over-run *Asia*: That *Cyaxares* drove them out 28 Years afterwards: That he at last took *Niniveb*, utterly destroy'd it, conquer'd all *Asia*, and died after a Reign of 40 Years: That his Son *Astyages* attempted the Death of his Grand-son *Cyrus* at his Birth: That the Infant being preserv'd, and secretly bred up, afterwards own'd, and become Governor of *Persia*,  
made



made War against *Astyages* his Grand-father, whom he vanquish'd and took Prisoner; and that by this means, the Empire was translated from the *Medes* to the *Persians*. He computes the Time of *Astyages's* Reign to be 35 Years, and the Duration of the Empire of the *Medes* to be 150 Years. So that the two Empires of the *Assyrians* and *Medes* did not continue above 60 Years; whence it follows, that the Beginning of the *Assyrian* Empire must be plac'd 670 Years before the first Year of the Reign of *Cyrus*, that is, in the 3485th Year of the *Julian* Period, and 1229 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. *Ctesias*, on the contrary, enumerates ten Kings of the *Medes* the Names of which are different from those mention'd by *Herodotus*, except the last, which he calls *Astyages*; and *Diodorus Apandus*. The Reigns of the eight first amount to 282 Years; and those of the two last are omitted: but if they be supplied from the Years of their Reign mention'd in *Herodotus*, they are 75; or, according to *Eusebius* and *Synellus*, 70 Years; which comes very near *Justin's* Account, who makes all these Kings to have reigned 350 Years. *Eusebius* and *Synellus* were inclin'd to take the four first Kings of the *Medes* mention'd by *Ctesias*; but have follow'd *Herodotus*, with regard to the four last. According to the one, the Reigns of these eight Kings took up 259; and, according to the other, 283 Years. All these Differences are represented in the Table, in Page 77, so that 'tis needless to repeat them here.

*Dionysius Halicarnassæus*, and *Appian*, have follow'd *Herodotus*, with regard to the Duration of the Empires of the *Assyrians* and *Medes*: For the first says, in the 1st Book of his *Roman History*,  
 “ That the *Assyrian* Empire, which is indeed an-  
 “ cient, and made to run back to fabulous Times,  
 “ did not extend it self to a very great Part of  
 “ Asia;

“ *Asia* ; and that the Empire of the *Medes*, which  
 “ destroy’d that of *Assyria*, and was more potent,  
 “ did not continue long, and was ruin’d in the  
 “ Fourth Generation.” The last (*Appian* of *Alex-*  
*andria*) says the same, in his *Preface*, “ That if  
 “ we compare the Time of the three great Em-  
 “ pires of the *Assyrians*, *Medes*, and *Persians*, to the  
 “ Time of *Alexander*, it will not amount to 900  
 “ Years.” The *Persian* Empire continued 230  
 Years, from the 1st Year of the LVth *Olymp-*  
*piad*, which was the first of *Cyrus*’s Reign, to the  
 2d of the CXIIth *Olympiad*, in which *Darius* was  
 conquer’d by *Alexander* : This is unquestionable.  
 To this Number, add 670 Years of the Duration  
 of the two Empires of the *Assyrians* and *Medes*, ac-  
 cording to *Herodotus*, and the Sum will be but  
 900 Years. *Plutarch*, tho’ an avowed Enemy to  
*Herodotus*, looks upon *Ctesias*’s History as fabulous ;  
 and, long before, *Aristotle* affirm’d him an Author  
 not to be credited.

These are the Sentiments of the most judicious  
 Prophane Historians, concerning the Duration of  
 the Empire of the *Assyrians* and *Medes* : But, on  
 the other side are a Croud of Authors have fol-  
 low’d *Ctesias* in his Catalogue of *Assyrian* Kings ;  
*Cephalon*, *Alexander Polybistor*, *Diodorus Siculus*, *Castor*,  
*Trogus Pompeius*, and his Abridger *Justin*, to which  
 may be added *Velleius Paterculus* ; and after all these,  
 the Christian Chronologists, *Africanus*, *Eusebius*,  
 and *George Syncellus*, have inserted in their Chrono-  
 logies the Kings of the *Assyrians* and *Medes* men-  
 tion’d in *Ctesias* ; tho’, in order to adjust their  
 Chronologies, they have diminish’d or augmented  
 their Number, and sometimes return’d to *Herodo-*  
*tus*’s System. For Instance, *Trogus Pompeius*, who  
 follows *Ctesias* on all other Occasions, leaves him  
 in the History of *Astyages* and *Cyrus*, in which he  
 follows *Herodotus*. *Diodorus* several times says, that,  
 according

according to *Herodotus*, *Cyaxares* was the first King of the *Medes*; and that there was an Interval of many Ages betwixt the Revolt of the *Medes*, and the Election of that King. *Eusebius* and *George Syncellus* follow *Herodotus* on the four last Kings of the *Medes*, tho' both of them take the precedent four from *Ctesias*: The first of the Authors says, that after *Arbaces* the *Mede* had destroy'd the *Assyrian* Empire, he transferr'd the Sovereignty to the *Medes*; and that afterwards the State was govern'd without Kings, to the Time of *Deioces* King of the *Medes*.

If the Empire of the *Medes* continued 350 Years, computing it upwards from the first Year of *Cyrus*, and the Empire of the *Assyrians* was destroy'd by *Arbaces* the first King of the *Medes*, according to *Ctesias*; it must be suppos'd, that after that, there were no *Assyrian* Kings at either *Niniveh* or *Babylon*, and that the *Medes* were sole Masters of *Asia*. But this Supposition is manifestly destroy'd, as well by Sacred as Prophane History. The *Epocha* of the Beginning of *Cyrus's* Reign being certainly the 1st Year of the LVth *Olympiad*, which is the 4154th or 4155th of the *Julian Period*, the 559th or 560th before the *Vulgar Era* of *JESUS-CHRIST*; if we subtract 350, we shall have the 3804th or 3805th of the *Julian Period*, and the 909th or 910th before *JESUS-CHRIST*, which *Epocha* concurs with the Reign of *Jehoshaphat*, or *Josaphat*, or, according to others, with that of his Son *Foram*, or *Jehoram*; for that is all the Difference which can arise on this Head amongst the Chronologists. But if we consult the *Jewish History*, we find that the *Assyrian* Empire never was more potent, than after this pretended Destruction of *Niniveh*. *Jonah*, who prophesied in the Reigns of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, and *Jero-boam* King of *Israel*, 80 Years, or thereabouts, after



the Reign of *Jehoshaphat*, was sent to preach Repentance to *Niniveb*. It appears by his History that *Niniveb* was then a great City of the Length of three Days Journey ; which agrees with what *Diodorus Siculus* says, that it was 490 *Stadia* in Circuit. *Niniveb* was an exceeding great City of three Days Journey, *Jonah* iii. ver. 3. That it had a King ; and was so populous, as to have in it above an hundred and twenty thousand Persons who were not yet come to the Use of their Reason, *Jonah* iv. ver. 11. And should not I spare *Niniveb* that great City, wherein are more than six score thousand Persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand, and also much Cattle? *Niniveb* was then in all its Splendour and Power. A City which had been utterly destroy'd, and reduc'd to Heaps of Rubbish, and withal subjected to the Empire of the *Medes* 80 Years before, could it have been repair'd, and grown to such a pitch of Grandeur in so short a time? We read in the 2d Book of *Kings*, chap. xv. ver. 19. and in the 1st of *Chronicles*, chap. v. ver. 26. that *Pul* King of *Assyria* came against the Land of *Israel*, and that *Menabem* gave him a thousand Talents of Silver to assist him, and that he confirm'd him in the Kingdom of *Israel*. This happen'd in the 39th Year of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, the 3943d of the *Julian Period*, and 771 before JESUS-CHRIST. During the Reign of *Pekah* the Son of *Remalish*, who dethron'd *Pekabiah*, Son of *Menabem* in the 52d Year of *Azariah*, and wore the Crown 20 Years, *Tiglath-phalassa*, or *Tiglath-pileser*, King of the *Assyrians*, came to *Israel*, took several Towns in *Galilee*, and all the Land of *Naphtali*, and transported the Inhabitants into *Assyria*, as we find in the same Chapter of the 2d Book of *Kings*, ver. 29. *Shalmaneser*, otherwise call'd *Salmanasar*, King of the *Assyrians*, conquer'd the whole Kingdom of *Israel*.



*Israel* ; and having besieg'd *Samaria* for the space of three Years, took it, and carried away the Inhabitants into his own Country, 2 *Kings*, chap. xvii. ver. 6, & 24. He also possess'd himself of *Phœnicia*, and for five Years made War against the *Tyrians*, as is hinted in the Annals of *Tyre*, quoted by *Josephus*. The Taking of *Samaria*, fell in the 3993d Year of the *Julian Period*, and 721 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. *Shalmaneser* dying, his Son *Sennacherib* reign'd in his Stead, as we are told in the 1st chap. of *Tobit*, ver. 15. *Hezekiah* reign'd then over the Kingdom of *Judah* : He revolted from the *Assyrians*, and refus'd to pay Tribute : Upon which, in the 14th Year of his Reign, *Sennacherib* King of *Assyria* came to attack the strong Places of *Judah*, and took several of them ; and preparing to besiege *Jerusalem*, *Hezekiah* made great Preparations to defend it ; but yet appeas'd him by a sum of Money. *Sennacherib* proceeding forwards, march'd into *Egypt*, attack'd *Pelusium*, carry'd away a great Number of Captives, and, being return'd into *Palæstine* to *Lachish*, from thence sent *Tartan* or *Tartanes*, and *Rapsaces*, with a great Detachment, to *Jerusalem*, to oblige *Hezekiah* to surrender, and solicit the Inhabitants to revolt. *Rapsaces*, not succeeding, return'd to *Sennacherib*, who then was employ'd in the Siege of *Libnah* ; but News being come to that Monarch, that *Tirhakah*, or *Tirbakah*, King of *Chus* or *Ethiopia*, had taken the Field in order to come against him, he rais'd the Siege of *Libnah*, and march'd against him, after having dispatcht a very menacing Letter to *Hezekiah*. Which King, upon the Reception of it, had recourse to Prayer : And his petitions were heard, pursuant to the Prophecy of the Prophet *Isaiah* ; the Angel of the *LORD* destroy'd an hundred and eighty thousand Men in the *Assyrian* Camp ; and *Sennacherib* seeing this

Mortality, immediately return'd to *Ninivech*. We don't know how long he liv'd afterwards ; but his Death is specified at the end of the 19th Chapter of the 2d Book of *Kings*, where 'tis said, that as he was worshipping *Nisrech* his God, that *Adrammelech* and *Saracer*, his two Sons, smote him with the Sword, and they escap'd into the Land of *Armenia* ; and *Esharaddon*, or *Affaraddon*, his third Son, reign'd in his Stead.

All these Facts are founded on the Authority of the Sacred Books, and related more at large in the 18th and 19th Chapters of the 2d Book of *Kings*, and the 32d of the 2d Book of *Chronicles*. They also agree exactly with the Prophane Historians. *Berosus*, speaking of *Sennacherib*, says, that he made War with all *Asia* and *Egypt*, and that he besieg'd *Pelusium*. The Annals of the *Tyrians* and *Egyptians* also agree with the Holy Scriptures, on the Time and Conquests of *Sennacherib* ; and the *Tirbakah*, or *Trachas*, King of *Ethiopia*, mention'd in the Bible, agrees both in Name and Actions with *Tarachus* King of *Egypt*. In short, *Esharaddon* or *Affaraddon*, Son and Successor to *Sennacherib* who united the Kingdom of *Babylon* to that of *Assyria*, is placed in the 68th Year of the *Nabonassaræan æra*, in the Chronicle of the Kings of *Babylon*. For whilst the Kings of *Assyria* reign'd at *Ninivech*, there reign'd also very potent Kings at *Babylon* ; the Catalogue of which begins with *Nabonassar*, whose Reign has been made a certain and famous Epochæ. It began, according to *Hipparchus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Censorinus*, in the 747th Year before JESUS-CHRIST, and the 3967th of the *Julian Period*. The Years of this Epochæ always began on the 1st Day of the Month, call'd, by the *Egyptians*, *Thoth* ; which answer'd the 1st Year to the 26th of February of the Year 747 before our Common *Æra*. These Years are equal, consist

ing of 365 Days, without any Intercalation ; which makes the Beginning of this Year to change annually with regard to the *Julian Year*, so much, that 1461 *Nabonassar*ean, make but 1460 *Julian* Years. The Beginning and End of this *Nabonassar*ean Epochæ are certain : It is divided into two Parts, the first of which comprehends 209 Years, which end at the 1st Year of *Cyrus's* Reign ; and the 2d 215 Years, which expire at the Death of *Alexander*. So that, according to *Ptolemy*, this Epochæ comprises in the Whole 424 *Egyptian* Years, that is, of 365 Days each. We want only the first Part of this *Era* here : *Ptolemy* has preserv'd the Names of the Kings which reign'd in *Babylon* from *Nabonassar* to *Alexander*, and specified the Number of Years of their respective Reigns, and *Interrigna*. There were in all ten Kings, whose Reigns amounted to 67 Years, as appears by the following Table.

|                                                                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. <i>Nabonassar</i> ,                                                                | 14 Years |
| 2. <i>Nidius</i> ,                                                                    | 2        |
| 3. <i>Chinzirus</i> , or <i>Porus</i> ,                                               | 5        |
| 4. <i>Fugeus</i> , or <i>Ilulæus</i> ,                                                | 5        |
| 5. <i>Mardocempadus</i> , call'd, in }<br><i>Isaiab</i> , <i>Merodach Baladan</i> , } | 12       |
| 6. <i>Archianus</i> ,                                                                 | 5        |
| An <i>Interregnum</i> of                                                              | 2        |
| 7. <i>Belibus</i> ,                                                                   | 3        |
| 8. <i>Apronadius</i> ,                                                                | 6        |
| 9. <i>Rigebelus</i> ,                                                                 | 1        |
| 10. <i>Messeffimordachus</i> ,                                                        | 4        |
| An <i>Interregnum</i> of                                                              | 8        |
| <hr/>                                                                                 |          |
| 67 Years.                                                                             |          |

*Efarbaddon*, Son of *Sennacherib*, united the Kingdoms of *Niniveh* and *Babylon*, in the 68th Year of the



the *Nabonassarean Era*, and reign'd 13 Years. He sent *Tartan*, or *Tartanes*, formerly one of *Sennacherib's* Commanders, against *Syria*. That General besieg'd and took *Ashdod*, or *Asoth*, as is specified in *Isaiab*, chap. 20. where the King of *Assyria* is call'd *Sargon*, by Abbreviation. 'Twas *Esarbaddon* who sent a Colony of *Babylonians*, *Cuthæans*, *Aræans* or *Eræans*, *Hamatbites*, and *Sepharvaites*, to *Samaria*, as is related in the 2d Book of *Kings*, chap. 17. and that of *Ezra*, chap. 4. ver. 2. He render'd himself Master of all *Syria*: His Generals took King *Manasseb*, and carried him laden with Chains to *Babylon*; but he return'd, not long after, and was re-establish'd on his Throne: This is related in the 33d Chapter of the 2d Book of *Chronicles*. After *Esarbaddon*, *Saduschin* reign'd 20 Years King of *Niniveb* and *Babylon*; and after him, *Chinildanus* 22 Years.

The Kingdoms of the *Assyrians* and *Babylonians* being united, must have compos'd a very potent Sovereignty; yet during that very Time, the *Medes* began to lay the Foundations of a great Empire. They were the first who shook off the *Assyrian* Yoke; and after having enjoy'd their Liberty for some Time, chose for their King *Dejoces*, who built *Ecbatan*. The Empire of the *Medes* lasting, according to *Herodotus*, but 150 Years, and the Distance of Time from *Nabonassar* to *Cyrus* being 187 Years, the Reign of *Dejoces* must necessarily begin the 37th or 38th Year of this *Era*. But, it may be, in the 53 Years Reign, which Authors ascribe to him, they comprehend the Time of *Anarchy* or *Autonomy* of the *Medes*. However, *Dejoces* having reign'd 53 Years, at the End of his Reign must fall about the 90th Year of the *Nabonassarean Era*, that is, at the 10th Year of *Saduschin*. *Dejoces's* Empire at first did not extend any farther than over the *Median* Nations,



tions, namely, the *Buses*, *Paretacenians*, and the *Magi*; but afterwards stretch'd to the River *Halys*. To *Dejoces* succeeded *Phraortes*, in the 91st Year of the *Ara* of *Nabonassar*. This King subdu'd the *Persians*, and several other *Asiatick* Nations. He afterwards led his Army against the *Assyrians* of *Niniveh*, whose Empire was then very much lessen'd by the Revolt of several Nations; but was yet left strong enough to defend it self: They beat him; and he, together with part of his Army, fell in this Expedition, after having reign'd 22 Years, on the 113th Year of the *Nabonassarean Era*, and the 13th of *Chiniladanus*.

His Son *Cyaxares*, having gotten together a Body of Regular Troops, beat the *Assyrians*, and besieg'd *Niniveh*; when a vast Army of *Scythians* pouring into *Media*, under the Command of *Madies*, oblig'd *Cyaxares* to raise the Siege, and march to meet them; but his Army was entirely defeated, and the *Scythians* remain'd Masters of *Media* for 28 Years. They march'd against *Egypt*; but *Psammitichus* met them when they were entred *Palestine*, and, by Entreaties and Presents, stopt their advancing farther. *Nabopolassar* was rais'd to the Throne of *Babylon*, next after *Chyniladanus*, in the 123d Year of the *Nabonassarean Era*, the 4990th of the *Julian Period*, and 624 before JESUS-CHRIST. Eight Years after, *Necho* Son of *Psammitichus* attempted to carry the War into *Asia*. King *Josiab* oppos'd his Passage, and was slain in the Valley of *Megiddo* a City in the Road from *Egypt* to *Syria*, not far from the *Phœnician* Sea. The King of *Egypt* march'd to *Jerusalem*, depos'd *Jehoahaz*, or *Joachas*, Son of *Josiab*, who was plac'd in the Throne, after the Death of his Father, and carry'd him away Prisoner to *Rebla*, or *Antioch*, in *Syria*, put his Brother *Eliakim* in his Place, and made the City pay an hundred

Talents of Silver, and a Talent of Gold, and then continu'd his March to *Carchemish* on the *Euphrates*. These Facts are related in 2 *King*. chap. 23. and in the 2d Book of *Chronicles*, chap. 35. and also almost in the same manner in the 2d Book of *Herodotus*; “*Necbo*, says he, having given Battle to the *Syrians* at *Magdol*, obtain'd a Victory; “and after the Battle, took *Cadytis* a great City “in *Syria*.” He adds, “That this City of “*Cadytis* is a City of the *Assyrians*, or *Syrians*, “which were call'd *Palestines*, in the Passage from “*Phœnicia* to *Egypt*.” 'Tis very probable that this City of *Cadytis* was *Jerusalem*, which the *Hebrews* call'd *Cadefcha*, (*Holy*;) and the rather, because by comparing this Relation with the Holy Scripture, we find that the City which *Necbo* took after his Victory, was *Jerusalem*; and that the Dimensions and Situation of the City which he calls *Cadytis*, agree with that of *Jerusalem*. *Magdol*, where he says the Battle was fought, was on the side of the *Red-Sea*, and is express'd, *Exodus* the 14th, to have been the 4th Encampment of the *Israelites*; instead of *Megiddo*, which was on the Coast of the *Mediterranean-Sea*. But *Herodotus* might easily confound two Names so like one another in a strange Language.

*Necbo* Taking *Carchemish* on the *Euphrates*, which some have believ'd to have been *Cercusus*, for some Time peaceably enjoy'd his Conquests. Returning into *Egypt*, he attempted to carry a Canal from the *Nile* to the *Red-Sea*, a Work which cost the Lives of 120000 *Egyptians*. But at last *Nebuchadnezzar*, otherwise call'd *Nibuchodonosor*, Son of *Nabopolassar*, a martial Prince, and Partner in the Empire with his Father, having rais'd a great Army, march'd to fight that of *Necbo*, which was posted along the *Euphrates*, near *Carchemish*, or *Carchemise*, and defeated it, in the 4th Year of the

the Reign of *Jeboiakim*, or *Eliakim*, which was the 607th before JESUS-CHRIST, and the 140th of the *Nabonassarean Era*. *Jeremiah* relates this Event, and foretells several other Evils to befall *Egypt*, in the 46th Chapter of his *Prophecy*. *Nebuchadnezzar*, pursuing his Victory, retakes all *Syria* and *Palestine*, as far as *Pelusium*. He comes to *Judea*, and carries away Captive *Jeboiakim* into *Babylon*, whither he removes all the sacred Vessels of the Temple at *Jerusalem*; which he afterwards repair'd, on Condition that a Tribute should be paid him; and at last took from the King of *Egypt* all the Dominions which he possessed out of *Egypt*, and disenabled him from making any Attempts out of that Country, 2 *King*. chap. 24.

Whilst *Nebuchadonosor* was thus employ'd, he receiv'd the News of the Death of his Father, which happened in the 144th Year of the *Nabonassarean Era*. Upon which he immediately march'd to *Babylon*, carrying with him a great Number of Prisoners, which he distributed into several Colonies. *Jeboiakim*, after having paid him Tribute for three Years, revolted. *Nebuchadnezzar* caused him to be attack'd by the *Chaldean* Troops which he had in that Country, in Conjunction with the *Moabites* and *Ammonites*. This War prov'd of a long Duration; for *Jeboiakim* rebell'd in the 8th Year of his Reign, and fell in the 11th, being taken and kill'd by the Forces of *Nebuchadnezzar*. *Jeconiah*, otherwise call'd *Jeboiachin*, his Son, succeeded him, and reign'd but three Months; for *Nebuchadnezzar* transported him to *Babylon*, with a great Number of the *Jews*; this was in the 8th Year of the Reign of *Nebuchadnezzar*, computing from the Time when he began to reign jointly with his Father *Nabonassar*. *Zedekiah* was placed in the Throne of *Jeconiah*; and revolting  
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in the 9th Year of his Reign, *Nebuchadnezzar* came with an Army and besieg'd *Jerusalem*. *Vaphres*, or *Apries*, King of *Egypt*, coming to his Relief, was beaten, the City taken, all the Inhabitants transported into the *Babylonian* Territories, and the Temple burnt. This War lasted three Years, and ended the 588th Year before JESUS-CHRIST, and the 159th of the *Nabonassarean* Era, the 15th after *Nebuchadnezzar* reign'd alone, and the 20th from his being join'd with his Father. From that Time he peaceably enjoy'd his vast Empire: The Accident of the Loss of his Senses, and Alienation of his Mind, mention'd not only in the Scripture, but also by *Migasthenes*, interrupted the Course of his Reign for the space of seven Years; but afterwards returning to the perfect Enjoyment of his Reason, he reign'd in the whole alone 43 Years, that is, to the 187th Year of the *Nabonassarean* Epocha.

But to return to the Kings of the *Medes*. *Cyaxares*, after driving the *Scythians* out of *Media*, first made War with the *Lydians*, who had favourably receiv'd the *Scythians*. This War continued five Years, with equal Advantage on both Sides; but on the 6th, when both Armies were actually engag'd, the Sun eclips'd; and both, astonish'd at the Prodigy, laid down their Arms, and made Peace, by the Mediation of *Labynetos* the *Babylonian*, and *Siennos* the *Cilician*. The Year of *Cyaxares*'s Reign, and of the Eclipse, agree with the 155th of the *Nabonassarean* Era. *Cyaxares*, after the Conclusion of this Peace with the *Lydians*, again march'd to, and besieg'd *Niniveh*. After *Ezrabaddon*, the *Affyrians* finding themselves attack'd by the *Medes*, and receiving no Assistance from the *Babylonian* Kings, set up a King to govern them. He who then reign'd was nam'd *Sardapalus*, according to *Ctesias*, *Diodorus*, and *Justin*; or



or *Sarac*, according to *Alexander Polyhistor*. The Ruin of this City had been foretold by the Prophets *Nabum* and *Zephaniah*; and *Tobit* is said, before his Death, to have warn'd his Son to retire from *Niniveh*, because it should be destroy'd. This Son saw the Event of his Father's Prediction; for removing to *Ecbatan*, where he died at the Age of 127, or 107 Years, he receiv'd the News of the Destruction of *Niniveh*, which *Nebuchadnezzar* and *Assuerus* carried away Captive. This Passage of the last Chapter of the Book of *Tobit*, according to the *Greek Text*, leaves us no room to doubt that the Kings of the *Babylonians* and *Medes* join'd their Forces to take this City, and destroy the *Assyrian* Empire. The Name of *Assuerus* has no small Affinity with that of *Cyaxares*. Some believe *Nebuchadnezzar* to have been *Nabopolassar*: But Chronology makes appear, that it was rather the Great *Nebuchadnezzar*; for *Cyaxares* not attacking *Niniveh*, till after he had wholly driven out the *Scythians* who had continued 28 Years in *Media*, as he reign'd some Time before their Entrance, requir'd also some Time to settle his Affairs, and having also run through a five Years War with the *Lydians*, before he attempted *Niniveh*; this City could not be taken before the 37th or 38th Year of his Reign; which fell on the 157th of *Nabonassar*, which was the 7th of the Reign of *Nebuchadnezzar*. Two Years after, *Cyaxares* died, having reign'd 40 Years, including the 28 in which the *Scythians* were Masters of *Asia*, the 154th Year of *Nabonassar*, and his Son *Astyages* succeeded him.

I have enlarg'd on this History, as well because it is not treated of by the Prophane Historians, which I have abridg'd, as because it is of Importance to shew that the Destruction of *Niniveh* did not happen till long after the Time where *Ctesias's* places

places it ; which utterly ruins his System of the Empires of the *Assyrians* and *Medes*. Those modern Authors who follow *Ctesius*, are forc'd to own, that the City of *Niniveh* was twice taken and destroy'd, viz. in the Time of King *Jesaphat*, by *Arbaces* first King of the *Medes* ; and 300 Years after, in the Reign of *Jesiah*. But the Holy Scripture, *Josephus*, and all Prophane Authors without Exception, agree in allowing but one sole Desolation of that great City. The last differ only in the Time when it happen'd, *Herodotus* places it at the End of the Reign of *Cyaxares* : *Polybius* does not much differ from him. *Ctesius* and his Followers refer it to *Arbaces's* Time, 300 Years before. The History of the Holy Scripture clearly proves the latter mistaken : For if *Niniveh* was rais'd to the Foundation by *Arbaces* ; if he dispers'd its People, and utterly destroy'd the *Assyrian* Empire ; how is it possible for that City and Empire to be restor'd, and re-establish'd to their former Splendour, 60 or 70 Years afterwards ? The Prophet *Jenab*, who liv'd then, speaks of it as a flourishing City, overwhelm'd in Luxury and Ease ; which, says Monsieur *Bernard de Montfaucon*, are the ordinary Effect of a long Series of prosperous Years. Can we imagin, that a City wholly turn'd into a Heap of Rubbish, on the Ruins of which a very potent Empire should be founded, should yet appear, so short a Time after, so surprizing great ? To accomplish this, the powerful Empire which *Arbaces* founded, must soon have been enfeebled ; which is contrary to *Ctesius*, and those Authors who follow him. The *Assyrian* Empire must have rais'd it self again ; which it was impossible to do, otherwise than by little and little, being wholly destroy'd. *Niniveh* must next have been rebuilt, and have pass'd from an entire Ruin, to an extraordinary pitch of Grandeur,

which

which seems impossible to have happen'd in less than several Ages ; and yet 'tis suppos'd to have come to pass in 60 or 70 Years. After this, we see a Series of *Assyrian* Kings, and a potent Empire, not subject to the *Medes*, we will then have this City to be taken a second time. Why then have not *Ctesias* and his Followers mention'd this second Destruction of *Niniveh*, which was nearer their own Times ? Why have they said nothing of the Kings betwixt them ? Perhaps 'twas only because they knew that *Niniveh* was never but once destroy'd, and that the Empire of the *Assyrians* never rose again, after its Fall. Besides, by comparing the Desolation of *Niniveh*, described by *Ctesias*, with that in the Holy Scripture, and *Polybistor*, we clearly discern that it is the same at bottom. *Ctesias* says, that the *Medes*, in Conjunction with the *Babylonians*, destroy'd *Niniveh*. Holy Writ, and *Polybistor*, also ascribe the Ruin of that City to those two Nations. *Ctesias* says, that *Sardanapalus* burnt himself : *Polybistor* says the same thing of *Sarac*. *Ctesias* says, that the City was laid level with the Foundations, and its People dispers'd : The Prophets say the same thing. This Conformity of Facts, join'd to the former Evidences, amount to a full Conviction, that there was never but one Destruction of the *Assyrian* Empire, and but one sole Desolation of *Niniveh*. But now to return to the Series of the Kings of *Babylon*.

*Nebuchadnezzar*, having reign'd 43 Years, left to succeed him his Son *Evilmerodach* ; in whom *Berosus*, *Megasthenes*, and *Ptolemy's* Canon agree with the Author of the *Book of Kings*, as well with regard to the Name of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Successor, as the Time of his Accession to the Crown : For, by the Years of the precedent Reigns, it appears, that it was in the 187th Year of the *Nabonassaræan* Era ;



*Æra*; and the Scripture expressees its being on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Year after *Jeconiah* was carried to *Babylon*, which falls also on the same Year of *Nabonassar*. *Evilmerodach* reign'd but two Years, according to *Berosus*, and *Ptolemy's Canon*, at the End of which he was kill'd by *Neriglissor*, his Sister's Husband, who reign'd four Years, according to the same *Berosus* and *Megasthenes*. After him follow'd *Laboroso-archodus*, Son of *Neriglissor*, an Infant, who reign'd but 9 Months, according to *Berosus*; by reason that the Great Men of the Kingdom, discovering his perverse Inclinations, kill'd him. The last King of *Babylon* was *Nabonidus*, according to *Berosus*, call'd, by *Herodotus*, *Labyntus*, or *Labyntus*: *Megasthenes* calls him *Nabonnidochus*; *Josephus* *Naboandelus*, and *Ptolemy* *Nabonadius*, who reign'd 17 Years, according to *Berosus*, and *Ptolemy's Canon*; so that these last Kings of *Babylon* make together 23 Years, and 9 Months, which extends to the 209<sup>th</sup> or 210<sup>th</sup> Year of the *Nabonassaræan Æra*.

All Historians and Chronologists agree, that *Labyntus* or *Nabonidus* (for both are the same) was the last of the *Babylonian* Kings: But they disagree on the Manner of his Accession to the Throne, whence he was, and whether he was the same, or different from *Belshazzar*, by Authors call'd *Baltasar*, whose History is related in *Daniel*. This is what we are to enquire into.

*Megasthenes* affirms, that *Nabonidus* was no Relation to his Predecessor. *Berosus* says, that those who conspired the Death of *Laborosoarchidus*, chose *Nabonidus*, one of the *Babylonians*, and engag'd in the Conspiracy, for their King. *Megasthenes* adds, that *Cyrus* having deposed *Nabonidus*, gave him the Government of *Caramania*. *Herodotus* believes *Labyntus* to have been the Son of *Nitocris* the last Queen of the *Assyrians*, a Princess of Courage and Capacity;



Capacity ; and that Cyrus besieging *Babylon*, took it, and entirely destroy'd that Empire. To these Authors ought to be added what we find in the Prophecy of *Daniel*, relating to the last Kings of *Babylon*. That Prophet, after having spoken of what pass'd in the Reign of *Nebuchadnezzar*, relates, in *chap. 7.* of his Prophecy, the Visions which he had in the first Year of the Reign of *Belshazzar* King of *Babylon* : In the 8th Chapter, those which he had in the 3d Year of the Reign of that Prince ; in the 5th Chapter, the fatal End of that King, in the following manner. *Belshazzar the King* (says he) *made a great Feast, and being full of Wine, commanded to be brought to him the Vessels of Gold and Silver, which his Father Nebuchadnezzar brought from the Temple of Jerusalem. He drank in them, with his Women, his Concubines, and the Lords of his Court, praising their Gods. In the same hour came forth the Fingers of a Man's Hand, and wrote over-against the Candlestick, upon the Plaister of the Wall of the King's Palace. The King, who saw the Motion of the Fingers of the Hand which wrote, was affrighted. He sent immediately for all his Magi, the Chaldeans, and the Augures of Babylon, to read and interpret the Writing. But none being able to do it, the Queen entred the Banqueting-house, and pointed out Daniel, whom Nebuchadnezzar his Father highly esteemed, and acknowledg'd to be the most able of all the Magi of that Country. He is immediately fetch'd ; and after having reproach'd the King for prophaning the holy Vessels, reads the Writing, and informs him that the Words were, MENE MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN ; and thus interprets it : MENE, God hath numbred thy Kingdom, and finish'd it. TEKEL, Thou art weighed in the Balances, and art found wanting. PHARES, or PERES, Thy Kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians. The Prophet adds, That on the same Night Belshazzar, King of the Chal-*

Chaldeans, *was kill'd* ; and that *Darius the Median* took the Kingdom, being about threescore and two Years old. He next informs us what Order *Darius* establish'd in the Realm ; of the Decree which he commanded to be observ'd by all the *Medes* and *Persians*, That no Person should put up any Petition to any God or Man besides the King alone, on pain of being cast into the Lion's Den : How *Daniel*, acting contrary to this Proclamation, was thrown into the Den, and deliver'd : And how *Darius*, touch'd with his miraculous Preservation, issued out a Decree to all the People and Nations of his Empire, commanding them to fear and tremble before the God of *Daniel*, who was continually held in high Veneration during the Reigns of *Darius* and *Cyrus*. In the 9th Chapter, the Prophet relates the Visions which he had in the first Year of *Darius*, which he calls the Son of *Belshazzar*, or *Belshazzar*, and of the Race of the *Medes*, which was made King over the Kingdom of the *Chaldeans*. He says, in the 11th Chapter, that from the first Year of *Darius* the *Mede*, he stood to confirm and strengthen him. In the 10th and 11th Chapters, he relates the Visions which he had in the 3d Year of *Cyrus's* Reign. And in the *History of Bel and the Dragon*, which is not in the *Hebrew* Text, but in the *Greek*, that King *Belshazzar* died, and that *Cyrus* succeeded him in his Kingdom.

It appears very plainly, that *Daniel* represents three consecutive Kings Masters of *Babylon*, *Belshazzar*, *Darius the Mede*, and *Cyrus*. As for the last, he is well known ; but the Question turns upon who the two others were, in order to reconcile *Daniel* with what the Prophane Historians say of the last Kings of *Babylon*.

'Tis evident, that *Belshazzar* was one of the last Kings of *Babylon* of the Race of *Nebuchadnezzar*, since he is several times call'd his Son ; but 'tis  
not

not agreed which of the four last Kings of *Babylon* was *Belshazzar*.

Sir *John Marsham* will have him to be *Evilmerodach* the Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*; and the Letter of the Text is clearly on his Side, it several times styling *Nebuchadnezzar* the Father of *Belshazzar*, and him the Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*. *Baruch* may also be alledg'd as a Witness, that *Balthasar* was the Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*; he exhorting the *Jews* to pray for the Life of *Nebuchadnezzar*, and that of his Son *Balthasar*, in his first Chapter. The Manner of the Death of *Belshazzar* and *Evilmerodach*, also agree. 'Tis said, in *Daniel*, that *Belshazzar* was kill'd the same Night that he saw the Hand-Writing, and that *Daniel* explain'd the Writing to him: *In that Night was Belshazzar King of the Chaldeans slain*. *Berosus* and *Megasthenes* say, that *Evilmerodach* was kill'd by *Neriglissor* his Sister's Husband, after having reign'd two Years. It may be objected, that *Daniel* foretold to *Belshazzar*, that his Kingdom should be divided, and given to the *Medes* and *Persians*; which did not happen at the Death of *Evilmerodach*; for *Neriglissor*, his Sister's Husband, succeeded him. Whilſt, on the other Side, *Daniel* directly ſays, that *Darius* the *Mede* ſucceeded *Belshazzar*: And *Darius* the *Median* took the Kingdom, or ſucceeded him. It may alſo be added, that *Daniel* propheſied in the 3d Year of *Belshazzar*, or *Balthasar*. *Evilmerodach*, according to *Ptolemy's Canon*, and *Berosus*, reign'd but two Years; but indeed he might have begun his third Year when he was kill'd, Chronologiſts generally taking notice of any but whole Years only. As for what is ſaid, that his Kingdom ought to have been divided betwixt the *Medes* and the *Persians*, that perhaps might not refer to the immediate ſucceeding Time. Sir *John Marsham* makes *Neriglissor*, who married the Sister of *Evilmerodach* Son of



*Nebuchadnezzar*, to have been a *Mede*, and the *Medo-Persian* Empire to have begun in him. But that does not seem very probable. The Succession of *Darius* the *Mede* to *Belshazzar*, will yet less easily be solv'd, if we suppose *Balthasar* to have been *Evilmerodach*, at least if it be not allow'd that *Daniel* pass'd over two or three subsequent Kings; which it is not easie to believe. In short, it may be urg'd, in Answer to Sir *John Marsham's* Proof, that *Belshazzar* was the Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*; that all the Grandsons are call'd Sons; that *Neriglissar*, who succeeded *Evilmerodach*, was also the Son of *Nebuchadnezzar* by his Wife, who was his Daughter, and his Grandson by his Mother: which serv'd to verifie that Prophecy of *Jeremiah*, chap. 27. ver. 7. *And all Nations shall serve him (Nebuchadnezzar) and his Son, and his Son's Son.*

To *Evilmerodach* succeeded, as we have already hinted, *Neriglissar*, *Nebuchadnezzar's* Daughter's Husband, who reign'd 4 Years, according to *Berosus*, and *Ptolemy's Canon*. I have not yet met with any Author who ever asserted this *Neriglissar* to have been *Daniel's Belshazzar*. He left a Son named *Labrosoarchodus*, according to *Berosus*, or *Labossarachus*, pursuant to *Megasthenes*, who reign'd only nine Months, according to *Berosus*, and *Ptolemy's Canon*. Which is he whom *Scaliger*, *Father Petau*, and several other Chronologists, believe to have been *Daniel's Belshazzar*: It appears that he was the last of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Race; that he was kill'd by Conspirators, and that his Kingdom fell into the Hands of a Stranger, according to *Megasthenes*. This agrees very well with the Prophet *Daniel*, and may encline us to believe that *Belshazzar* and *Labrosoarchodus* were the same Person. There is also a particular Circumstance in *Daniel*, which seems to determin us to this Opinion; the Queen advised *Belshazzar*, in his present Disorder



Disorder and Fright, to consult *Daniel*. This Queen could not be the King's Wife ; for 'tis said, that his Wives and Concubines were at the Feast ; 'twas then the Queen-Mother, which suits very well with the Character of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Daughter, who was Regent. If we consult *Herodotus*, we find 'twas Queen *Nitocris*, Mother of *Labynetus*, a very great Princess. Thus *Herodotus's* *Labynetus* will prove to be *Daniel's* *Belshazzar*, as will also the *Laborosoarchodus* of *Berosus* and *Megasthenes*. This Prince, betraying very wicked Inclinations, was kill'd by his Courtiers, who plac'd on his Throne a Stranger, nam'd *Nabonidus*, who is the same that *Daniel* calls *Darius the Mede*, and who was afterwards dethron'd by *Cyrus the Persian* : So that it was in him that the Letter of *Daniel's* Prophecy was accomplished, viz. that his Kingdom that very Night should be divided, and given to the *Medes* and *Persians*. According to this Hypothesis, this Stranger, nam'd *Nabonidus*, according to *Berosus*, *Megasthenes*, and *Ptolemy's Canon*, was *Darius the Mede*, mention'd by *Daniel*.

How probable soever this Hypothesis may be, it yet labours under very great Difficulties. The first and principal of which is, that *Laborosoarchodus* reign'd but nine Months, and that *Daniel* ascribes a Reign of two or three Years to *Belshazzar*. Besides which, 'tis not at all probable that these Lords having kill'd their King, should chuse a *Mede* to fill his Throne. Whoever this *Nabonidus* was, there is no manner of Proof that he was *Darius the Mede* which *Daniel* mentions. For this *Darius the Mede*, Son of *Assuerus*, was King of *Media* ; he govern'd according to the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, Dan. 6. and consequently was not voluntarily chosen King by the *Babylonians*, to govern them according to those Laws. If *Darius* was the King of *Babylon* which was conquer'd

quer'd by *Cyrus*, and was a *Median* King, who transferr'd the Empire to that Nation, as appears that he did, in the Book of *Daniel*, it ought not then to be said that *Cyrus* destroy'd the *Babylonian*, but the *Median* Empire. *Josephus*, and several other Historians and Chronologists, affirm, that the *Belshazzar* spoken of in *Daniel*, is the *Nabonidus* of *Berosus* and *Megasthenes*, or the *Labyrinthus* of *Herodotus*. They found their Assertion on *Belshazzar's* being according to *Daniel*, the last *Babylonian* King; that after him, the Kingdom was given to the *Medes* and *Persians*: And 'tis certain, that *Nabonidus*, or *Labyrinthus* was the last King of *Babylon*: But several Arguments may be offer'd against this Sentiment. For, first of all, *Nabonidus*, according to *Berosus* and *Megasthenes*, was a *Babylonian* Lord, and one of the Conspirators, who was not at all related to the Royal Family of *Nabuchodonosor*; and therefore could not be *Belshazzar*, who, according to *Daniel*, was his Son, or Grand-son. In the second Place, when *Cyrus* came against *Babylon*, *Nabonidus* went to meet him, was defeated, and fled to *Borsippa*, whilst *Cyrus* belieg'd *Babylon*; after the Taking of which, he was belieg'd in that Retreat, surrender'd, and was made Governor of *Caramania*. But it appears by *Daniel*, that *Belshazzar* was in *Babylon* when he lost his Kingdom, and that he was kill'd on that Night of his Festival: "In that Night was *Belshazzar* the King of the " *Chaldeans* slain." *Balthazar's* Feast, inclines us to believe that his Country was then wholly at Peace, and that *Babylon* was not then belieg'd; for who will believe that a belieg'd Prince, just on the point of being taken, should, like *Belshazzar*, abandon himself, together with all his Court, to Debauching. 'Tis true, that *Herodotus* says, that when *Cyrus* took the City, those who were in the middle knew nothing of it, as well by reason of

of its Largeness, as because they were celebrating a Festival, and employ'd in Diversions and Dances. But can this Ignorance and Negligence be reasonably extended to the King, and his principal Officers, who ought to have the first Notice of the Taking of the City. It seems hard to believe that *Nabonidus*, and *Darius the Mede*, are the same King. For, First, If *Nabonidus* is *Herodotus's* *Labyntus*, which seems to be out of doubt, that Historian signifies that he was the Son of *Nitocris* Queen of *Babylon*, and consequently of *Nebuchadnezzar's* Race. Secondly, *Darius* came to the Kingdom, according to *Daniel*, at the Age of 62 Years: If then *Nabonidus* is *Darius*, he must, after that reign 17 Years, according to *Berosus* and *Ptolemy's* Canon; and consequently be conquer'd at the Age of 79 Years, and then made Governor of *Caramania*, where he pass'd the rest of his Days. But 'tis not at all probable that *Nabonidus* was so old. Thirdly, In the Prediction which *Megasthenes* represents *Nebuchadnezzar* to have uttered before his Retirement, that Prince foretells to the *Babylonians*, That a great Calamity should fall on them, which neither his Predecessor *Belus*, nor Queen *Beltis*, could avert: That a *Persian* Mule should come and reduce the *Babylonians* to Slavery: That he should be assisted by a *Mede*, the Glory of the *Assyrians*. This *Persian* Mule is *Cyrus*, the Issue of a *Persian* and *Mandane* an *Assyrian* Woman; and the *Mede* which came to his Assistance, must be *Darius the Mede*. It cannot be *Nabonidus*, who, very far from aiding *Cyrus*, made War against him, was vanquish'd, and taken; unless we will suppose that *Nabonidus* betray'd *Babylon*, and corresponded treacherously with *Cyrus*. Fourthly, *Nabonidus* was a *Babylonian*, and one of the Conspirators which kill'd *Laborosoarchodus*: *Darius* was a *Mede*, and King of the *Medes* and *Persians*, as ap-



pears from the 6th Chapter of *Daniel*. Fifthly When the Scripture ascribes to the *Medes* and *Persians* the Ruin of the *Babylonish* Empire, it does not point at any particular *Mede* which was elected King, but at the King's then reigning in *Media*, *Jerem. 5. The Lord hath raised up the Spirit of the Medes against Babylon.* And to the Nation of the *Medes* themselves, *Isa. 12. ver. 17. Behold, will raise up the Medes against them.*

The Division of the Kingdom of *Babylon* between the *Medes* and *Persians*, predicted by *Daniel*, cannot be meant of a King, who, tho' a *Mede*, should be elected by the *Babylonians*, who should peaceably enjoy the entire Kingdom till the *Persians* should make themselves Masters of it. This Division must have been made when the Empire was destroyed, and *Babylon* taken.

These Difficulties have put other Authors upon endeavouring to find this *Darius* elsewhere. They suppose then, that there was one *Darius*, a *Mede*, King of *Persia*, before *Cambyfes* the Father of *Cyrus*, who was also King of *Persia*, according to *Xenophon*. This Conjecture is supported by a Passage taken out of *Æschylus*, who making *Darius* speak, supposes the first King of *Persia* to have been a *Mede*, who with a potent Army took *Susa*. He places next him, his Son, whom he does not name; and, in the third place, *Cyrus*, a happy Prince. This *Darius* made the first War against the *Assyrians*, and took the City of *Susa*. They pretend that 'tis this *Darius*, Son of *Abasuerus*, which is the *Darius* the *Mede* mention'd by *Daniel*.

But this Opinion is also clogg'd with a Difficulty, which is, that *Darius* the Grandfather of *Cyrus* could not be his Contemporary, nor join with him in the Siege of *Babylon*. Wherefore others, following *Xenophon's* Account, assert this *Darius* to have been *Cyaxares* the Son of *Astyages* (according



to *Xenophon* Uncle to *Cyrus*) who succeeded his Father *Astyages* in the Kingdom of the *Medes*, as *Cyrus* did *Cambyfes* in that of the *Persians*. They will have these two Kings, and the *Medes* and *Persians*, to be join'd, when they took *Babylon*. That *Cyaxares* reign'd some Time at *Babylon*, and that at last *Cyrus* became Master of both these Kingdoms. This Sentiment is the least perplex'd with Difficulties, and wou'd be very capable of Defence, if it was true that *Astyages* had a Son, nam'd *Cyaxares*, who was dispossefs'd of his Empire by *Cyrus*: But *Herodotus* says positively the contrary. *Ctesias*, who every-where takes up the Cudgels against this Historian, agrees with him in this. *Justin*, *Diodorus*, *Polyænus*, *Africanus*, and *Eusebius*, all affirm it to have been *Astyages*, and not *Cyaxares*, who was dethron'd by *Cyrus*, who from that Time was sole King of the *Medes* and *Persians*. In the History of *Bel and the Dragon*, 'tis said positively that *Cyrus* succeeded *Astyages*, ver. i. and King *Astyages* was gather'd to his Fathers, and *Cyrus* of *Persia* receiv'd his Kingdom. Thus the *Median* Empire pass'd to *Cyrus* the *Persian* alone, who afterwards took *Babylon*.

It might be conjectur'd, that *Cyrus* having taken *Babylon*, plac'd *Darius* the *Mede*, at the Age of 62, Governor or Viceroy there; that he reign'd two Years there. But *Daniel* speaks of him as a Sovereign King, who succeeded *Belshazzar*, made Laws, and the Years of whose Reign were reckoned, as also to whom *Cyrus* succeeded: So that this Supposition is without any Foundation.

Thus we see that this History of the last Kings of *Babylon* labours under many Difficulties and Obscurities, which 'tis not easie to remove and clear. Nevertheless, let us endeavour to form a Hypothesis which avoids the greatest Inconveniences,

and agrees the best that is possible with the Ancients. The Names, the Succession, and the Years of the last Kings of *Babylon*, are certain To *Nebuchadnezzar*, who reign'd 43 Years, and who was dead in the 18-th Year of the *Nabonassar* Era, succeeded his Son *Evilmerodach*, who reign'd two compleat Years, and began the third. He was kill'd by *Neriglissar*, who reign'd four Years. His Son *Laborarchadus* reign'd but nine Months; when the Lords of the Court, well knowing his wicked Disposition, kill'd him. *Nabonides* succeeded him, and reign'd 17 Years; which added to the former, make 23 Years, and some Months; which also finish the 200 Years of *Nabonassar*. *Nabonides* is this Year despoil'd of his Kingdom by *Cyrus*. These are all certain Facts.

*Cyrus* began to reign in *Media* in the 15th Year of *Nabonassar*; he reign'd there 35 Years, and consequently did not end it till the 18th Year of the *Nabonassar* Era, the 4155th of the *Judaic Period*, and 559th before *JESUS-CHRIST*, which was certainly the 1st or 2d Year of the Reign of *Cyrus* in *Persia* and *Media*, and the 1st of *Evilmerodach* Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*. This *Evilmerodach*, Son of *Nebuchadnezzar*, is more likely than any other to be *Daniel's Belshazzar*. 'Tis he who at a Feast saw written, *Mene, Tekel Pharez*. *Daniel* foretold to him, that he should die that Night, and that his Kingdom should be given to the *Medes and Persians*; not immediately after his Death, but within the compass of some Years. He was kill'd that Night by *Neriglissar*, his Sitter's Husband. *Neriglissar* reign'd four Years, and *Laborarchadus* nine Months; at the Expiration of which, he was kill'd by a Conspiracy of the *Babylonian* Lords, who plac'd on the Throne one of the Conspirators, aged 62 Years, a *Babylonian*,  
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but of *Median* Extract, (Son of *Assuclus*, or *Oxyares*, a *Mede*) nam'd *Nabonidus* by the *Babylonians*, and *Darius* by the *Medes*, whom *Herodotus* calls *Labyntus*, and, by Inadvertence, makes the Son of *Nitocris*, who perhaps was the Mother of *Laboro-sarchodus*. This *Nabonidus* reign'd 17 Years, and govern'd the *Babylonians* according to the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*. *Cyrus*, resolving to unite the *Babylonian* Empire to his own, march'd an Army against *Babylon*: When he had taken *Susa*, *Nabonidus* met him, and gave him Battle; and being beaten, fled into the Citadel of *Ber-sippa*. *Cyrus* besieg'd and took *Babylon*, and follow'd *Nabonidus*, or *Darius*, to the Fortrefs, where he had shut himself up. *Nabonidus* surrender'd, and was made Governor of *Caramania*, where he died at the Age of 80 Years. This Explication of the Story being allow'd, the Holy Scripture agrees very well with the Prophane Authors, the principal Facts amongst which are reconcil'd, by following exactly *Herodotus*, *Berosus*, and *Megisthenes*, the most ancient and credible of them, and most of the Difficulties which have been objected against the other Hypotheses will be remov'd.

*Cyrus*, after this Conquest, was Master of all the *East*, which till then was divided into several Empires. The God of Heaven had given him (as he says in *Ezra*) all the Kingdoms of the Earth, namely, *Assyria*, *Babylon*, *Media*, *Persia*, *Syria*, and, in a word, all *Asia*. This grand Event happen'd in the 209th Year of the *Nabonassarean* Epoch, the 4176th of the *Julian* Period, and the 538th before JESUS-CHRIST, the 20th Year after *Cyrus* had been declared King of *Persia*. He reign'd 9 Years more; for his Reign was in all 30 Years, according to *Herodotus* and *Ctesias*; and he died consequently in the 218th Year of the

the *Nabonassarean Era*, the 4185th of the *Julia Period*, and the 529th before JESUS-CHRIST *Xenophon*, who says that he died in *Persia*, in the Arms of his Wife, differs from *Herodotus*, and all other Historians, who make him to be kill'd in the War with the *Scythians*.

The Chronology of the *Persian Kings*, which follow'd him, is free from all Difficulty: Their History is laid down in the Extracts of the Historians; and the Chronology of their Reigns shall be fix'd in the following Table, which represents the intire Chronology of the Kings of *Assyria*, *Babylon*, the *Medes* and *Persians*, pursuant to the foregoing Observations.

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*A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the  
KINGS of the Assyrians, Babylonians,  
Medes and Persians ; from ASSUR their  
first Monarch, to the Reign of ALEXANDER  
the Great.*

| <i>The<br/>Julian<br/>Period.</i> | <i>Years<br/>before<br/>J. C.</i> | <i>Assyrian Kings.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Babylonian Kings.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2505                              | 2209                              | The Tower of Babel<br>built, with a City, which<br>was the Original of <i>Baby-<br/>lon</i> , about 120 Years after<br>the Deluge.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                          |
| 2550                              | 2164                              | <i>Assur</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Shem</i> , and Grand<br>son of <i>Noah</i> , gives Beginning<br>and his Name to the <i>Assy-<br/>rian</i> Nation, as <i>Elam</i> does<br>to the <i>Elamites</i> , <i>Arphaxad</i><br>to the <i>Arphaxadites</i> , <i>Lua</i><br>to the <i>Lydians</i> , and <i>Aram</i><br>to the <i>Aramites</i> or <i>Sy-<br/>rians</i> . After the Division<br>of Nations. |                          |
| 2802                              | 1912                              | <i>Assyria</i> subdivided into<br>several small Nations, Gen.<br>144. <i>Chaldean</i> , <i>Arabian</i> and<br><i>Assyrian</i> Kings, for 440<br>Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |
| 3485                              | 1229                              | The Beginning of the<br><i>Assyrian</i> Empire under <i>Be-<br/>lus</i> , who reign'd 55 Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                          |
| 3540                              | 1174                              | <i>Ninus</i> ,<br>having made great Con-<br>quests, renders himself Ma-<br>ster of <i>Assyria</i> , establishes<br>that large Empire, and<br>reigns 12 Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                          |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of the *Assyrians*, &c.

| Nabonassar-<br>rean<br>Era. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Assyrian Kings, &c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Babylonian Kings.                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             | 3592                     | 1122                     | <i>Semiramis</i> ,<br>Queen of the <i>Assyrians</i> , con-<br>tinues the Domination build-<br>ing great Structures at <i>Babylon</i> ,<br>the Seat of her Empire,<br>and reigned 40 Years.                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                         |
|                             | 3634                     | 1080                     | <i>Ninyas Zames</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Semiramis</i> succeeded<br>his Mother, and reigned 30<br>Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                         |
|                             | 3672                     | 1042                     | After him reign'd several<br>Kings to <i>Sardanapalus</i> , al-<br>most all of which are un-<br>known, except those men-<br>tion'd in Holy Scripture.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                         |
|                             |                          |                          | Kings of <i>Niniveh</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                         |
|                             | 3910                     | 804                      | A King of <i>Niniveh</i> , whose<br>Name we are ignorant of,<br>repents, at the Preaching of<br><i>Jonas</i> , mourns himself, and<br>causes the People to do the<br>same, by which he averts<br>the speedy Ruin with which<br><i>Niniveh</i> is threatened. This<br>City was then in a flourish-<br>ing Condition, very large,<br>and very populous, <i>Jonah</i> 3. |                                                                                                                         |
|                             | 3943                     | 771                      | <i>Phul</i> , or <i>Pul</i> ,<br>King of the <i>Assyrians</i> ,<br>comes into the Kingdom<br>of <i>Israel</i> , and confirms<br><i>Menasseh</i> on the Throne,<br>2 <i>King.</i> chap. 15. ver. 19<br><i>2 Chron.</i> 5. ver. 26.                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                         |
| I                           | 3967                     | 771                      | <i>Thaglab-Phulassar</i> ,<br>or <i>Tiglab-Pileser</i> ,<br>called <i>Tigath</i> by <i>Asian</i><br>writers at <i>Niniveh</i> . He<br>marches into <i>Syria</i> , takes<br>several <i>Israelite</i> Cities, Ga-                                                                                                                                                       | <i>Nabonassar</i><br>began his Reign this Year, whence the<br><i>Babylonian Epoch</i> is taken: He reign'd<br>14 Years. |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of the *Assyrians*, &c.

| Vabo.<br>milli-<br>tary<br>Era | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of <i>Niniveh</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Kings of <i>Babylon</i> , &c.                                                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                |                         |                          | the, and all the Land of <i>Nypheli</i> ; transports the Inhabitants into <i>Assyria</i> , in the Reign of <i>Pekah</i> King of <i>Israel</i> , Son of <i>Remaliah</i> , who reign'd from the 759th Year before J. C. to the 729th, 2 King. 15 ver. 29 1 Chron. 5. ver. 6 |                                                                                       |
| 14                             | 3981                    | 733                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 2. <i>Nadius</i> , 2                                                                  |
| 16                             | 3983                    | 731                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 3. <i>Chinzirus</i> , or <i>Porus</i> , 5                                             |
| 19                             | 3986                    | 728                      | <i>Salmanazar</i> , or <i>Salmanasser</i> , or <i>Shalmaneser</i> , 14                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                       |
| 21                             | 3988                    | 726                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 4. <i>Fugæus</i> , or <i>Idulæus</i> , or <i>Ilulæus</i> , 5                          |
| 22                             | 3989                    | 725                      | King <i>Osea</i> , or <i>Hoshea</i> , re- siles Tribute to <i>Shalma- neser</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                       |
| 23                             | 3990                    | 724                      | <i>Shalmaneser</i> besieges <i>Sa- maria</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                       |
| 26                             | 3993                    | 721                      | <i>Shalmaneser</i> takes <i>Samaria</i> , ravages the Kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , and transports the In- habitants into his own Country                                                                                                                                    | Kings of <i>Babylon</i>                                                               |
| 33                             | 4000                    | 714                      | <i>Sennacherib</i> succeeds his Father <i>Shalmaneser</i> ; and makes War with the Egyptians for three Years.                                                                                                                                                             | Kings of the Medes.                                                                   |
|                                |                         |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 5. <i>Mardocern- padus</i> , call'd, by <i>Isaiah</i> , <i>Merodach- Baladan</i> , 12 |
| 37                             | 4004                    | 710                      | <i>Sennacherib</i> sends <i>Riopaces</i> to solicit <i>He- zekiah</i> , and the City of <i>Jerusalem</i> , to sur- render. He marches against <i>Tarachus</i> King of <i>Egypt</i> , who came                                                                             | 1. <i>Dejoces</i> , 53                                                                |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of the *Assyrians*, &c.

| Nabonassar-<br>rean<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of Niniveh                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Kings of Babylon.                     | Kings of the<br>Medes.                                                     |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                             |                          |                          | to the Assistance of<br>Judea. His Army is<br>destroy'd by an Angel,<br>and he is oblig'd to<br>return to Niniveh.                                                                                                             |                                       |                                                                            |
| 38                          | 4005                     | 709                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6. <i>Archianus</i> , 5               |                                                                            |
| 43                          | 4010                     | 704                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | A two Years Inter-<br>regnum. 2       |                                                                            |
| 45                          | 4012                     | 702                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 7. <i>Belibus</i> , 3                 |                                                                            |
| 48                          | 4015                     | 699                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 8. <i>Apronadius</i> , 6              |                                                                            |
| 54                          | 4021                     | 693                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 9. <i>Rigibelus</i> , 1               |                                                                            |
| 55                          | 4022                     | 692                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10. <i>Mellessimor-<br/>dabus</i> , 4 |                                                                            |
| 59                          | 4026                     | 688                      | <i>Assar-baddon</i> ,<br>or <i>Esar-<br/>baddon</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Sennacherib</i> , suc-<br>ceeded his Father, a-<br>bout this Time, in the<br>Kingdom of <i>Niniven</i>                                                      | An Interregnum of<br>eight Years, 8   | <i>Dejoces</i> extends his<br>Empire as far as the<br>River <i>Halys</i> . |
| 67                          | 4034                     | 680                      | <i>Esar-baddon</i> unites<br>the Kingdoms of <i>Ni-<br/>niveh</i> and <i>Babylon</i> , con-<br>quers <i>Syria</i> , carries a-<br>way <i>Manasseh</i> King of<br><i>Jerusalem</i> to <i>Babylon</i><br>and reigns 13 Years. 13 |                                       |                                                                            |
| 80                          | 4047                     | 667                      | 12. <i>Saoduschin</i> , 20                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                       |                                                                            |
| 90                          | 4057                     | 657                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                       | 2. <i>Phraortes</i> , 22                                                   |



A Chronological Table of the Kings of the *Assyrians*, &c.

| Nabonassar-<br>ean<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of Niniveh                                                                                | Kings of Babylon.                                                                                                                                                                  | Kings of the<br>Medes.                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100                        | 4067                     | 647                      | 13. Chiniladanus, 22                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                   |
| 113                        |                          |                          | About this Time the <i>Assyrians</i> establish'd the Seat of their Monarchy at <i>Niniveh</i> . |                                                                                                                                                                                    | <i>Phraortes</i> defeated, and kill'd by the <i>Assyrian</i> Army.<br>3. <i>Cyaxares</i> succeeds him, and Wars against the <i>Assyrians</i> . 20 |
| 114                        | 4081                     | 633                      |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                    | The <i>Scythians</i> defeat <i>Cyaxares</i> , and possess themselves of <i>Media</i> , where they remain Masters for the space of 28 Years.       |
| 122                        | 4089                     | 625                      |                                                                                                 | 14. <i>Nabopalassar</i> , rais'd to the Throne of <i>Babylon</i> , reigns nine Years, 9                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                   |
| 131                        | 4098                     | 616                      | <i>Sardanapalus</i> , last King of <i>Niniveh</i> , 20                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                   |
| 140                        | 4107                     | 607                      |                                                                                                 | <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , Son of <i>Nabopalassar</i> , join'd with his Father in the Empire, defeats the <i>Egyptians</i> , and conquers all their Territories out of <i>Egypt</i> . |                                                                                                                                                   |
| 142                        | 4109                     | 605                      |                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                    | The <i>Scythians</i> at last driven out of <i>Media</i> , <i>Cyaxares</i> continues his Reign, and makes War with the <i>Lydians</i> .            |
| 144                        | 4111                     | 603                      |                                                                                                 | 15. <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , receiving the News of his Father's Death, whilst in <i>Syria</i> , returns to <i>Babylon</i> , 43                                                      |                                                                                                                                                   |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of the *Assyrians*, &c.

| Nab-<br>bass-<br>rean<br>Æra. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J.C. | Kings of Niniveh.                                                                             | Kings of Babylon                                                                                                                 | Kings of the<br>Medes.                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 147                           | 4114                     | 600                     |                                                                                               | Nabonassar ut-<br>terly destroys Jerusa-<br>lem, and the Kingdom<br>of Judah, and trans-<br>ports the Inhabitants<br>to Babylon. |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 151                           | 4118                     | 596                     | Sardanapalus is<br>killed, and at the<br>same time the<br>Kingdom of Niniveh<br>is destroyed. |                                                                                                                                  | Cyaxares and<br>Meadnezzar utterly de-<br>stroy Niniveh, and the<br>Assyrian Empire.                                                                                                             |
| 154                           | 4121                     | 593                     |                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                  | 4. Astyages<br>succeeds Cyaxares, 35                                                                                                                                                             |
| 187                           | 4154                     | 560                     |                                                                                               | 16. Evilmero-<br>dach succeeds his<br>Father Nabonassar,<br>and is Daniel's<br>Suzerain, 2                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 188                           | 4155                     | 559                     |                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                  | Astyages is deposed<br>of his Kingdom of the<br>Medes, by Cyrus, and<br>the Empire is trans-<br>ferred to the Persians.<br><br>Kings of Persia.<br>The Beginning of the<br>Reign of Cyrus,<br>30 |
| 189                           | 4156                     | 558                     |                                                                                               | 21. Merdachi is killed<br>by Nereg for his Sister's<br>husband, in the 3d<br>Year of his Reign.<br>Nereg'siffor<br>succeeds, 4   |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 193                           | 4160                     | 554                     |                                                                                               | Laotharis suc-<br>ceeded Nereg, and was                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Babylon*, &c.

| Nabo-<br>nassa-<br>rean<br>Era. | The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J C. |                 | Kings of Babylon                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Kings of Persia. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
|                                 |                          |                         |                 | kill'd in 9 Months, by<br>the <i>Babylonian</i> Lords,<br>who set up in his Stead<br><i>Nabonidus</i> ,<br>by Descent a <i>Mede</i> ,<br>otherwise call'd <i>Dar-<br/>ius the Mede</i> ,<br>who reign'd about<br>17 Years,<br>17                                                                                                    |                  |
| 209                             | 4176                     | 538                     |                 | <i>Nabonidus</i> conquer'd<br>by <i>Cyrus</i> : <i>Babylon</i><br>taken, as is also <i>Nabo-<br/>nidus</i> in the Citadel<br>of <i>Borzippa</i> .<br>The End of the King-<br>doms of <i>Babylon</i> .                                                                                                                               |                  |
| 209                             | 4176                     | 538                     |                 | <p><i>The Persian Empire.</i></p> <p>1. <i>Cyrus</i>, sole Monarch of the whole<br/>Empire of <i>Assyria</i>, <i>Babylon</i>, <i>Media</i>, <i>Persia</i>, <i>Syria</i>,<br/>and all <i>Asia</i>, from the 20th Year of his Reign<br/>in <i>Persia</i>, he derthron'd <i>Astyages</i>, and reign'd<br/>afterwards nine Years, 9</p> |                  |
| 218                             | 4185                     | 529                     |                 | <p><i>Cyrus</i> kill'd in his <i>Scythian</i> War.</p> <p>2. <i>Cambyfes</i> succeeds him, and reigns<br/>7 Years, and 5 Months, 7</p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |                  |
| 226                             | 4193                     | 521                     |                 | <p><i>Oropastes</i> the <i>Magus</i> reigns 7 Months.</p> <p>3. <i>Darius</i>, Son of <i>Hystaspes</i>, reigns<br/>36 Years, 36</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                  |
| 263                             | 4229                     | 485                     |                 | <p>4. <i>Xerxes</i> succeeds <i>Darius</i>, and reigns<br/>10 Years, 20</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                  |
| 268                             | 4234                     | 480                     |                 | <p><i>Xerxes</i> undertakes the War against the<br/><i>Greeks</i>, is beaten at <i>Salamis</i>, and retires.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                  |
| 283                             | 4249                     | 465                     |                 | <p><i>Xerxes</i> kill'd by <i>Artabanus</i>, who rules<br/>6 Months.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                  |
|                                 |                          |                         | <i>Tome II.</i> | S                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                  |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Persia*.

| Nabo-<br>nassa-<br>rean<br>Era                                                                                        | The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Kings of Persia.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 284                                                                                                                   | 4250                    | 464                      | 5. <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i> succeeds him, and reigns 39 Years, and some Months, 39                                                                                                                               |
| 323                                                                                                                   | 4289                    | 425                      | 6. <i>Xerxes II.</i> succeeds his Father <i>Artaxerxes</i> , and reigns but one Year, 1                                                                                                                              |
| 324                                                                                                                   | 4290                    | 424                      | 7. <i>Sogdianus</i> possesseth himself of the Empire, and reigns but 7 Months.                                                                                                                                       |
| 325                                                                                                                   | 4291                    | 423                      | <i>Ochus</i> , second Son of <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i> , kills <i>Sogdianus</i> , and is proclaimed King, under the Name of <i>Darius Nothus</i> : He reigns 19 Years, 19                                         |
| 344                                                                                                                   | 4310                    | 404                      | <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> , one of the Sons of <i>Ochus</i> , succeeds his Father, and reigns 43 Years, 43                                                                                                            |
| 347                                                                                                                   | 4313                    | 401                      | The War betwixt the Younger <i>Cyrus</i> and his Brother <i>Artaxerxes</i> , in which the former is kill'd.                                                                                                          |
| 387                                                                                                                   | 4353                    | 361                      | The Death of <i>Artaxerxes Mnemon</i> , concealed 10 Months.<br><i>Artaxerxes Ochus</i> succeeds, and reigns 23 Years, 23                                                                                            |
| 410                                                                                                                   | 4376                    | 338                      | <i>Artaxerxes</i> kill'd by <i>Bagoas</i> , and his Son <i>Arses</i> set on the Throne, who reign'd but two Years, and some Months, 2                                                                                |
| 412                                                                                                                   | 4378                    | 336                      | <i>Bagoas</i> kills <i>Arses</i> , and sets up <i>Darius Codomanus</i> , who reign'd 5 Years, and some Months.<br>The Beginning of Alexander's Reign.                                                                |
| 517                                                                                                                   | 4383                    | 331                      | <i>Alexander</i> is victorious at <i>Arctium</i> against <i>Darius</i> , who is kill'd in the Beginning of the 6th Year of his Reign, and the Empire of <i>Asia</i> translated from the Persians to the Macedonians. |
| The End of the Chronological Table of the Kings of <i>Assyria</i> , <i>Babylon</i> , <i>Media</i> , and <i>Persia</i> |                         |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



Of the GREEK Chronology.

THE Grecians did not write their *History*, 'till much later than the *Oriental Nations*, and did not begin to make use of *Chronology* 'till long after. They had no publick Writings elder than *Draco's Laws*, which were made about the XXXIXth *Olympiad*; and the most ancient Greek Historians liv'd but a small Space of Time before the *Persian Expedition* into Greece. Their first History is extremely confus'd, and so crouded with Fables, that 'tis not easie to distinguish Truth from Falshood. *Varro* extends the *Epocha* of the fabulous Time of the Greeks to the First *Olympiad*. *Ephorus* of *Cumæ*, Disciple of *Isocrates*, did not begin his History higher than the Return of the *Heraclidæ*, finding nothing elder that was not fabulous. *Dicdorus Siculus* fixes the *Trojan War*, for the first certain Point of the *Greek Chronology*; and says, that whatever preceded that War, has no determinate *Epocha*. *Hellanicus* of *Lesbos*, who digested his History by the Ages of the Priests of *Juno*, begins with *Callithya* the first Priestess of that Goddess at *Argos*, who was an Age elder than *Cecrops*. *Africanus*, following *Acusilius*, fixes as the first *Epocha* of the *Greek Chronology*, the *Ogygian Deluge*, which happen'd in the Reign of *Phoroneus* at *Argos*, 1020 Years before the First *Olympiad*. The *Arundelian Marbles* serve to fix the *Attick Era*, which is the Beginning of the Reign of *Cecrops* the first King of *Athens*, in the 3132d Year of the *Julian Period*, 1582 before JESUS-CHRIST. The Kingdom of *Argos*, according to *Cassor Rhodius*, is more ancient; for that Author mentions

a *Dynasty* of nine Kings, from *Inachus*, to the Time of the Arrival of *Danaus* in Greece, which fell about the 72d Year of the *Attick Era*. Whence it appears, that the Kingdom of the *Argives* preceded that of *Athens* 310 Years. But *Inachus* is the Name of a River ; and according to *Anticlide*s, an Author cited by *Pliny*, was the first *Grecian* King, yet he is but the second in *Caster's* Catalogue. *Acusilaus* says, that *Phoroneus* the *Argive* was the first Man, that is, the first which establish'd a Kingdom in Greece ; whence it is that *Phoronidis* the Poet calls him the *Father of mortal Men*, as being the first of the celebrated Men which succeeded those who were call'd Gods. *Plato* in his *Timæus*, speaking of the eldest Antiquities of Greece, runs back no higher than the Times of *Phoroneus* and *Niobe* : Which made *George Syncellus* assert, that we have nothing of the *Greek History* before *Inachus*, and his Son *Phoroneus*, the first Kings of *Argos*.

### Of the SICYONIANS.

Yet *Pausanias*, in his *Corinthiaca*, gives us a Catalogue of Twenty six Kings of *Sicyon*, a *Peloponnesian* City, the Years of whose Reigns he doth not mention ; but they must have mounted higher than *Inachus* or *Phoroneus*. *Africanus* and *Eusebius* have transcrib'd their Names from him, and specified the Years of their Reigns, which amount to 962 Years, according to *Africanus* and *Eusebius* ; and 959, according to *Caster* ; or 970, including the Reign of *Hippolytus*, in which the Kingdom of *Sicyon* was subjected to *Agamemnon* King of *Mycenæ*, before that Prince went to the Siege of *Troy*, that is, about the Year 3490 of the *Julian Period*, and the 1224th before JESUS-CHRIST,

CHRIST, in which *Agamemnon* must have begun his Reign; whence it follows, that the Kingdom of *Sicyon* must have begun about the 2520th of the *Julian Period*, and 2191 before JESUS-CHRIST, which is about 150 Years after the *Deluge*. The Catalogue of these *Sicyonian Kings*, and the Years of their Reigns, according to several Authors, are couch'd in the following Table.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of  
the Sicyonian KINGS.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Sicyonian Kings.                                                                                                                                | Years<br>Reign |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 2520                     | 2194                     | I. <i>Ægealeus</i> , or <i>Ægialus</i> ;<br>whence <i>Peloponnesus</i> , or the Maritime Coast of it, was<br>call'd <i>Ægialea</i> : He reign'd | 52             |
| 2572                     | 2142                     | II. <i>Euryps</i> ,                                                                                                                             | 45             |
| 2617                     | 2097                     | III. <i>Telchin</i> ,                                                                                                                           | 20             |
| 2637                     | 2077                     | IV. <i>Apis</i> , or rather <i>Pelops</i> ,<br>from whence the Name of <i>Peloponnesus</i> ,                                                    | 25             |
| 2662                     | 2052                     | V. <i>Thelxion</i> ,                                                                                                                            | 52             |
| 2714                     | 2000                     | VI. <i>Ægyrus</i> ,                                                                                                                             | 34             |
| 2748                     | 1966                     | VII. <i>Thurimachus</i> ,                                                                                                                       | 45             |
| 2793                     | 1921                     | VIII. <i>Leucippus</i> ,                                                                                                                        | 53             |
| 2846                     | 1868                     | IX. <i>Mejjapus</i> ,                                                                                                                           | 47             |
| 2893                     | 1821                     | X. <i>Peratus</i> ,                                                                                                                             | 46             |
| 2939                     | 1775                     | XI. <i>Plemnæus</i> , or <i>Plemmæus</i> ,<br>according to <i>Castor</i> .                                                                      | 48             |
| 2987                     | 1727                     | XII. <i>Orthopolis</i> ,                                                                                                                        | 63             |





A Chronological Table of the Sicyonian Priests.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Sicyonian Priests.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Years<br>Reign |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
|                          |                          | <p>After these Kings, <i>Castor</i>, and the Author of the Collection of Greek Histories, place the <i>Sicyonian Priests</i> of the <i>Carnian Apollo</i>.<br/>They were Seven in Number: A List of them follows.</p> |                |
|                          |                          | <p>Sicyonian Priests of the Carnian Apollo.</p>                                                                                                                                                                       |                |
| 3510                     | 1204                     | I. <i>Archelaus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                 | I              |
|                          |                          | II. <i>Automedon</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                | I              |
|                          |                          | III. <i>Theoclytos</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                              | I, al' 2       |
|                          |                          | IV. <i>Eunæus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                   | I, al' 6       |
|                          |                          | V. <i>Theonomos</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                 | I, al' 9       |
|                          |                          | VI. <i>Amphyelyon</i> , or<br><i>Amphygies</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                      | } 9, al' 18    |
|                          |                          | VII. <i>Charidemus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                              |                |
|                          |                          | in the Extract given by Scaliger, one Year only; but, according to Eusebius and Africanus, eighteen Years,                                                                                                            | } 18, al' 1    |
|                          |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                |
|                          |                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 33. 38         |

Thus runs the List of the *Sicyonian* Sovereigns, whose Kingdom was the eldest in Greece, according to *Pausanias*, *Castor*, *Africanus*, *Eusebius*, and *St. Augustin*. But there is yet Room to doubt whether all these Kings ever really existed, and whether the Realm of *Sicyon* is so ancient, and continued so long as Authors pretend. For, 1. From *Plato's* Time, as we have observ'd, we hear of no elder King in Greece, than *Phoroneus*. 2. *Ægialeus*, represented to have been the first King of the *Sicyonians*, and so very ancient, was, according to *Apollodorus*, Brother to *Pheroneus*. 3. *Apis*, who is

is plac'd as the fourth King, was not indeed ever King of *Sicyon*, but a Stranger which came from *Ætolia*, as *Æschylus* the Poet informs us. 4. The following Names to *Sicyon* seem unnatural. *Lamedon*, which is the 18th, is the Name of a King of *Troy*. *Sicyon*, which is the 19th, was Son of *Pelops*, as *Pausanias* tells us from *Ibycus*; and yet he is suppos'd to have reign'd at *Sicyon*, long before *Pelops* was King of *Argos*. If *Sicyon* gave the Name to the City, and consequently to the Kingdom so call'd, the precedent Princes ought not to be styl'd *Sicyonians*. The 21st is named *Inachus*, in the Originals; but is not to be found in *Pausanias*, nor in the subsequent. 'Tis said, that *Polyphides* the 24th King, liv'd in the Time of the *Trojan War*. *Homer*, who was very well acquainted with the *Greek Antiquities*, does not mention any King or General that came from *Sicyon*. That City was then subject to *Agamemnon* King of the *Mycenæ*, as that Poet expressly observes, adding, that *Adrastus* was its first King.

Καὶ Σικων ὅθ' ἄρ' Ἀδραστὶς πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλῃ.

And *Sicyon* where *Adrastus* first reign'd.

'Tis true, we may with *Scaliger* alledge, that this means no more than that *Adrastus* rul'd at *Sicyon* before he reign'd at *Argos*. However, 'tis yet certain, that, according to *Homer*, there was no King of *Sicyon* at the Time of the *Trojan War*. *Adrastus* liv'd in the Time of the *Theban War*, which began 27 or 28 Years before that of *Troy*. He reign'd but 4 Years at *Sicyon*, and is allow'd three Successors, who reign'd for the Space of 83 Years after him, and consequently beyond the *Trojan War*. But yet 'tis asserted, that *Agamemnon* took *Sicyon* before he went to *Troy*. If with *Pausanias* we suppose that *Adrastus* immediately succeeded *Polybus*, *Adrastus's* Reign at *Sicyon* must then be  
mounted

mounted 48 or 50 Years higher, that is, to the Year 3345 of the *Julian Period*, and then it will be impossible that he should be living in the *Theban War*. All these Conjectures make appear, that this long Series of *Sicyonian Kings*, the Antiquity and Duration of their Reigns, are very dubious ; and that 'tis probable that *Adrastus*, who liv'd during the *Theban War*, was the first King there, before he came to *Argos*.

Of the ARGIVES and MYCENÆ.

WE have already mention'd *Phoroneus* King of the *Argives*, as the most ancient King in *Greece* of which we have any Account. He is thought to have been Son of *Inachus*, to whom *Eusebius* and *Castor* allow a Reign of 50 Years. *Pausanias* says, that *Inachus* was not the Name of a King, but a River ; which may be true, and yet 'tis not improbable that a King should give his Name to that River, and also to the Country, which was call'd *Inachia* to *Argos's* Time. This Kingdom continued from *Phoroneus* to *Sthenelus*, for the Space of 413 Years according to most Authors cited by *Eusebius*, according to *Eusebius* himself 384, and pursuant to *Castor* 332, excluding the Reign of *Inachus*. To *Sthenelus* succeeded *Danaus* a Foreigner, whose Reign added to those of his Successors, amounted to 192 Years, by the unanimous Consent of Historians, as *Eusebius* tells us, tho' *Castor* and himself reckon but 162. Thus we find the whole Number of Years, including *Inachus*, and ending with *Acrisius*, the 5th King after *Danaus*, to be 545. After *Acrisius*, the last of the *Danaiids*, the Kingdom of *Argos* was translated to the *Mycenæ*, in the Time of *Eurystheus* Son of *Sthenelus*, Son of *Perseus*. From which Time the Posterity of *Pelops* were Kings of *Argos* and



and *Mycenæ*. *Pelops* gave his Name to *Peloponnesus*, and instituted the *Olympick Games*. He reign'd 43 Years ; but the Monarchy of *Argos* did not pass to the *Mycenæ*, (where it continu'd till *Agamemnon's* Time) till after his Reign.

Authors are not agreed on either the Number, Names, or Duration of the Reigns of these Kings. *Eusebius* disagrees with himself on the whole Time of the lasting of this Empire ; for in the 1st Book of his *Chronicon*, he computes 655 Years from *Inachus* to the Death of *Agamemnon* ; and in the second 675.

The Year of the Death of *Agamemnon* depends on that of the Taking of *Troy*, which we find fixed, pursuant to the *Arundelian Marbles*, to the Year 3505 of the *Julian Period* ; for soon after his Return to *Mycenæ*, he was kill'd by *Egysthus* ; and his Son *Orestes* was absolv'd of the Murther of his Mother (who was an Accomplice in the Death of her Husband) by the *Areopagus*, the 3d Year after the *Trojan War*. If from this Year we reckon the Reigns of the Kings of *Argos* and *Mycenæ* upwards to the Beginning of that of *Inachus*, according to *Caster*, *Tatian*, and *Eusebius*, we find the Reigns of the Kings of *Argos*, from *Inachus* to *Acrisius*, (comprehending the Reign of *Apis*, whom *Pausanias* and *Hyginus* reject, in their Lists of the Kings) amount to 545 Years ; and 140 from the Reign of *Acrisius* to the Death of *Agamemnon* ; which Sums together make 685 Years ; which subtracted from the Year 3506, which perhaps was that of the Death of *Agamemnon*, there will remain for the Beginning of the Reign of *Inachus*, the 2822d Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1892 before JESUS-CHRIST. *Apis*, the third King, is skippi'd by *Pausanias* and *Apollodorus* : His Reign was 35 Years. Which if we throw out, we ought to lessen the *Argian Era* so much.

But



But *Pausanias* places, after *Stbenelus*, *Gelanor* the last King of the *Inachidæ*. The *Epocha* of *Danaus* is, by the *Arundelian Marbles*, fix'd to the 3203d Year of the *Julian Period*, and agrees with our Computation according to *Pausanias*. *Prætus* and *Acrisius* divided the Kingdom of *Abas* betwixt them. After *Acrisius*, the Succession to *Agamemnon* is very much perplex'd. *Perseus* having kill'd *Acrisius*, fled to *Mycenæ*; and at his Departure, yielded his Kingdom to *Megapenthes* Son of *Prætus*, according to *Apollodorus*. To the latter, pursuant to the same Author, succeeded *Anaxagoras*, *Alektor*, *Iphis*, and *Eteccles*. Besides, *Melampus* obtain'd of *Prætus* a third Part of the Kingdom for himself, and another third for his Brother *Bias*. *Talaus* Son of *Bias*, and his Son *Adrastus*, reign'd at *Argos*. *Tydeus*, Son-in-Law of *Adrastus*, succeeded his Father. *Adrastus* fled to the City of *Sicyon*, which he rendred Illustrious, and there instituted Games in Honour of *Apollo*. At *Mycenæ*, to *Perseus* succeeded *Mastor*; to him *Electrion* Father of *Alcmene*; and then *Stbenelus*, who had *Eurystheus* by *Astydamia* Daughter of *Pelops*. In the Reign of *Eurystheus*, the two Kingdoms of *Argos* and *Mycenæ* were united. The Sons of *Eurystheus* were dethron'd by the Descendants of *Hercules*, who gave the Kingdom to *Atreus* Son of *Pelops*, his Uncle. *Thyestes* succeeded *Atreus*; and *Agamemnon*, *Thyestes*. After the Death of *Agamemnon*, Authors differ, with regard to his Successors. All which will be clearly shewn in the following Table, where we have transcrib'd the Catalogue of the Kings of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*, pursuant to those of several Authors. As for the last, which is that of *Hyginus*, it ought not to be much depended on; because it was not design'd for a perfect exact List of these Kings, but only to point out the Genealogy of the principal of them.

# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the Kings of Argos and Mycenæ.

| The Argian Æra. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C.                                                                  | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Caſtor, Tatian, and P. Chini.)   | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Pausanias and Apollodorus.) | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (pursuant to Hyginus.) |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| I 2822          | 1892               | 1. Inachus, 50                                                                      | 1. Inachus.                                                               | 1. Inachus.                                                          |                                                   |
| 51 2872         | 1842               | 2. Phoroneus, 60                                                                    | 2. Phoroneus, son of Inachus.                                             | 2. Phoroneus, son of Inachus.                                        |                                                   |
| I 11 2932       | 1782               | 3. Aris, in whose Reign the Teleianes driven out of Telepinneſus, fly to Rhodes: 25 | * * *                                                                     | * * *                                                                |                                                   |
| I 46 2967       | 1747               | 4. Argus, Son of Jupiter and Niobe. 70                                              | 3. Argus, Grandson of Phoroneus, by his Daughter.                         | 3. Argus, Son of Jupiter.                                            |                                                   |
| 216 3037        | 1677               | 5. Crius, 54                                                                        | 4. Phirafus, Son of Argus, or Argos.                                      | 4. Peranthus, Son of Argus.                                          |                                                   |
| 277 3091        | 1623               | 6. Phorbas, 35                                                                      | 5. Phorbas, son of Argus.                                                 | * * *                                                                |                                                   |
| 305 3126        | 1588               | 7. Triopas, 46                                                                      | 6. Triopas, son of Phorbas.                                               | 5. Triopas, son of Peranthus                                         |                                                   |
| 351 3172        | 1542               | 8. Crotopus, 21                                                                     | 7. Jaſus, son of Triopas.<br>8. Crotopus, son of Agenor, Brother to Jaſus | 6. Pelasgus, Son of Agenor.                                          |                                                   |
| 372 3193        | 1521               | 9. Stenelus, 11                                                                     | 9. Stenelas, son of Crotopus.                                             | * * *                                                                |                                                   |
|                 |                    |                                                                                     | 10. Gelanor, son of Stenelas                                              | * * *                                                                |                                                   |
| 383 3204        | 1510               | 10. Danaus, 50                                                                      | 11. Danaus, Son of Belus, who came from Egypt, and beat out Gelanor.      | 7. Danaus, Son of Belus.                                             |                                                   |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*.

| The Argian Era | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Castor, Tatian, and Eusebius.) | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Pausanias and Apollodorus.)                                                                   | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (pursuant to Hyginus.) |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 433            | 3254               | 1460               | 11. Lynceus, 41                                                         | 12. Lynceus.                                                                                                                           | * * *                                             |
| 474            | 3295               | 1419               | 12. Abas, 23                                                            | 13. Abas,<br>Son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra.                                                                                          | * * *                                             |
| 497            | 3318               | 1396               | 13. Prætus, 17                                                          | 14. Prætus,<br>Son of Lynceus, who was also King of the Country of Argos, by the Sea-side.                                             | 8. Tantalus,<br>Son of Jupiter.                   |
| 514            | 3335               | 1379               | 14. Acrisius,<br>kill'd by Perseus, who fled to Mycenæ,<br>31           | 15. Acrisius,<br>Son of Lynceus the last of the Danaids; the Division of the Realm with Melampus and Bias.                             | 9. Pelops,<br>Son of Tantalus.                    |
| 545            | 3366               | 1348               | 15. Perseus,<br>16. Mæstor,<br>17. Electryon,<br>all three,<br>7        | 16. Megapenthes, Son of Prætus, to whom Perseus, at his Departure from Mycenæ, yielded that Kingdom.<br>17. Anaxagoras<br>18. Alektor. |                                                   |
| 552            | 3373               | 1341               | 18. Sthenelus, 8                                                        | 19. Iphis.                                                                                                                             |                                                   |
| 560            | 3381               | 1333               | 19. Eurystheus, 45                                                      | 20. Eteocles.                                                                                                                          |                                                   |
|                |                    |                    |                                                                         | 21. Falautus.<br>22. Adrastus.<br>23. Tideus.<br>24. Eurystheus.                                                                       | 10. Atreus,<br>Son of Pelops.                     |
| 605            | 3426               | 1288               | 20. Atreus and Thyestes, 65                                             | 25. Atreus.                                                                                                                            | 11. Temenus,<br>Son of Aristomachus.              |

A Chronological Table of the Kings of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*.

| The Argian Æra. | The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Castor, Tatian, and Eusebius.)                                                                       | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (according to Pausanias and Apollodorus.) | Kings of Argos and Mycenæ, (pursuant to Hyginus.)                                                                                                     |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |                    |                    |                                                                                                                                               | 25. <i>Thyestes</i> .                                                | 12. <i>Thyestes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Pelops</i> .                                                                                                       |
| 670             | 3491               | 1223               | 21. <i>Agamemnon</i> , 15                                                                                                                     | 26. <i>Agamemnon</i> .                                               | 13. <i>Agamemnon</i> .                                                                                                                                |
| 685             | 3506               | 1208               | 22. <i>Ægysthus</i> and <i>Clytemnestra</i> , for a small time after; though some Chronol. lists allow them 17, others 6, and others 7 Years. | 27. <i>Ægysthus</i> .                                                | 14. <i>Ægysthus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Thyestes</i> .                                                                                                     |
|                 |                    |                    | 23. <i>Orestes</i> , 28                                                                                                                       | 28. <i>Orestes</i> .                                                 | 15. <i>Orestes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Agamemnon</i> .                                                                                                     |
|                 |                    |                    | 24. <i>Pentis</i> , or <i>Pentilius</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Orestes</i> , 22                                                                       |                                                                      | 16. <i>Clitus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Temonus</i> .                                                                                                        |
|                 |                    |                    | 25. <i>Eurystheus's</i> Chronol. are also,<br><i>Tisamenes</i> and<br><i>Cometus</i> ,<br>who reign'd 28                                      |                                                                      | 17. <i>Alethes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Ægysthus</i> .<br><i>Tisamenes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Orestes</i> .<br><i>Alexander</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Eurystheus</i> . |

The End of the Chronological Table of the Kings of *Argos* and *Mycenæ*.



Of the OGYGIAN DELUGE.

**O**gyges King of the *Ectenæ*, who were the first Inhabitants of Greece, was Contemporary with *Phoroneus*; for, according to *Licofilaus*, cited by *Africanus*, the *Ogygian Deluge* happen'd 1020 Years before the first *Olympiad*, which is plac'd in the 3928th Year of the *Julian Period*; and consequently, the said *Flood* must be referr'd to the 2918 Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1796 before JESUS-CHRIST. Ogyges was not only King of the City of *Thebes*, which, from his Name, is by the Poets call'd *Ogygiæ*; but also of *Attica*, and built *Eleusis*. The *Deluge* which happen'd in *Attica* in the Reign of Ogyges, is famous in Antiquity, and the first certain Fact in the *Greek History*. Ogyges was himself drown'd in the Flood. Ancient Authors have not told us how long he reign'd. *Cedrenus* allows it to have been 32 Years, on what Authority we are ignorant.

Of the ATHENIANS.

**W**E have no Monument from whence we can with more Certainty fix the *Attick Era*, or the Beginning of the Reign of *Cecrops*, than the Chronicle found in the Isle of *Paros*, graven on a Marble, where the principal *Epocha's* of the *Athenian History* are exactly and distinctly specified. This is what is commonly call'd the *Arundelian Marble*, or *Marbles*, because not known 'till bought by the Earl of *Arundel*, who did not envy the Publick this precious Monument. According to this Chronicle, the Beginning of the *Attick Era*, or the first Year of *Cecrop's* Reign, ought to be

be placed in the 3132d Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1582 before JESUS-CHRIST. For the Author of that Chronicle ending, as he says, at the Year when *Diognetus* was Archon at *Athens*, which is the 4450, or 4451, of the *Julian Period*, and counting 1318 Years from the Beginning of the Reign of *Cecrops* to his Time ; it follows, that *Cecrops* must have begun his Reign in the 3132d of the *Julian Period*, and 1582 before JESUS-CHRIST. *Eusebius* also well enough agrees with these *Marbles* on the Space of Time which pass'd betwixt *Cecrops* and the Taking of *Troy* : But he shortens that betwixt the Ruin of that City and the first *Olympiad* 26 Years ; whence it is that all the Events of the *Greek History* are placed 26 Years later in the *Chronicon* of *Eusebius*, than in that of the *Arundelian Marbles*, whose Chronology we follow as the most exact.

We shall then refer the 1st Year of the Reign of *Cecrops*, and the *Attick Era*, to the 3132d Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1582 before JESUS-CHRIST. For the 1st Year of *Cecrops's* Reign begins the first *Epocha* of this Chronology, as appears by its being observ'd in the *Marble*, that the Country which was before call'd *Attica*, from the Name of *Actæus*, receiv'd from *Cecrops* the Name of *Cecropia*. We know nothing distinctly of an elder Date concerning the *Athenians*. *Therpomus* and *Diodorus* tell us that they were a Colony of *Egyptian Saïtes* ; but these Authors build on nothing but bare Conjectures. *Diodorus* adds, that they had anciently had several *Egyptian Kings* ; but is mistaken, when he reckons amongst that Number, *Peteus* the Father of *Mnestheus*, and *Erictheus*, who were Kings of *Athens* after *Cecrops*. We have already hinted, that *Ogyges* was King not only of *Thebes*, but *Attica*, and that he was call'd King of the *Ectenæ*, or *Actenæ*, a People which

which inhabited Part of *Greece* in the first Ages. Some Historians make *Cecrops* an *Egyptian*. *Apollo-dorus* makes him a Native of the Country over which he reign'd. But 'tis more probable that he came from *Phœnicia*. He is accounted the first who reduc'd the People of *Attica* to live in Cities, and civilized them, gave them Laws, and taught them the Worship of the Gods.

At the same Time liv'd *PROMETHEUS* King of *Thessaly*, which before was call'd *Hæmonia*, from *Hemon* the Son of *Thessalus* its first King. *Prometheus* was a wise Man, to whom the Poets ascribe the Formation of Man ; because he form'd the Manners of the Barbarous Inhabitants of that Country. He was succeeded by his Son *Deucalion*, who began to reign at *Lycoria* near *Parnassus*, in the 9th Year of the Reign of *Cecrops* at *Athens* ; that is, in the Year 3140 of the *Julian Period*, and 1574 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. In his Reign happen'd a Deluge in *Thessaly*, which drowned the whole Country. *Cranaus* was then King of *Athens*, having succeeded *Cecrops*, who had reign'd 50 Years, in the Year 3182 of the *Julian Period*, and 1532 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. This Deluge happen'd three Years after, in the Year 3185 of the *Julian Period*, and 1529 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. *Deucalion* escaping this Flood, fled to *Athens* in the 4th Year of the Reign of *Cranaus* : He had a Son named *Amphyctyon*, who married the Daughter of *Cranaus* ; and soon forcing out his Father-in-Law, possess'd himself of the Kingdom.

In the Reign of *Cranaus*, *Neptune* accus'd *Mars* of the Murther of his Son *Halirrothius*. The Fable says, that *Minerva* and *Neptune* contending which should invent the Thing of the greatest Use to Mortals, *Minerva* carry'd it by the Invention of *Olive-Trees* : And that *Halirrothius* the Son of *Neptune*, in Revenge, attempted to cut down *Minerva's*



*Olive-Trees* ; but the *Axe* with which he cut, having quitted the *Handle*, kill'd him ; and *Nature* accus'd *Mars* of this *Homicide*. But *Pausanias* tells us, that *Mars* kill'd *Halirrothius*, *Neptune's* Son, for *Debauching* his Daughter *Alcippe*. However, *Neptune* cited *Mars* to appear at *Athens* before the *Twelve Gods*, that is, *Twelve* of the most considerable *Men*, and *Mars* was acquitted by their *Sentence* : 'Tis from the Place where these *Judges* assembled to give their *Judgment*, being call'd *Areopagus*, that is to say, the *Field of Mars*, that famous ancient *Tribunal* took its Name, and had its Original. This Event is, in the *Parthenon Marbles*, placed in the first Year of the *Reign of Cronus*.

*Deucalion* being dead, *Amphiclyon* became King of the greatest Part of *Greece*, and establish'd at *Thermopylae* the Assemblies of the *Grecian Cities* which, from his Name, grew to be call'd *Amphiclyon*. The Nations which had Right to participate of this Council, were *Twelve*, viz. beyond *Pyle* seven, the *Orontes* or *Armenians*, the *Albanians*, the *Libyans*, the *Trojanians*, the *Argives*, the *Corinthians*, and the *Dolopians* ; and five on the inner side of the *Pyle*, the *Locians*, the *Boeotians*, the *Thebans*, the *Bacians*, and the *Phocians*. These Nations assembled every two Years at *Thermopylae*, and by that rendered their *Confederacy* formidable to the *Barbarians*. There were other the like Councils which bore the same Name, at *Daphni*, and at the Isle of *Calauria*.

*Heracles*, the second Son of *Deucalion*, reign'd in *Pisibetia*, and bestow'd on the People of that Country, before call'd *Graecia*, the Name of *Hellenes*. The Beginning of his Reign is, in the *Parthenon Marbles*, placed at the 2195d Year of the *Judaic Period*, and 1527 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. The same Year, the *Panathenaea*, in Honour of *Minerva*



were instituted at *Athens*, in the 3d Year of the Reign of *Amphiſtyon*. Two Years after, *Cadmus* the Son of *Agenor* went from *Phœnicia* into *Beotia*, and built the City of *Thebes*, then call'd *Cadmia*, where he introduc'd the *Phœnician* Letters, Manners, and Laws.

In the 8th Year of *Amphiſtyon*'s Reign, which is the 3198th of the *Julian Period*, 1516 before JESUS-CHRIST, *Eurotas* and *Lacedæmon* reign'd in *Laconia*; and the laſt built the City of *Sparta*, calling it by his Wife's Name. Before them reign'd *Licæ* and *Myles*.

*Danaus* parted from *Egypt* the 72d Year of the *Ætlick Era*, the 3203d of the *Julian Period*, and 1511 before JESUS-CHRIST. He arriv'd firſt at the *Iſle of Rhodes*, and from thence transported himſelf to *Argos*, where he poſſeſs'd himſelf of that Kingdom in the 3d Year of the Reign of *Erichthonius*, who ſucceeded *Amphiſtyon* in the Kingdom of *Athens*. The Name of *Erichthonius* is celebrated on the Account of his being the firſt which harneſs'd Horſes to the Chariots in the *Panathenæa*, and which instituted the Worſhip of *Cybele* at *Athens*, and in whoſe Reign, a *Phrygian*, nam'd *Hyagnis*, invented the *Phrygian Muſick*, Flutes, and other Inſtruments play'd on in the Feſtivals of the Gods.

*Erichthonius*, after having reign'd 50 Years, was ſucceeded by *Pandion*, in the 3251ſt Year of the *Julian Period*, 1463 before JESUS-CHRIST. In his Reign, *Minos* I. of that Name, reign'd the firſt in *Creta*, and built a City whoſe Name is half effaced in the *Marbles*; ſome think it was *Gdonia*, which at firſt was call'd *Apollonia*; others ſay it was *Tyſtina*, which the Antients call'd the City of *Minos*. *Eufebius* places before *Minos* the Names of four Kings; *Cres*, a Native of the Country; *Cydon*; *Apteras*, who built a City; and

*Lapes* : But these are dubious. *Cres* is an imaginary Name ; *Cydon* was Son of *Minos* ; and the City of *Apteres* was built by a Native of *Delphi*. We are ignorant whether *Minos* was a Native or a Stranger. *Homer* seems to believe him the former, when he says, *Iliad* 13. That *Jupiter* begot the first *Minos* King of *Crete*. *Diodorus* says, “ That *Tectamus* “ Son of *Derus*, Grandson of *Hellen*, and Great “ grandson of *Deucalion*, having accompanied the “ *Æolians* and *Pelasgians* into the Isle of *Crete* “ reign’d there, and had a Son nam’d *Asterius*, by “ the Daughter of *Cretheus*, who marry’d *Europa* “ whom *Jupiter* carried away from *Phœnicia* ; by “ whom he had three Sons, King *Minos*, *Rhadama-* “ *ntus* the Legislator, and *Sarpedon* who settled “ his Sovereignty in *Lycia*.”

The Tomb of *Minos* was anciently seen in *Crete* with this Inscription : ΜΙΝΩΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ ΤΑΦΟΣ that is, THE TOMB OF MINOS SON OF JUPITER. But the *Cretans* effaced the Name of *Minos*, leaving only, THE TOMB OF JUPITER Wherefore *Callimachus* the Poet calls them *Lyars* in these Verses :

Κῆντες αἰὲν ψάλλει καὶ πῶς τάρον, ὦ ἀνασείο  
Κῆντες ἐτεκμήρατο, ὡς δὲ ζῶντες ἐσσι πῶς αἰεὶ.

That is, *The Cretans are always Lyars ; for they have made you a Sepulchre, O Great King, and you are not dead, for you are always.*

The first Year of *Minos*’s Reign is not specified in the *Arundelian Marbles* : But *Eusebius* fixes it in the 32d Year of *Pandion*. But ’tis noted in these *Marbles*, that in the Reign of *Minos*, the *Idæ Dactyli* found Iron on Mount *Ida*. *Celmis* is the only one of them nam’d. *St. Clement of Alexandria* adds *Damnaneus* ; and some others, a third nam’d *Acmon*, and also one of the *Hercules*. But ’tis no

to be believ'd that these were the first Inventors of the Use of Iron in Greece, since before that Time that Country had built several Cities. 'Tis indeed more probable that the Words of the *Marble* meant only, that they discover'd Mines abounding with Iron-Oar on Mount *Ida*. These *Dactyle Idæans* were succeeded in *Crete* by the *Curetes* and *Corybantes*, who were Priests of *Jupiter*.

To *Pandion*, who reign'd 40 Years, succeeded *Erichtheus*. *Ceres*, coming to *Athens* in the 15th Year of his Reign, shew'd the *Athenians* how to sow Corn : Which accordingly *Triptolemus*, Son of *Celeus* and *Neæra*, did in the Field of *Raria* near *Eleusis*. The *Arundelian Marbles* also place in this Reign the Rape of *Proserpine*, and the Institution of the *Eleusinian Mysteries*.

*Erichtheus* reign'd 50 Years, and was succeeded by *Cecrops II.* who reign'd 40 Years. To him succeeded *Pandion II.* who reign'd 25 Years. The *Arundelian Marbles* place in his Time the Institution of *Lustrations* at *Athens* ; that of the *Gymnick Combats* at *Eleusis* ; and that of the *Lycæa*, or *Lupercalia*, in *Arcadia*.

At the Death of *Pandion*, his Kingdom was divided amongst four Sons, *Ægeus*, *Lycus*, *Nisus*, and *Pallas*. *Ægeus*, the Eldest, had for his Proportion the City of *Athens*, and the circumjacent Region : *Lycus*, the Country opposite to *Eubæa*, call'd *Diacria* : *Nisus*, the Country along the *Scironian Coasts*, in which is the City of *Megara*, and where he built that of *Nisæa* : And *Pallas*, the Southern Country.

During *Ægeus's* Time, *Minos II.* reign'd in *Crete* in the City of *Cnossus*, as *Homer* hints in his *Odysseys*. His Son *Androgeus*, coming to *Athens* in the Time of the Celebration of the *Panathenæan Games*, carried the victorious Prize from all the *Athletes*, and contracted an Amity with the *Pallantidæ* ;



which giving Umbrage to *Agæus*, who fear'd that, by the Assistance of *Minos*, they would dispossess him of his Dominions ; to prevent it, he caus'd *Androgeus* to be kill'd, in his Passage from *Athens* to *Crete*. *Minos*, to revenge the Death of his Son, proclaim'd War against *Agæus*, took *Megara* and *Nisira* ; *Nisira* being betray'd by his Daughter *Sylla*, who fell passionately in love with *Minos*. From thence the Conqueror march'd on, and invested *Athens* ; which after a long Siege, was, by Pestilence and Famine, forced to submit to the Discretion of *Minos*, who impos'd on them as a Penalty, That they should every nine Years send seven Young-Men, and as many Virgins to *Crete*. This Tribute was laid on the *Athenians* in the 14th Year of the Reign of *Erigeus*, and the 28th of the *Attick æra*.

*Agæus* had a Natural Son by a *Thracian* Daughter of *Pindarus*, and Grand-daughter to *Pelops*, nam'd *Tesrus*, a Man whose Strength and Valour was highly esteem'd. When the Time of the third Tribute came, he was one of those who was sent in a Ship to *Crete*, where these Young-Men were expos'd to a Combat with a Son of *Minos*, a famous Gladiator, nam'd *Minotaur*, in a Place built by *Dædalus*, which it was not easie to get out of, when once one was entred. 'Tis, by the way, observable, that *Dædalus* was a Descendant of King *Erichonius*, who flying from *Athens* on an Accusation of having kill'd his Grand-son, retir'd into *Crete*, and excelling in Architecture and Sculpture, he there built that famous *Labyrinth* : That having afterwards incurr'd the Displeasure of *Minos*, he escap'd from *Crete* with his Son *Icarus*, in two sailing Ships, of which he was the first Inventer, and by the Assistance of which he cut-run *Minos's* Fleet, which was only row'd with Oars ; but that *Icarus* steering his Ship ill, it



was wreck'd on an Island near *Samos*, which, from his Name, was call'd *Icaria*. To which we shall add, that *Minos* pursuing them, came to *Sicily*, where then reign'd *Cecalus*, and that he was there kill'd. But to return to *Theseus*, who met with a Fate very different from those who had before been sent to *Crete* on the same Account; he kill'd the *Minotaur*, was so fortunate as to escape, and free his Country from that cruel Tribute. When he return'd to *Athens*, he found his Father *Egeus* dead; and being possess'd of that Kingdom, he united the twelve Cities of *Attica* in one sole State, and began to establish a Republican Government there, in the Year 3455 of the *Julian Period*, and 1259 before JESUS-CHRIST. He also first instituted the Games and Combats in Honour of *Neptune*, in the *Corinthian Isthmus*, in the 2d Year of his Reign.

In his Time, *Eteocles*, *Amphiaras*, and *Adrastus*, who reign'd at *Argos*, undertook the *Theban War* in Favour of *Polynices*; and before their Departure, instituted the *Nemean Games*. The Beginning of this War must be placed in the 10th Year of the Reign of *Theseus*, which is the 3463d of the *Julian Period*, and 1251 before JESUS-CHRIST.

*Theseus*, going by Sea to *Epirus*, was detain'd Prisoner by *Aidonius* King of the *Molossi*; during which Time, *Meistheus*, Son of *Petius* Son of *Ornanus*, and Grand-son of *Erichonius*, excited the People of *Athens* to a Rebellion against him, setting up himself for King; which oblig'd *Theseus*, as soon as freed from his Confinement, to retire to the Isle of *Scyros*, where he was precipitated from a steep Rock, which ended his Days, after a Reign of 30 Years at *Athens*. *Meistheus* reign'd after him for the Space of 23 Years.

In this King's Time happen'd the Siege of *Troy*, the most famous Event in Prophan Antiquity. In the 13th Year of his Reign, which was the 3496th of the *Julian Period*, and the 1218th before JESUS-CHRIST, the *Greeks* engag'd in that great Expedition, which lasted ten Years. *Troy* was Taken, according to the *Arundelian Marbles*, in the 22d Year of the Reign of *Mnestheus* at *Athens*, in the 3-4th Year of the *Attick Ara*, 3505 of the *Julian Period*, and 1219 before JESUS-CHRIST, on the 24th Day of the Month *Thargelion*, which fell that Year on the 20th of *June* of the *Julian Year*.

After the Death of *Mnestheus*, *Demophoon* Son of *Theseus* return'd to his Father's Kingdom, and reign'd 33 Years. *Oxyntas* or *Oxyntes*, his Son, succeeded him, and reign'd twelve Years; after which, he was follow'd by *Aphidas* his Son, who reign'd but one Year. He was succeeded by his Brother *Thymætes*, who held the Kingdom 8 Years. At the End of his Reign, the *Athenians* being at War with the *Bæotians*, a Proposition was made to end the Dispute, by a single Combat betwixt the Kings of both Nations, who were *Xanthus* and *Thymætes*: But the last refusing the Challenge, *Melantbus* the *Messenian*, Son of *Andropompus*, and descended from *Nestor*, accepted it, kill'd *Xanthus*, and was by the *Athenians* declar'd King, instead of *Thymætes*, who was the last of the Descendants of *Erichtheus*. *Frontinus* relates the Stratagem which he made Use of to kill his Adversary. When *Xanthus* appear'd, he said to him, *You have violated the Laws of Combat, by coming against me with a Second*: At which Words, *Xanthus* looking back to see whether any Person follow'd him, *Melantbus* took the Opportunity of that Moment to kill him. By which Action having attain'd the Kingdom, he reign'd 37 Years. In the 24th Year of his Reign,

Reign, the *Heraclidæ* made a Descent into *Peloponnesus*, according to *Eusebius's* Chronicle. *Strabo*, *Pausanias* and *Conon* say, that the *Heraclidæ* entred that Country whilst he was King of *Messenia*; and that they driving him out of it, he fled to *Athens* with several *Dorians*, where he was elected King. But supposing the *Heraclidæ* to have before attempted to enter *Peloponnesus*, 'tis yet certain that they did not become Masters of it before some Years after *Melanthus* was King of *Athens*. We have already noted, that they were expel'd the *Peloponnesus* by the *Pelopidæ*. *Hyllus*, Son of *Hercules*, attempted to restore them, and made War against the *Pelopidæ*: But a contagious Disease reigning amongst his Troops, he consulted the Oracle of *Apollo*, which answer'd him, *That he ought to wait the third Fruit*: Which interpreting, that he ought to stay three Harvests, he return'd at the Expiration of three Years. Being entred the *Isthmus* with his Forces, he propos'd to end the Difference by single Combat, on Condition, that if he was the Vanquisher, the *Heraclidæ* should re-enter on their Estates; but that if he was vanquish'd, that they should not set Foot in *Peloponnesus* during the Space of an hundred Years. *Echemus* King of the *Tegeatæ* accepted the Challenge, and kill'd *Hyllus*. This Event ought to be plac'd before the Return of the *Heraclidæ*, and consequently about the 348th Year of the *Julian Period*. The *Heraclidæ* then retir'd to *Tetrapolis* a *Dorian* City, whose King *Ægimius*, when expell'd his City, had been restor'd by *Hercules*, and, in Acknowledgment, had adopted *Hyllus*. This *Ægimius* had two Sons, *Dimas* and *Pamphilus*, from whom, and *Hyllus*, proceeded the three Branches of the *Dorians*; the *Dimanians*, *Pamphilians*, and the *Hyllians*. *Cleodæus* Son of *Hyllus*, and *Aristomachus* Son of *Cleodæus*, in vain attempted to re-enter  
*Pelopon-*



*Peloponnesus*, and the last was kill'd in attempting it, leaving behind him three Sons, *Temenus*, *Ctephantes*, and *Aristodemus*. These three Princes occasion'd great Changes in *Greece*; for having fitted out a Fleet, they made a Descent into *Peloponnesus*, and drove out the ancient Inhabitants. *Ctephantes* render'd himself Master of *Megina*, from whence he drove the Descendants of *Nestor*, namely, the Sons of *Menon*, and *Pan*, who fled to *Athens*. His Son *Epitides* was King of the *Meginians* after him; and from that Time their Kings were call'd *Epitides*. *Aristodemus* and *Temenus* expell'd *Tymeneus* Son of *Orestes* King of *Argos* and *Lacedemon*. Which last Kingdom remain'd to *Aristodemus*, who had two Sons, *Eurysthenes* and *Procles* from whom issued two Series of *Lacedemonian* Kings, which continued 900 Years. *Temenus* became King of *Argos*; but the *Argives* allow'd his Sons no more than the bare Name of Kings. At the same time, *Alates*, one of the *Heracidae*, being exil'd, for his Father *Hippus's* having at *Naupactus* kill'd *Calchas* the Diviner, possess'd himself of the Kingdom of *Corinth*, which had till that Time been in the Occupation of the *Sisyphidae*, and his Posterity reign'd there for the Space of 300 Years, down to the *Prytanes*, and the Tyranny of *Cypselus*. The ancient Inhabitants of *Lacedemon* and *Argos*, being forc'd from their Dwelling by the *Heracidae*, did not yet go out of *Peloponnesus*; but seizing on the *Ionians* twelve Cities in *Argolis*, they settled themselves there, and gave the Country the Name of *Achaia*. The *Ionians* were well receiv'd by the *Athenians*. *Eratosthenes*, who is follow'd by *Ensebius*, and most Authors, reckons 80 Years from the Taking of *Troy*, to the Return of the *Heracidae*, and 60 from thence to the *Ionians* changing their Habitations.

*Codrus* Son of *Menestheus* began to reign at *Athens* in the 3598th Year of the *Julian Period*,  
and



and 1116 before JESUS-CHRIST. In his Reign the *Heraclidæ* made War against the *Athenians*; and the Oracle of *Apollo* being consulted on the Event of it, answer'd, *That those should be Victors, whose Chief should be kill'd by the Enemy.* Upon which, *Codrus*, to fulfil the Prediction, dress'd himself like a Shepherd, and entering the Enemy's Camp in that Habit, on purpose quarrel'd with one of them, and was kill'd: After which, the *Athenians* were victorious. *Codrus* reign'd 21 Years.

After his Death, the *Athenians*, in Honour of his Memory, thought it proper not to allow any more Kings, and created a sort of Magistrates call'd *Archons*, or *Princes*. The first of which that was chosen, was *Medon* Son of *Codrus*, who in that Character govern'd *Athens* 6 Years. His Brother *Nileus* outrageously disgusted at his being preferr'd before him, tho' lame, made a Party against, and depriv'd him of the Government, which he enjoy'd 13 Years; after which, the Oracle of *Apollo* order'd him to accompany the flying *Ionians*, who, expell'd by the *Achaïans*, which the *Dorians* had driven out of *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*, were fled to *Athens* in the Reign of *Melanthus*. He went with them into *Asia*, where he establish'd the *Ionian* Nation, who gave its Name to the Country, which consisted of twelve Cities or Towns. This Colony of *Ionians* settled there in the 3637th Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1077th before JESUS-CHRIST.

From this Time forwards *Athens* was always govern'd by *Archons*: But the first of them were Perpetual; afterwards they became Decennial, and at last Annual. The Series of them is represented in the Table.



*The EXPEDITIONS of the ARGONAUTS, and Hercules. The Theban and Trojan Wars.*

WE shall not here repeat the Historical Narrations which we have already extracted from the ancient Historians, but only fix the Epochs of the Events there related. The Expedition of the *Argonauts*, is, by an ancient Chronologist, plac'd at the 79th Year before the Taking of *Troy*, which is the 3426th Year of the *Julian Period*, and the 1288th before JESUS-CHRIST. According to the *Arundelian Marbles*, the *Hercules* who was in this Expedition, was initiated in the *Athenian Mysteries* in the Reign of *Egeus*. *Theseus* Son of *Egeus*, who was also engag'd in this Enterprize, was not yet become King of *Athens*; which is an undoubted Proof that this Expedition was in the Time of *Egeus*, and consequently betwixt the 3406th and 3454th Year of the *Julian Period*, a Time when fell the 3426th Year, which was the 79th before the Taking of *Troy*. But yet this Epoch is liable to some Difficulties; for *Caster* and *Pollux*, Brothers to *Helena*, were of the Number of the *Argonauts*; and supposing that *Helena* was stole 9 or 10 Years before the *Trojan War*, there would yet remain 60 Years betwixt the Rape of *Helen* and the Expedition of the *Argonauts*, if it was 79 Years before the Taking of *Troy*. *Leda* might have *Caster* and *Pollux* at the Age of 14 or 15 Years, and *Helen* 30 Years afterwards: But as these two Hero's must have been at least 18 Years old in the Time of the Expedition of the *Argonauts*, their Sister must then be 48 or 50 when ravish'd by *Paris*, supposing *Leda* had her not before 30 or 32 Years afterwards. But 'tis not easie to believe that at that Age she should be such a great

great Beauty. Besides, Historians relate, that *Hercules*, in his Return from his Expedition, took the City of *Troy*, and killing *Laomedon*, set up his Son *Priam* in his Stead ; but 'tis not to be believ'd that *Priam*, who was King during the Siege of *Troy*, reign'd 79 Years. *Eusebius* allows him to have reign'd but 52 Years ; and an anonymous Poet, 40. According to the last, the Expedition of the *Argonauts* fell in the 3465th Year of the *Julian Period*. But this *Epocha* cannot be reconcil'd to either the Age of *Theseus*, or that of other *Argonauts*. To follow *Eusebius*, will be, to place this Expedition in the Year 3453 of the *Julian Period*, which is the last Year of the Reign of *Ageus*. But it ought yet to be put back some Years, and placed in the 40th Year of the Reign of *Ageus*, the 3446th of the *Julian Period*, 59 Years before the Taking of *Troy*, and 20, or thereabouts, before the Rape of *Helen*. *Hercules* instituted the *Olympick Games*, according to the ancient Chronologists cited by *St. Clement* of *Alexandria*, 442 Years before those of *Iphitus*, 430 Years according to *Eusebius*, 1250 Years before the Consulate of *Marcus Vinicius* according to *Velleius Paterculus*. The Consulate of *Vinicius* falling in the Year 4743 of the *Julian Period* ; if from thence we subtract 12,0, the Remainder will be the Year 3493 of the *Julian Period*, which is but 336 Years before the Restauration of those Games by *Iphitus*, or 346 according to the Computation of *Velleius Paterculus*. *Eusebius* and the ancient Chronologists add 100 Years ; because they don't begin the *Olympiads* at the first of *Iphitus*, which was the 3838th Year of the *Julian Period* ; but at the 28th, in which *Chorebus* was Victor, which is the *Vulgar Era* of the Beginning of the *Olympiads*, whose *Epocha* is the 3938th Year of the *Julian Period* ; from which deducting 445, there will remain 3493 according to the Calculation



lation of *Velleius*. Pursuant to *Eratosthenes*, the Return of the *Heracleidae* fell on the 60th Year before the *Ionian* Migration, which was the 3637th of the *Julian Period* according to the *Arundelian Marbles*, and consequently on the 3597th of the *Julian Period*, which is the 72d Year after the *Trojan* War. According to *Eratosthenes*, *Thucydides*, *Diodorus*, and also *Velleius* himself, this Return was 80 Years after the Taking of *Troy*. If the Death of *Hercules* happen'd, as *Velleius* says, 120 Years before the Return of the *Heracleidae*, it must have preceded the Taking of *Troy* 40 Years. *Thrasyllus* places the Death of *Hercules* but 24 Years before the Taking of *Troy*. 'Tis difficult to make these two *Epochs* agree with that of the *Olympick Games*, according to which the Death of *Hercules* ought not to be referred to above 10 Years before the Destruction of that City, and would fall on the 3495th Year of the *Julian Period*. But we ought to distinguish betwixt *Hercules* the Institutor of the *Olympick Games*, and *Hercules* the Contemporary of *Eurystheus*; for *Eurystheus* beginning to reign in the Year 3381 of the *Julian Period*, the *Hercules* who liv'd in his Time could not be the same which was yet alive in the 3493d of the same *Period*, when he would have lived near 200 Years. The first is he who signaliz'd himself by his Exploits in the Reigns of *Eurystheus* at *Mycenæ*, *Minos* in *Crete*, *Pandion* and *Ægeus* at *Athens*, and who is specified in the *Arundelian Marbles* betwixt the Year 3406 and 3419 of the *Julian Period*, to have been initiated in the lesser *Athenian Mysteries*: The second is the Institutor of the *Olympick Games*. The *Heracleidae* descended from the first.

The War of the Seven Princes against the City of *Thebes*, in order to restore *Polynices*, is by *Taracilius*, an ancient Chronologist cited by *St. Clement of Alexandria*, placed 37 Years before the Taking



of *Troy*, not comprehending the Space of Time betwixt the Rape of *Helen*, and the Beginning of the Siege of *Troy*, which, according to *Homer*, is 10 Years: This Year fell on the 3468th of the *Julian Period*. The *Arundelian Marbles* observe, in the 3463d Year of the *Julian Period*, and 1251st before JESUS-CHRIST, that *Eteccles*, *Adrastus*, and *Amphiaraus* who reign'd at *Argos*, being ready to go on their *Theban Expedition* in favour of *Polynices*, instituted the *Nemean Games* in the 10th Year of *Theſeus*. This *Theban War* proving fatal to its Undertakers, their Sons, 10 Years afterwards, began a fresh War against *Thebes*, about the 3477th of the *Julian Period*. Thus the *Epocha's* of the two Wars ought to be fixed.

The next *Epocha* which remains to be fixed, is the celebrated one of the Taking of *Troy*; which is very clearly specified in the *Arundelian Marbles*, where the Beginning of the Expedition is plac'd in the 365th Year of the *Attick Æra*, the 13th of the Reign of *Mnestheus*, which is the 3496th of the *Julian Period*, and the 1218th before JESUS-CHRIST. And the Taking of *Troy* at the 374th, the 22d of the Reign of *Mnestheus*, on the 24th Day of the Month *Thargelion*, which is the 3505th of the *Julian Period*, and 1209 before JESUS-CHRIST, being 26 Years before the Time where *Eusebius* places it. This Difference proceeds from the Interval which Authors place betwixt the *Trojan War*, and the first *Olympiad*. *Sofibius* reckons but 395; *Censorinus* 400; *Eusebius* 406; *Eratosthenes*, *Diodorus*, *Apollodorus*, and *Solinus*, 407, or 408; *Artes* 414; *Velleius Paterculus* 415; *Timæus* 417; and *Dicæarchus*, who comes nearest to our Computation, 436 Years. The first Year of the first *Olympiad*, is the 3938th of the *Julian Period*, and 807th of the *Attick Æra*: From which last Number deduct 374, the Distance of Time

Time betwixt the Beginning of *Cecrops's* Reign, and the Taking of *Troy*, the Remainder will be 433 Years, the Interval betwixt the Destruction of that City and the first *Olympiad*; and the Taking of *Troy* will fall in the Year which we have several times specified, the 3505th of the *Julian Period*, and 1209 before JESUS-CHRIST, 26 Years before *Eusebius's* Calculation; besides which, the Difference betwixt him and us, with regard to the Interval betwixt the Taking of *Troy*, and the first *Olympiad*, is not above one Year; it being according to his Account 406, and pursuant to ours 433 Years.

*Of the KINGS of TROY.*

THE *Epocha* of the Destruction of the ancient Kingdom of *Troy* being fix'd to the 3505th Year of the *Julian Period*, 'tis easie to run back to its Commencement, by computing the Years of the Reigns of *Priam* and the precedent Kings. Of which I here insert *Eusebius's* Catalogue.

*Teucer, or Teucrus.*

*Dardanus*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, — 65

*Erichthonius*, Son of *Dardanus* and *Batia*, — 46

*Tros*, Son of *Erichthonius* and *Astyoche*, — 49

*Ilus*, Son of *Tros* and *Calirrhoe*, — 40

*Laomedon*, Son of *Ilus*; in his Time } — 44

*Hercules* took *Troy*, — — — — }

*Priam*, *Podarces*, establish'd on the } — 52

Throne by *Hercules*, — — — — }

Total 296

Which 296 Years deducted from 3505, the Remainder, which is the Beginning of *Dardanus's* Reign, will be the 3209th; and at the same Time  
adding

adding the same Number of Years to the *Æra* of the Years before JESUS-CHRIST, which is 1209, the Amount will be 1505 Years before JESUS-CHRIST.

## Of the GRECIAN COLONIES.

THE eldest Greek Colony was that which *Iolaus* the *Theban*, and Son of the Brother of *Hercules*, carry'd to *Sardinia*, compos'd of *Athenians* and *Thespians*. After him, *Theras* a *Theban*, Son of *Autefion*, conducted the *Lacedæmonians* and *Minyæ*, (whom *Pelasgus* had driven out of *Lemnos*) to the Isle call'd *Calliste*, on which he bestow'd the Name of *Thera*.

The most celebrated *Grecian* Colonies were those planted in *Asia*: The first of which were those of the *Dorians*; the second, of the *Æolians*; and the third, those of the *Ionians*.

In the Time of *Phorbas* King of the *Argives*, who conquer'd the Isle of *Rhodes*, his Son *Triopas* landed in *Caria*, and possess'd himself of the Promontory which from his Name was afterwards call'd *Triopium*. Some Time after, *Tlepolemus* the *Argive*, after having kill'd *Licymnius*, rov'd about and came to *Rhodes*, Hom. Il. 2. and there establish'd Three Tribes, and as many Cities, *Lindus*, *Falyssus*, and *Camyrus*: This Isle was then peopled by *Greeks* which *Triopas* had settled there.

After the Death of *Codrus*, the *Dorians* leaving *Attica*, built *Megara* betwixt *Athens* and *Corinth*, and gave to the People of the Country the Name of *Dorians*, instead of that of *Ionians*; they also took down the Pillar erected by *Theseus* in the *Isthmus*, and which separated the *Ionians* from the *Peloponnesians*. After this Time the *Dorians* did not return to *Attica*, 'till the Time of the *Pisistratidæ*: But



part of them stay'd at *Algeria*; another part accompanied *Achæmenes* the *Argive* to the *Isle of Cea*; and a third part went to the *Rhodian* Cities and *Hydruntus*, *Cnidus*, and *Coss*. These were the six *Dorian* Cities which held their Assemblies at *Trojanum*, where they refus'd to admit the other *Dorians*, as *Herodotus* informs us. The City of *Hydruntum* was afterwards depriv'd of this Right, and these Nations, who were so many separate Republicks before the *Peloponnesian* War, then join'd themselves into one single *Rhodian* Republick. All the *Greeks* without the *Isthmus*, except the *Athenians*, *Algerians*, and *Dorians* near *Parnassus*, were anciently call'd *Æolians*. *Pentibulus* Son of *Orestes* went to the *Isle of Lesbos*: *Cleota* and *Melæus*, who were also of the Race of *Aigamemnon*, at the same time built in *Asia* the City of *Cumæ*. *Archelaus* or *Ecbolæus*, Son of *Pentibulus*, carried a Colony to *Cyzicus*. His Son *Græus* penetrated as far into *Asia* as the River *Granicus*, and possess'd himself of all the Country betwixt *Ionis* and *Mysia*, which was call'd *Æolia*. *Herodotus* places the planting of the *Greek* Colony at *Lesbos*, 120 Years after the *Trojan* War, 20 Years before that of *Cumæ*, and 18 Years before the Foundation of *Smyrna*.

The *Ionian* Colonies planted in *Asia*, as we have already hinted, after that Nation was driven out of the *Peloponnesus* by the *Acheans*, fled into *Asia*. *Nelus* was the Conductor of the *Ionians* into *Asia*, where he settled them in twelve Towns, which were call'd the *Ionian* Cities; and the Country *Ionis*. These twelve Cities were, according to *Herodotus*, in *Lydia*, *Ephesus*, *Colophon*, *Lebedus*, *Teos*, *Clazomenæ*, and *Phocæa*, whose Inhabitants speak the same Language, but different from that of other *Ionians*; and those of *Erythræ* on the Continent, and the *Isle of Chios*, which have the same Dialect; and the City of *Samos* speaks one different from



from all of them. These twelve Cities built a Temple on the Promontory of *Mycale*, which was call'd the *Pan Ionium*, in which they celebrated their Festivals call'd *Panionia*. This Colony of *Ionians* in *Asia*, is placed, in the *Arundelian Marbles*, in the 13th Year of the Government of *Medon* at *Athens*, which was the 3637th of the *Julian Period*, and 1077 before JESUS-CHRIST. Some of these *Ionian* Cities were, before the *Ionian* Migration, in the Occupation of the *Greek*; Instances of which are *Colophon*, which was anciently inhabited by the *Carians*, when the *Cretans*, under the Conduct of *Rhacius*, possess'd themselves of Part of it. *Mopsus*, the Son of *Rhacius* by *Manto* the Daughter of *Tiresias*, drove out the *Carians*. The *Orcomenians* had a Colony at *Teos*: The *Erythraeans* deduce their Original from the *Cretans* and *Pamphylians*. The *Athenians* were possess'd of *Ælæa* in the Reign of *Mnestheus*, and from the Time of the *Trojan War*.

## Of PHIDON, LYCURGUS, and IPHITUS.

*Phidon* King of *Argos*, the 7th from *Temenus* and 11th from *Hercules*, and his Brother *Caranus*, were Contemporary with *Lycurgus* the *Lacedæmonian* Legislator. *Eusebius* places them a little before the first *Vulgar Olympiad*; in which he is mistaken almost 100 Years. In the *Arundelian Marbles*, the Time of *Phidon* is fix'd in the 24th Year of the Government of *Diognetus* perpetual Archon at *Athens*, which was the 3819th of the *Julian Period*, and 895 before JESUS-CHRIST. After the Death of *Temenus*, the *Argives* dispossessing the Descendants of *Hercules* of the Kingdom; *Phidon*, one of their Race, got into the Throne. His

Reign is, in the *Arunclian Marbles*, placed in the 688th of the *Attick Æra*, which was the 3819th of the *Julian Period*.

*Lycurgus* the *Lacedæmonian* Legislator liv'd, according to *Aristotle*, in the Time of *Iphitus*, and was Contemporary with *Homer*, according to *Timæus* and *Apollodorus*. *Eratosthenes*, *Apollodorus* *Tatian*, and *St. Clement of Alexandria*, say, that *Lycurgus* promulgated his Laws at *Lacedæmon* several Years before the First *Olympiad*, which must be understood of the First *Vulgar Olympiads*, and not of those of *Iphitus*. *Epaminondas* is reported, by *Ælian* and *Plutarch*, to have said, that the *Lacedæmonians* had continued 500 Years untouch'd by their Enemies, which is exactly the Time betwixt the first *Olympiad* of *Iphitus* and *Epaminondas*. *Cicero* mistakes a whole Age in his Computation, when he says, in his Oration for *Flaccus*, pronounc'd in the 694th Year from the Foundation of *Rome*, and ~18 Years after the first *Vulgar Olympiad*, that for the Space of 700 Years the *Lacedæmonians* liv'd, without any Alteration, under the same Laws. *Thucydides* also mistakes in his Account, when he allows but 400 and odd Years, from the *Lacedæmonians* beginning to have the same Form of Republican Government, to the last Year of the *Peloponnesian War*. Which was the first of the XCIVth *Olympiad*, that is, the 373d from the *Vulgar Commencement* of the *Olympiads*, and about 100 Years after *Lycurgus*. *Plato* falls into a worse Anachronism, when he makes *Socrates* say, that *Lycurgus's* Laws were but a little above 300 Years old. *Socrates* died in the 4th Year of the XCIVth *Olympiad*, which was the 484th from the Institution of the *Olympiads* by *Lycurgus* and *Iphitus*. To fix the just Time of *Lycurgus*, we ought to observe, with *Plutarch*, that he long govern'd *Lacedæmon*; first, for 8 Months after the Death of his Bro-

Brother *Polydectes*, till the Birth of *Carilaus* his posthumous Son, and for the Space of 25 Years afterwards in Quality of Guardian and Protector : Whence it appears, that, as the *Marbles* specify, there must have pass'd 134 Years betwixt the Beginning of his Reign and the First *Olympiad*, and but 108 only betwixt the End of it, and the same First *Olympiad*, according to *Eratosthenes*, and that he must have begun his Reign about the Year 3804, and ended it about the 3830th of the *Julian Period*.

*Iphitus* the *Elean*, descended from *Oxylus*, to whom the *Heraclidæ* gave the Country of *Elis*, in Conjunction with *Lycurgus* and *Cleosthenes*, establish'd the *Olympicks*, in the 699th Year of the *Attick Era*, and 3830th of the *Julian Period*. We have already observ'd, that the *Olympick Games* were instituted by *Hercules*, and before him by *Pelops* : *Iphitus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Cleosthenes* restor'd them this Year ; but the *Vulgar Olympiads* don't begin, as is already observ'd, before that in which *Coræbus* was Victor : Which *Epocha* we shall now fix.

### *Of the Beginning of the OLYMPIADS.*

THE Manner of Computing the Years by *Olympiads*, tho' the most celebrated one amongst the *Greeks*, is not yet the most ancient. The first who thought of noting the Names of the Victors, if we believe *Pausanias*, was one *Evanoridas*, who carried the Prize in the Puerile Games, and was made *Hellenodica*, or Judge of the Games, what Time we know not ; but it could not be before the 50th *Olympiad*, because there were no *Hellenodicæ* before that Time. *Plutarch*, in the Life of *Numa*, says, " That *Hippias* the *Elean* publish'd, tho' very late, a Catalogue  
U 3 " of



“ of the *Olympionicks*, but not founded on un-  
 “ questionable Authorities.” This *Hippias* might  
 be the same whose Name *Plato* gave to one of his  
*Dialogues*, in which he introduces him talking with  
*Socrates*, and telling him, “ That he usually went  
 “ to the *Olympick* Feasts, where he answer’d to  
 “ all the Questions which any Persons pleased to  
 “ put to him.” *Pausanias* also observes, That the  
 first who wrote the Names of the *Olympionicks*, did  
 not do it with any regard to Chronology, but to  
 raise the Emulation of others ; tho’ afterwards the  
 Chronologists made use of them to mark the  
*Epochs* of Events. The ancient Historians, as  
*Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, and *Xenophon*, frequently men-  
 tion the *Olympick Games*, but don’t compute the  
 Years by them. *Hellanicus* makes use of the Years  
 of the *Argive Priestesses* ; *Ephorus*, of those  
 of the Kings of *Sparta* ; *Demetrius Phalereus*, of  
 those of the *Athenian Archons*. The Author  
 of the *Arundelian Marbles* makes use of the *Athe-  
 niz* Kings and Archons, without mentioning the  
*Olympiads*. In publick Instruments and Contracts  
 the Years of Kings, Priests, *Ephori*, and *Archons*  
 were also used, but not the *Olympiads*. The first  
 Historian which counted the Years by the *Olym-  
 piads*, was *Polibius* ; for the Series of *Olympiads*, *Ar-  
 chons*, and *Ephori*, noted in *Xenophon’s* History, is  
 the Performance of some Glosser. In the Time  
 of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus*, *Timæus* being diligently  
 exact in noting the Times of Actions, refer’d  
 them to the *Olympiads*, and compar’d the Times  
 of the *Ephori*, the Kings of *Sparta*, the *Athenian*  
*Archons*, and *Argian Priestesses*, with the *Olympick*  
*Games*. After *Timæus*, *Eratosthenes*, who drew up  
 a Canon of Time, in the Reign of *Ptolemæus Ever-  
 getes*, also made use of the *Olympiads*. The First  
*Olympionick* or *Victor*, whose Name is yet preserv’d,  
 was *Coræbus*, which yet was not found in the Regi-  
 sters



sters preserv'd in the *Gymnasium*, but on his Grave, and we have no Memorials of the Victors of the 27 precedent *Olympionicks*. Nor are those immediately subsequent very certain; but however, the *Epocha* of the *Vulgar Olympiads* began with the 28th, in which *Coræus* of *Elis* was Victor, and which in Chronology is reckon'd to be the first. It began in the 80th Year of the *Attick æra*, when *Æschylus* was Archon at *Athens*, the 393<sup>rd</sup> of the *Julian Period*, and 774<sup>th</sup> before J E S U S-CHRIST. The *Olympiack* Years were compos'd of 354 Days; but at the end of the two first were intercalated 22, and at the end of the two last 23 Days. The *Olympiads* always began at the New-Moon which preceded the Summer Solstice in the Month of *July*, and the Festival was celebrated at the following Full-Moon. The *Epochæ* which we fix for their Beginning, is confirm'd by the Computation of *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*, pursuant to the Eclipses mention'd by them.

Of the L A C E D Æ M O N I A N S.

WE have already observ'd, that, according to the *Arundelian Marbles*, *Eurotus* reign'd in *Laconia* in the 67th Year of the *Attick æra*, which was the 3198th of the *Julian Period*, and 1516 before J E S U S-CHRIST. Their Predecessors are said to have been *Lelæx* a Native of that Country, from whose Name the Inhabitants were call'd *Leleges*, and *Miles*. *Lacedæmon* built the City of *Sparta*, which bore his Wife's Name. He was succeeded by *Amyclas* his Son, the Founder of the City of *Amyclas*. After him reign'd successively from Father to Son, *Argilus*, *Cynortas*, *OEbalus*, *Hippocoon* who drove out his Brother *Tindareus*, who was restor'd by *Hercules*. To *Tindareus* were born *Castor* and *Pollux*, who

reign'd together, *Helen* the Wife of *Menelaus*, and *Chryseis* that of *Agamemnon*. *Menelaus* was King of *Lacedæmon* at the Time of the *Trojan War*. After him, *Orestes*, having married *Hermione* Grand-Daughter of *Tindæus*, possess'd that Kingdom, and left it to his Son *Tisamenus*, who was driven out of it by the *Heracleidæ* in the 3584th Year of the *Julian Period*, the 1130th before *JESUS-CHRIST*, and 433d of the *Attick æra*. Thus it appears that this *Dynasty* of *Lacedæmonian* Kings took up 316 Years. After which Time, the *Heracleidæ* having possess'd themselves of the *Peloponnesus*, *Aristodemus* reign'd at *Lacedæmon*, and left two Twin-Sons, *Eurysthæus* and *Procles*, who became the Father of two Series of successive Kings; whilst the Descendants of *Cypselus*, who married the Daughter of *Cresphontes* Brother to *Aristodemus*, reign'd in *Arcadia*, the Descendants of *Cresphontes* at *Messene*, and those of *Alates* at *Corinth*.

The *Heracleidæ* Domination in *Peloponnesus* began, according to the Testimony of all the Ancients, 80 Years after the Taking of *Troy*, and 60 before the *Ionian Migration*; which, according to the *Arundelian Marbles*, was the 3584th of the *Julian Period*, and 1130 before *JESUS-CHRIST*. From this Year to the First *Olympiad* is 353 Years; yet *Eusebius* computes but 325, according to *Ephorus*; or 327, according to *Eratoſthenes*. But he does not reckon the Years of the Reign of *Aristodemus*, who, according to *Herodotus*, reign'd at *Sparta*; whereas we add those deficient Years of his Reign to make up the Sum of 353 Years. As for the Succession of *Procles*'s Posterity, we only know, that *Lycurgus* began his Reign 219 Years after the Return of the *Heracleidæ*, and reign'd in the Whole in his own Name, and as Protector 27 Years; which renders him Contemporary with *Archelaus*: And consequently *Herodotus*

*rodotus* mistakes, in making him Protector or Guardian to *Labotas*, who was not of the same Race with him. *Sofibius*, in *St. Clement of Alexandria*, makes *Charillus* reign 64 Years, and *Nicander* a Contemporary of *Teleclus*, and allows him a Reign of 39 Years. He adds, that the First *Olympiad* fell on the 30th Year of this King. It must also be observ'd, that *Charillus*, or *Carillus*, was 25 Years under the Reign of *Lycurgus*, and that their Reigns ought not to be reckon'd separate. And, lastly, it ought to be observ'd, that *Alcamenes*, who was King of *Lacedæmon* at the Beginning of the *Olympiads*, reign'd to the Tenth *Olympiad*, according to *Pausanias*, and that the First *Olympiad* fell in the 30th Year of *Nicander's* Reign. These Particulars premis'd, 'tis not very difficult to trace out exactly the Succession of these Kings.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | KINGS of LACEDÆMON,<br>to the First Olympiad.                                               |                                                            |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3584                     | 1130                     | Aristodemus.                                                                                |                                                            |
| 3642                     | 1072                     | Eurysthenidæ.                                                                               | Proclidæ.                                                  |
|                          |                          | Theras, their Uncle and Guardian, carried a Colony to<br>Calliste, afterwards call'd Thera. |                                                            |
| 3684                     | 1030                     | I. Eurystenes,<br>Son of Aristodemus. 42                                                    | I. Procles.                                                |
|                          |                          | 2. Agis, I                                                                                  | 2. Sous, an adopted Son.                                   |
|                          |                          | In the Reign of these Kings, the <i>Hilota</i> were reduc'd to<br>Slavery.                  |                                                            |
| 3685                     | 1029                     | 3. Echestratus,<br>Son, 35                                                                  | 3. Euryphon,<br>Son, which gave his Name<br>to his Family. |
|                          |                          | 4. Labotas,<br>Son, 37                                                                      | 4. Prytanes,<br>Son,                                       |
|                          |                          | First War against the <i>Argives</i> .                                                      |                                                            |
| 3757                     | 957                      | 5. Doryssus,<br>Son, 29                                                                     | 5. Eunomus,<br>Son.                                        |

| The Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Kings of <i>Lacedæmon</i> , to the First Olympiad                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3786              | 928                | 6. <i>Agefilæus</i> ,<br>Son, 44                                                                                                                                                                | 6. <i>Polydectes</i> ,<br>kill'd with a Knife, in a Tumult.                                                                                                               |
| 3830              | 884                | 7. <i>Archelæus</i> ,<br>Son, 60                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3843              | 871                |                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 7. <i>Lycurgus</i> ,<br>Brother to <i>Polydectes</i> , and the<br><i>Lacedæmonian</i> Legislator;<br>reign'd only 8 Months.                                               |
| 3844              | 870                |                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 8. <i>Charillus</i> ,<br>the Posthumous Son of <i>Polydectes</i> ,<br>reign'd 64 Years. He made War with the<br><i>Tegeæ</i> , and was Taken by the <i>Arcadians</i> . 64 |
| 3870              | 844                | 8. <i>Teleclus</i> ,<br>Son, 44<br>In his Reign the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> destroy'd <i>Amicia</i> ,<br><i>Peris</i> , and other <i>Achæan</i> Cities. He was kill'd by the<br><i>Megarians</i> . |                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3900              | 806                |                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 9. <i>Nicander</i> , 39                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3914              | 800                | 9. <i>Alcamenes</i> , 38                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3938              | 776                | The First Year of the First Olympiad, in which <i>Coræus</i> was Olympionex<br>The 24th Year of the Reign of <i>Alcamenes</i>   The 20th Year of the Reign of <i>Nicander</i> .                 |                                                                                                                                                                           |

### Of the MESSENIAN KINGS.

**C**resphontes, Son of *Aristodemus*, was the first of the *Heraclidæ* who reign'd at *Messene*. *Pausanias* informs us, that *Phinta*, Son of *Sybotas*, the 7th King after him, reign'd at the same Time with



with *Teleclus* at *Lacedæmon*, and also surviv'd him ; that is, that he liv'd till after the 3914th Year of the *Julian Period*. The same Author has preserv'd the other Kings ; but we are ignorant of the Years of their Reigns. All that we can say on that Head is, that this Kingdom began at the same Time with that of *Lacedæmon*, and that it had eight or nine Kings betwixt that Time and the First *Olympiad*, viz.

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cresphontes</i> . | 6. <i>Sybotas</i> .                   |
| 2. <i>Æpytus</i> .      | 7. <i>Phinta</i> , Contempo-          |
| 3. <i>Glaucus</i> .     | rary of <i>Teleclus</i> .             |
| 4. <i>Isthmius</i> .    | 8. <i>Antiochus</i> and <i>Andro-</i> |
| 5. <i>Dotidas</i> .     | cles.                                 |
|                         | 9. <i>Euphaes</i> .                   |

## ARCADIAN KINGS.

*Cypselus*, King of *Arcadia*, marry'd the Daughter of *Cresphontes*, and their Descendants successively fill'd that Throne. *Pausanias* has preserv'd their Names, and hinted that *Polymestor*, the 8th of them, was Contemporary with *Charillus* : Thus we have nine Kings from the Time of the Beginning of *Cypselus*'s Reign, to the First *Olympiad*, viz.

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <i>Cypselus</i> . | 5. <i>Simus</i> .      |
| 2. <i>Laias</i> .    | 6. <i>Pompus</i> .     |
| 3. <i>Bucoleon</i> . | 7. <i>Ægineta</i> .    |
| 4. <i>Phialus</i> .  | 8. <i>Polymestor</i> . |
|                      | 9. <i>Æchmis</i> .     |

## Of the CORINTHIANS.

THE City of *Corinth*, situate in the *Isthmus*, was call'd, in the eldest Times, *Ephyres*. Its first Kings were the *Sisyphidæ*, so call'd from *Sisyphus* Son of *Æolus*, the first of their known Kings. He is reported to have celebrated the *Isthmian* Games, formerly instituted in Veneration of *Neptune*, in Honour of *Melicerta* Son of his Brother *Athamas*. After him are plac'd five of his Descendants, Kings of *Corinth*, viz.

- |                                                                                                                                         |                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2. <i>Ornithion</i> , Son.                                                                                                              | 4. <i>Damophon</i> , Son. |
| 3. <i>Thoas</i> , Son.                                                                                                                  | 5. <i>Propadas</i> , Son. |
| 6. <i>Doridas</i> and <i>Hyantidas</i> , Sons of <i>Propadas</i> , who were dispossessed by <i>Aletes</i> one of the <i>Heraclidæ</i> . |                           |

*Eusebius* computes the Distance from the first *Isthmian* Games, celebrated by *Sisyphus*, to *Aletes*, to be 259 Years. We shew, that the Reign of *Aletes* at *Corinth* began in the 3612th Year of the *Julian Period*, and consequently that of *Sisyphus* began in the 3353d Year of the same *Period*.

*Aletes* was the 5th, or, according to *Velleius*, the 6th from *Hercules*. *Velleius* and *Diodorus* say he possess'd himself of the Kingdom of *Corinth* in the Time of the *Heraciidæ*; but, by the Number of Years of his Successors, it seems to have been a little too late. The Names and Reigns of these Kings, according to a Fragment of *Diodorus* cited by *Syncellus*, run as follow.

1. *Ale-*

|                                                                                                                                  | Years    | Years                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Aletes</i> ,                                                                                                               | 38       | According to <i>Eusebius</i> , 35 |
| 2. <i>Ixion</i> , Eldest Son,                                                                                                    | 38       | According to <i>Eusebius</i> , 37 |
| 3. <i>Agelas</i> , Son,                                                                                                          | 37       |                                   |
| 4. <i>Prymnis</i> , Son,                                                                                                         | 35       |                                   |
| 5. <i>Bacchis</i> , from whom the Kings of <i>Corinth</i> were afterwards call'd <i>Bacchidæ</i> ,                               | 35       |                                   |
| 6. <i>Agelas</i> II.                                                                                                             | 30       |                                   |
| 7. <i>Eudemus</i> ,                                                                                                              | 35       | According to <i>Eusebius</i> , 25 |
| 8. <i>Aristomedes</i> , or <i>Aristodemus</i> , according to <i>Eusebius</i> and <i>Pausanias</i> ,                              | 35       |                                   |
| He left a Son, nam'd,                                                                                                            |          |                                   |
| 9. <i>Telestes</i> , who was sixteen Years under the Tutelage of his Uncle,                                                      | 16       |                                   |
| 10. <i>Alexander</i> ,                                                                                                           | 25       |                                   |
| 11. <i>Telestes</i> , Son of <i>Aristodemus</i> , who put <i>Alexander</i> to Death, recover'd his Father's Kingdom, and reign'd | 12 Years |                                   |

The whole Amount of the Reigns from *Aletes*, according to the Fragment of *Diodorus*, is 336 Years, and according to *Eusebius* but 322.

*Pausanias* says that *Aletes* and his Descendants reign'd five Ages to *Bacchis*, who, and his Descendants, reign'd five Ages more to *Telestes* Son of *Aristodemus*. By those Ages, he means the Reigns of these Kings, who almost all of them ruled 35 Years, the Time which Historians call an Age.

After the Death of *Telestes*, who was kill'd by his Nephew, according to *Diodorus*; or by *Arius* and *Perantus*, his Enemies, according to *Pausanias*; *Automenes* reign'd one Year: But his Government was soon chang'd into a different one; for the whole Family of the *Bacchidæ*, which amounted to about 200, kept the Sovereignty in common, annually electing one of themselves, whom they call'd

call'd a *Prytanis*, to supply the Place of the King. *Diodorus* says, that these *Prytanes* govern'd 90 Years, till *Cypselus* Son of *Eetion*, rendring himself Master of that Country, expell'd the *Bacchidæ*. According to *Diodorus Siculus's* Computation, the Space of Time betwixt *Aletes* and *Cypselus* would be but 426 Years. But here are some Years omitted, and *Diodorus* himself reckons 447 Years from the Return of the *Heraclidæ*.

*Cypselus* was from his Birth destin'd King of *Corinth*, by the Oracle which predicted it in these Verses :

Εὐχέλῳ Ἡεπίδης βασιλεὺς κλεινοῖο Κορίνθου  
Αὐτός, καὶ παῖδες παῖδων γε μὴ ἕκαστε παῖδες.

That is, “ *Cypselus* and his Sons shall be Kings of  
“ *Corinth*, but not his Grand-sons.”

This Prediction had like to have cost him his Life ; but his Mother having hid him in a Trough full of Corn, by that means sav'd him. He seiz'd on this City, and beat out the *Bacchidæ*, in the 32d *Olympiad*, and 4062d Year of the *Julian Period* ; from which deducting 447 Years, the Remainder will be the 3615th of the *Julian Period*, and the Beginning of the Reign of *Aletes*. *Velleius Paterculus* says, that *Corinth* was destroy'd by *L. Mummius*, 952 Years after its Foundation ; which carries us back to the 3586th Year of the *Julian Period*.

The Tyranny of the *Cypselidæ* lasted, according to the Testimony of *Aristotle*, 73 Years, and 6 Months. *Cypselus* reign'd 30 Years ; *Periander* 40 ; and *Psammitichus*, Son of *Gordias*, 3. *Periander* was the Son of *Cypselus* : He had two Sons ; the one an Ideot, nam'd *Cypselus* ; and the other call'd *Lycophrona*, who was kill'd by the *Corcyraens* ; and *Periander* was succeeded by the Son of his Brother  
*Gordias*,



*Gordias*, according to *Aristotle*, *Ælian*, and *Strabo*; so that the Prediction of the Oracle, That the Kingdom of *Corinth* should not descend to the Grand-son of *Cypselus*, was not true. *Soficrates*, as cited by *Laertius*, says, that *Periander* died 40 Years before *Cræsus*, and in the 4th Year of the 48th Olympiad. He reign'd 40 Years, and his Father *Cypselus* 30. Whence it follows, that the first Year of *Cypselus's* Reign, must be the second of the 31st Olympiad, which was the 4059th of the *Julian Period*; from which Year subtract 447 Years, during which Time *Alcetes* and his Descendants reign'd, and the Remainder will be the 3612th Year of the *Julian Period*, where we have plac'd the Beginning of the Reign of the *Aletiadae*.

### Of the LYDIAN KINGS.

THE *Lydians*, formerly call'd *Mæones* or *Mæonians*, took the Name of *Lydians*, from *Lydus* Son of *Atys*, from whom descended the Kings of *Lydia*. We don't know when *Atys* began to reign, nor how many Years his Posterity kept the Throne. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* reports *Atys* to have been the Son of *Cotys*, and Grand-son of *Menes* the first King of *Mæonia*, and Son of *Jupiter* and the Earth, who had *Cotys* by *Callirhoe*, and *Asies* by *Halia* Daughter of *Tullus*. The Names of two of the Kings of the Race of the *Atyadae*, were *Hermon*, who built the City of *Adramitium*, mention'd in *Stephanus Byzantinus*; and *Cambles*, or *Camblitas*, a debauch'd Prince who kill'd himself, mention'd in *Athenæus* and *Nicolas Damascenus*. *Omphale* the last Queen of *Lydia* was Daughter of *Fardanus*. Her Husband *Imolus* left her the Kingdom. She had by *Hercules* a Son, which *Diodorus* calls *Lamon*; and *Apollodorus*, *Agelaus*; from whom

whom descended the Race of the *Mermnadæ*. But *Hercules* had before, by *Omphale's* Servant Maid *Cleolus*, from whom descended the *Heraclidæ*, who succeeded the *Attyadæ* in the Kingdom of *Lydia*. The first of which was *Argon* Son of *Alcæus*, and Grand-son of *Cleolus*. They, from Father to Son, held the Kingdom in a Lineal Succession, according to *Herodotus*, for the Space of 505 Years, in two and twenty Generations, 'till the Reign of *Candaules* Son of *Myrsilus*, after whom came in the *Mermnadæ*, who continued 120 Years, 'till the Taking of *Cræsus*. 'Tis ealie from hence to deduce the Beginning of the Reign of the *Heraclidæ* in *Lydia*; for, according to *Eusebius* and *Solinus*, *Cræsus* was Taken in the 1st Year of the 58th Olympiad, which was the 200 Year of the *Nabonassarean Era*, and 4166th of the *Julian Period*; from which subtract 120 Years of the Reign of the *Mermnadæ*, and the last Year of *Candaules* will fall on the 3996th of the *Julian Period*: Then deduct the 505 Years of the Reign of the *Heraclidæ*, and that will return you back to the 3491st of the *Julian Period*, which was the Beginning of *Argon's* Reign.

We have at present but four Names of the *Lydian* Kings handed down to us, which were preserv'd by *Eusebius*, viz.

|                                                                                    | Years |                       | Years |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. <i>Ardysus</i> , who liv'd in<br>the Time of the First<br>Olympiad, and reign'd | } 36  | 2. <i>Alyattes</i> ,  | 14    |
|                                                                                    |       | 3. <i>Meles</i> ,     | 12    |
|                                                                                    |       | 4. <i>Candaules</i> , | 17    |
|                                                                                    |       |                       | <hr/> |

Total 79

*Ardysus* began to reign in the 3917th Year of the *Julian Period*, and ruling 36 Years, the Beginning of the *Olympiads* fell in his Reign. *Athenæus* cites several Fragments of *Xanthus's* History which mention

mention two other Kings of the Race of the *Heracleidæ* ; namely, *Adramytys*, who made Use of Women instead of Eunuchs ; and *Alcimus*, a religious and merciful Prince, for whom all the *Lydians*, in the 7th Year of his Reign, made Vows to Heaven, in order to obtain the Prolongation of his Reign for the same term of Years longer. *Stephanus* informs us, that in this King's Time, *Ascalus* Son of *Hymenæus*, and Brother to *Tantalus*, conducted an Army into *Syria*, and there built the City of *Ascalon*.

Having already related in our Historical Part, how the *Lydian* Empire pass'd from *Candaules* to *Gyges*, the first of the *Mermnadæ* ; we next proceed to that Race, whose Succession runs thus :

|                     |                      |                         |    |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|
| <i>Gyges</i> ,      | 38 Years.            | <i>Sadyattes</i> , Son, | 12 |
| <i>Ardys</i> , Son, | 49                   | <i>Alyattes</i> , Son,  | 57 |
|                     | <i>Cræsus</i> , Son, |                         | 14 |

till the Time of the Taking of *Sardis* by *Cyrus*, in the 1st Year of the 58th *Olympiad*, which was the 200th of the *Nabonassarean* *Æra*, the 4166th of the *Julian* *Period*, 548 Years before JESUS CHRIST. According to *Soficrates*, as cited by *Diogenes Laertius*, it should be plac'd about the 4th Year of this *Olympiad* ; for he says, that *Periander* King of *Corinth* died a little before the 49th *Olympiad*, and 41 Years before *Cræsus*. But *Solinus* and *Eusebius* are more to be depended on ; besides, the Difference is not very considerable. *Gyges* made War against the *Milesians* and *Smyrnæans*, and took *Colophon* by Storm. The *Milesians* built *Abydus*, by his Leave. *Ardys* took *Priene* and *Miletus*. In his Reign the *Cimmerians*, expell'd their Country by the *Scythians*, took the City of *Sardis* ; but the Citadel was preserv'd. *Ligdamis*, the Chief in this Enterprize, perish'd with his Army in *Cilicia*, after having



burnt the Temple of *Ephesus*. *Alyattes* the Grand-son of *Ardys* compleated the Expulsion of the *Cimmerians* out of *Asia*. He also made War against *Cyaxares* Grand-son of *Dejece* King of the *Medes*, for the Space of 5 Years, and then concluded a Peace in the 20th Year of his Reign.

### *Of the KINGS of MACEDON.*

THE Kings of *Macedon* are also descended from *Hercules*; for *Caranus*, who is accounted the first, according to that Verse of *Lucretius*,

*Caranus Pellæa dedit qui nomina Regum,*

was Brother to *Phidon* the seventh from *Temerus* and eleventh from *Hercules*. This *Phidon* was, as we have already observ'd, Contemporary with *Lycurgus* and *Iphitus*, and is plac'd, in the *Academy* *Marbles*, in the 3819th Year of the *Julian Period*. *Herodotus* and *Thucydides* don't begin the Series of *Macedonian* Kings higher than *Perdiccas*. *Justin*, *Solinus*, *Velleius*, *Pausanias*, and *Suidas*, place *Perdiccas* next to *Caranus*; but in the Catalogue of *Macedonian* Kings, drawn up by *Satyrus*, and cited by *Theophilus* of *Antioch*, there are two Kings inserted betwixt *Caranus* and *Perdiccas*, viz. *Cerax* and *Tyrmas*, whom *Eusebius* also mentions, allow them to have reign'd 50 Years, and places *Perdiccas* in the 22d *Olympiad*. According to this Computation, *Caranus*, who reign'd, pursuant to *Eusebius's* Accompt, 28 Years, must not have begun to reign 'till after the 1st *Olympiad* of *Ceræus*, about the 3944th Year of the *Julian Period*; tho', if *Phidon's* Brother, he must consequently have been a Contemporary with *Iphitus*, and have begun his Reign about the 3819th; which run



us into an Anachronism of 125 Years. But by computing the Years of the Kings of *Macedon*, from *Perdiccas I.* to *Perdiccas II.* who, pursuant to the *Arundelian Marbles*, began to reign the 2d Year of the 79th *Olympiad*, in the 4251st of the *Julian Period*, we find the Duration of their Reigns to amount to 275 Years; which obliges us to run back to the Beginning of the Reign of *Perdiccas I.* to the 3976 Year of the *Julian Period*, and the 3d Year of the 10th *Olympiad*. The *Epocha* of *Perdiccas II.* is also confirm'd by *Thucydides* and *Diodorus*, whose Histories affirm him to have reign'd to the 89th *Olympiad*, which agrees with the 41 Years which *Nicomedes* the *Acanthian* says he reign'd, tho' *Eusebius* allows him but 28. *Archelaus* his Son succeeded him in the last Year of the 89th *Olympiad*, and 4293d of the *Julian Period*, and reign'd but 7 Years, according to the Text of *Diodorus*: but it ought to be read 27, for he supposes him alive in the 95th *Olympiad*; or 40, according to *Anaximenes*. *Eusebius* makes him reign 24 Years. *Orestes* Son of *Archelaus* succeeded him, and was kill'd, after having reign'd 2 Years, by *Atropas* his Governor, who reign'd 6 Years; His Son *Pausanias I.*; and *Amyntas* 24. This *Amyntas* was expell'd, at the Beginning of his Reign, by the *Illyrians*, and *Argæus* usarp'd the Government for 2 Years: He was the Father of *Alexander II.* *Ptolemæus Asorites*, *Perdiccas*, and *Philip* Father of *Alexander the Great*, who all reign'd successively: viz. *Alexander II.* one Year, *Ptolemy* 3, *Perdiccas* 6, and *Philip* 22 Years. All the Years of these Reigns reckon'd from the Death of *Perdiccas*, amount to 85 Years; which added to the 4293d Year of the *Julian Period*, produce the 4378th Year of the same *Period*, which was the 336th before *JESUS CHRIST*, which was the 1st Year of the Reign of *Alexander the Great*.

## KINGS of MACEDON.

| The<br>Julian<br>æra. | Years<br>before<br>C. | Years of<br>the<br>King<br>from |                                            | Years.     |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3815                  | 895                   | 315                             | 1. Caranus                                 | reign'd 28 |
| 3847                  | 867                   | 343                             | 2. Cænus,                                  | 12         |
| 3885                  | 829                   | 381                             | 3. Tyrmas,                                 | 38         |
| 3923                  | 791                   | 419                             | LIII Years of the Reigns of unknown Kings. |            |
| 3976                  | 738                   | 472<br>x<br>3                   | 4. Perdiccas I.                            | 51         |
| 4027                  | 687                   | xxiii<br>2                      | 5. Argæus,                                 | 38         |
| 4065                  | 649                   | xxxii<br>4                      | 6. Philp I.                                | 38         |
| 4103                  | 611                   | xiii<br>2                       | 7. Eëropas,                                | 26         |
| 4129                  | 585                   | xlvi<br>4                       | 8. Alcetas,                                | 29         |
| 4158                  | 556                   | lvi<br>1                        | 9. Amyntas,                                | 50         |
| 4208                  | 506                   | lxviii.<br>3                    | 10. Alexander I.                           | 43         |
| 4251                  | 463                   | lxxix.<br>2                     | 11. Perdiccas II.                          | 42         |
| 4293                  | 421                   | lxxxix.<br>4                    | 12. Archelaus,                             | 20         |
| 4313                  | 401                   | xciv.<br>4                      | 13. Orestes,                               | 2          |

| The Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Years after the Taking of Troy. | KINGS of MACEDON.                                                                                                                                 | Years. |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 4315               | 399                | xcv.<br>2                       | 14. <i>Æropas II.</i> reign'd<br><i>Eusebius</i> places in his stead <i>Archelaus II.</i> and <i>Amyntas.</i>                                     | 6      |
| 4321               | 393                | xvii.<br>4                      | 15. <i>Pausanias,</i>                                                                                                                             | 1      |
| 4322               | 392                | xviii.<br>I                     | 16. <i>Amyntas II.</i><br>Expell'd his Kingdom by the <i>Illyrians</i> ; during which Time <i>Argæus</i> governs: but his whole Reign amounted to | 24     |
| 4346               | 368                | ciii.<br>I                      | 17. <i>Alexander II.</i>                                                                                                                          | 1      |
| 4347               | 367                | ciii.<br>2                      | 18. <i>Ptolemæus,</i>                                                                                                                             | 3      |
| 4350               | 364                | civ.<br>I                       | 19. <i>Perdiccas III.</i>                                                                                                                         | 6      |
| 4356               | 358                | cv.<br>3                        | 20. <i>Philip II.</i>                                                                                                                             | 22     |
| 4378               | 336                | cxii.                           | 21. <i>Alexander the Great.</i>                                                                                                                   |        |

Of the GREEK COLONIES in Sicily.

THE most famous of all the Greek Colonies were those planted in Sicily. The first was that of the *Chalcidenses* under the Conduct of *Theocles*, who built the City of *Naxos* in the 813th Year of the *Attick Era*, the 3944th of the *Julian Period*, the 776th before JESUS CHRIST, and the 2d of the 3d Olympiad. The next Year *Archias* of *Corinth*, Son of *Euagetes*, and the 10th from *Temenus*, being, on Account of young *Actæon*, expell'd *Corinth*,

*rimb*, went from thence with his Forces, and possess'd himself of *Cercyra*, where he planted a Colony of part of his Followers, and went with the rest to *Sicily*, where he built *Syracuse* in the 814th Year of the *Attick Era*, 2945th of the *Julian Period*, and 765 Years before J E S U S C H R I S T. Five Years after, *Therach* and his *Chalcidians*, leaving *Naxos*, built *Lentini* and *Catana*. *Megara* was built at the same Time by the Inhabitants who left *Therach*. Forty five Years after the Building of *Syracuse*, *Antiphemus* came from *Rhodes*, with *Eatinus*, and built *Gela*. The City call'd *Zancle* by the *Sicilians*, was built by the Pirates of *Cumæ*, and afterwards peopled by the *Chalcidians*; who were expell'd by the *Samians* and *Ionians* who fled from the *Medes*; and at last *Amaxilus* Tyrant of *Rhodium* chang'd the Name of this Place to *Messina*. *Himeræ* was a Colony which came from *Zancle*, inhabited by the *Chalcidians*. *Acræ* was built by the *Syracusans* 70 Years after the Foundation of *Syracuse*, and *Casimene* was 20 Years after *Acræ*. They also built *Camarina*, 135 Years after the Foundation of *Syracuse*. To conclude: The *Gisenses* built *Sigrigentum* 108 Years after the Foundation of their own City. Almost all this is taken out of *Thucydides*. The *Epocha* of the Foundation of *Syracuse* is fix'd by the *Arundelian Marbles*.

### Of several GREEK COLONIES in Italy and Asia.

THE *Greeks*, as *Strabo* observes, anciently possess'd themselves of such a great Part of *Italy*, that it was call'd *Magna Græcia*, or *Great Greece*. Its first Inhabitants (if we believe the Poets) were the *OEnotri*, which came from *Arcadia* with *OEnotrus* the Son of *Lycaon*. The *Pelasgians* who



who came from *Hæmonia*, afterwards call'd *Thessaly* also inhabited Part of it. The City of *Dicæarchia* in *Campania*, since call'd *Pozzuolo*, was built by the *Samians*, as *Posidonia*, in the Country now call'd the *Abruzzo*, was by the *Dorians*. The *Ibocæans* settled themselves at *Velia*, formerly call'd *Elea*. The *Ausones* and *Ætolians* built *Ternese* in *Lucania*. *Terina* owes its Original to the *Crotoniatæ*. *Pandusia*, anciently the Residence of the *OEnotrian* Kings, was a Colony of *Italians*. The *Locrians* carried another Colony to *Hipponium*. The *Mamertini* seiz'd *Messina* in the Time of *Agathocles*. The *Chalcidians* and *Messenians* contributed to the founding of *Rhegium*. The City of *Locri* was peopled by a Colony of *Locrians* which settled in Italy a little after the Building of *Croton* and *Syracuse*. *Caulonia*, which was destroy'd in the second *Punick* War, was the Work of the *Achæans*. *Scyllatium* was an *Athenian* Colony which follow'd *Mnestheus*. *Syracuse* was built by *Archias*, *Croton* by *Myseclus*, and *Sybaris* by the *Achæans*: This last City being destroy'd by the *Crotoniatæ*, in the 4th Year of the 67th *Olympiad*, was re-built in the 3d Year of the 83d, near the same Place, by the *Athenians*, and nam'd *Thuria*. *Metapontium* ow'd its Original to the *Pilii* who came from the Siege of *Troy* with *Nestor*. 'Tis thought that *Tarentum* was built by *Taras* Son of *Neptune*. *Phalanthus* carried a Colony of *Lacedæmonians* thither the 1st Year of the 18th *Olympiad*, according to *Eusebius*. *Diomedes* passes for the Founder of the City of *Arpi*.

The *Corcyræans* built *Epidamnus* in *Illyria*. The *Megarians* settled in *Bythynia* at *Astichus* (where afterwards stood *Nicomedia*) in the 3d Year of the 17th *Olympiad*. The 2d Year of the 26th *Olympiad* they built *Chalcedon*, and *Byzantium* in the 3d of the 30th. The *Milesians* built *Parium* on the *Hellepontine* Coast, in the 2d Year of the 19th *Olympiad*.

*Olympiad.* *Cyzicus* on the 3d of the 7th, or the 2d of the 24th, and *Lampsacus* in the 31st *Olympiad*. They also croud'd the *Euxine Sea* so thick with Colonies, that *Pliny* says that *Miletus* could boast of 70 Cities which ow'd their Origine to it. *Acanthus* and *Stagira* were Greek Colonies. *Abdera* in *Thrace* was built in the 31st *Olympiad*, by the *Teii* and *Clazomenians*. *Perinthus* was re-built in the 44th *Olympiad*. *Phaselis* in *Pamphylia* was built by *Lacius* Brother of *Antiphanus* the *Lindian*, who built *Gela* in *Sicily*. *Battus* the *Theræan* planted a Colony at *Cyræne* in *Africa* in the 2d Year of the 32d *Olympiad*, and there establish'd a Kingdom; in which he was succeeded by *Acusilaus* his Son, and *Battus II.* his Grand-son. All what we have said, on this Head, is taken from *Herodotus*, *Diodorus*, *Dionysius Halicarnassæus*, *Pliny*, *Pausanias*, *Strabo*, and *Eusebius*.

### Of the ATHENIAN ARCHONS.

WE have already observ'd, that after the Death of *Codrus*, the *Athenians* chang'd their Kingly Government to that of the *Archons*, or *Princes*, who at first were Perpetual and Hereditary; then were reduced to a Decennial Government; and lastly, to an Annual one. *Codrus* began to reign in the 3598th Year of the *Julian Period*, the 1116th before JESUS CHRIST, and 468th of the *Attick Æra*. He reign'd 21 Years; whence it follows, that the Succession of the *Perpetual Archons* began in the 3617th Year of the *Julian Period*, 1095th before JESUS CHRIST, and 489th of the *Attick Æra*, and 115 Years after the *Trojan War*. The *Perpetual Archons*, from *Medon* to *Alcmæon*, reign'd 341 Years. After them ruled Seven *Decennial Archons*, whose Reigns added to the former, mount

mount the other Sum to that of 411 Years down to the Time of *Creon* the first *Annual Archon*, which is plac'd, in the *Arundelian Marbles*, in the 900th Year of the *Attick Era*, which is the 1st of the 24th *Olympiad*, the 4030th of the *Julian Period*, and 684th before JESUS CHRIST. *Eusebius* places the Institution of the *Annual Archons* in the 2d Year of the 24th *Olympiad*, that is, one Year later. *Dionysius Halicarnassæus* places *Charops*, the first *Decennial Archon*, in the 1st Year of the 7th *Olympiad*; whence it follows, that the *Annual Archons* did not begin till the 3d Year of the 24th *Olympiad*. *Diodorus* and *Africanus* follow the same *Epocha*: But, according to the Calculation of *Pausanias*, the *Annual Archons* began in the 2d Year of the 23d *Olympiad*. The *Marbles* differ from *Diodorus* but two *Archons* in the Beginning, and but one to the Time of *Laches*, who was *Archon* in the 1182d Year of the *Attick Era*, the 4th of the 94th *Olympiad*; but he is plac'd, by *Diodorus*, in the 1st Year of the 95th, and his Successor *Aristocrates* in the 2d Year of the same *Olympiad*; in which the *Marbles* agree with *Diodorus*: Whence it follows that *Minorian* must have skipt an *Archon* in this Place, or the *Marbles* have omitted a Year.

The Series of the *Athenian Archons* was interrupted first by the Tyranny of the *Pisistratidæ*, and then by the Thirty Tyrants. *Pisistratus* seiz'd the Reins of the *Athenian Government*, according to the *Marbles*, on the 4th Year of the 54th *Olympiad*, 4153d of the *Julian Period*, and 561 Years before JESUS CHRIST. *Scaliger* places the Beginning of this Tyranny in the 1st Year of the 50th *Olympiad*, building his Assertion on the Tyranny of *Pisistratus* and his Sons, lasting 67 Years, and *Hippias* the last of these Tyrants, being, according to *Thucydides*, expell'd 28 Years before the Battle of *Marathon*, which was fought the 1st Year of  
of



of the 72d Olympiad ; which makes the Beginning of *Pisistratus's* Reign to fall upon the 1st Year of the 50th Olympiad : But *Herodotus* and *Aristotle* allow no more in the whole than 35 or 36 Years to the Tyranny of the *Pisistratidæ*, without including the Time of the Banishment of *Pisistratus*, which was 15 Years. So that we ought not to reckon above 51 Years, from the Beginning of the first Tyranny of *Pisistratus*, to the Time that *Hippias* and the *Pisistratidæ* were expell'd *Athens*, in the 1st Year of the 67th Olympiad, 20 Years before the Battle of *Marathon* : Which agrees with the Epocha of the *Arundelian Marbles*. *Pisistratus* then began his Reign in the 4th Year of the 54th Olympiad, 561 Years before JESUS CHRIST, and the 4153d of the *Julian Period*, *Comias* being *Archon* at *Athens* : He liv'd 23 Years afterwards, but enjoy'd his Tyranny no longer than about 17 or 18 Years. His Sons also held it 18 Years, and were driven out on the 1st Year of the 67th Olympiad, when *Clisthenes* was *Archon* at *Athens*, in the 4202d of the *Julian Period*, and 512 Years before JESUS CHRIST.

The *Marathonian* Battle, in which the *Athenians* under the Command of *Miltiades* and *Aristides* defeated the *Persians*, is noted by the *Arundelian Marbles* the 22th Year before their last Epocha, *Phacippus* being *Archon* at *Athens*, which fell in the 2d Year of the 72d Olympiad, the 4223d of the *Julian Period*, and 491 Years before JESUS CHRIST. Ten Years after, according to *Plato* and *Thucydides*, happen'd the Battle of *Salamis* against *Xerxes*. This Battle was fought on the 481st Year before JESUS CHRIST, according to the *Marbles* ; or 480, according to *Historians* ; which confirms the Epocha of the *Marathonian* Battle which we have just fix'd. According to the *Parian Chronicle* and *Ctesias*, *Darius* Son of *Hystaspes* reign'd but 31 Years. He



He died, and *Xerxes* succeeded him in the 489th Year before JESUS CHRIST. But, pursuant to other Historians, he reign'd 36 Years, and *Xerxes* did not succeed him 'till the 485th Year before JESUS CHRIST. We have follow'd the last Calculation in our Tables.

In the *Arundelian Marbles*, *Xerxes's* Expedition into Greece is plac'd in the 4th Year of the 74th Olympiad, *Calliade* being *Archon* at *Athens*, which was the 4233d of the *Julian Period*, and 481st before JESUS CHRIST. But *Diodorus* makes it one Year later, in the Reign of the same *Archon Calliade*; and this Account agrees with *Thucydides* and *Xenophon*. The Difference being inconsiderable, we may allow the Person who noted the *Epochs* on the *Marbles* to have been mistaken one Year, and follow the Chronology of *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, and *Diodorus*, of which we have already exhibited Tables, *Tome I. pag. 399, &c.* and *Tome II. pag. 53, &c. 119, &c.* which may be consulted in the whole *Grecian History* after *Xerxes's* Expedition. We shall only observe, that the End of the Reign of the Thirty Tyrants, is plac'd, by *Diodorus Siculus*, at the 4th Year of the 94th Olympiad, which is that of the Expedition of *Cyrus*, according to *Xenophon*, *Exanetus* being *Archon* at *Athens*; but that this Opinion is not without its Difficulties, for *Socrates* died the preceding Year; and, according to *Laertius*, the Thirty Tyrants were Masters of *Athens* after the Death of *Socrates*. But yet we ought here to follow *Xenophon* and *Diodorus*, rather than Conjectures grounded on the Report of *Herodotus*, cited by *Laertius*, and keep to the Chronology which we have before exhibited.

There now remains nothing more to explain the Chronology of the *Grecian History*, than what relates to the *Epochs* or Reigns of the *Sicilian Tyrants*.

Tyrants. Pursuant to the *Arundelian Marbles*, Gelo Son of *Dinomenes* was Tyrant of *Syracuse*, 215 Years before their last *Epocha*, that is, the 2d Year of the 75th *Olympiad*, the 4235th of the *Julian Period*, and 479th before JESUS CHRIST, *Timosthenes* being then *Archon*; and *Hiero*, Gelo's Brother, seven Years after the 1st Year of the 77th *Olympiad*, *Chares* being then *Archon*. But, according to *Diodorus*, *Hiero* succeeded Gelo in the 2d Year of the 78th *Olympiad*, when *Lysistratus* was *Archon*, and was driven from *Syracuse* the 3d Year of the same *Olympiad*, *Lysanias* being *Archon*. The *Syracusans* were next a Republick for the space of 60 successive Years, 'till the Tyranny of *Dionysius*, who seiz'd the Government on the 3d Year of the 93d *Olympiad*; which, according to this Calculation, is five Years before the last *Epocha* specified by the *Arundelian Marbles*, where the Beginning of the Reign of *Dionysius* the Tyrant is placed in the 2d Year of the 92d *Olympiad*. But the Beginning of *Hiero's* Reign ought to be run up five Years higher, and placed in the last Year of the 76th, or the 1st of the 77th *Olympiad*. For Gelo, who reign'd but seven Years, being King at the Time of the Battle of *Thermopylae*, which was the 1st Year of the 75th *Olympiad*. It necessarily follows that *Hiero* succeeded him the last Year of the 76th, or 1st of the 77th *Olympiad*; and Gelo's Reign must have begun in the last Year of the 74th, or the 1st of the 75th *Olympiad*. *Aristotle*, in his *Politicks*, allows 18 Years for the Reigns of Gelo, *Hiero*, and *Thrasybulus*. The last of these was driven out in the 79th *Olympiad*; and consequently the 1st began to reign in the 75th, or rather the end of the 74th *Olympiad*.

# A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the ATHENIAN ARCHONS.

| Year<br>of the<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Years of<br>the At-<br>rick<br>Æra. | Years<br>after the<br>Taking<br>of Troy. | Perpetual Athenian Archons.                |       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------|
|                                     |                          |                                     |                                          |                                            | Years |
| 3619                                | 1095                     | 489                                 | 115                                      | 1. Medon,                                  | 20    |
| 3639                                | 1075                     | 509                                 | 135                                      | 2. Acastus,                                | 36    |
| 3675                                | 1039                     | 545                                 | 171                                      | 3. Archippus,                              | 19    |
| 3694                                | 1020                     | 564                                 | 190                                      | 4. Therfippus,                             | 41    |
| 3735                                | 979                      | 605                                 | 231                                      | 5. Phorbas,                                | 31    |
| 3766                                | 948                      | 636                                 | 262                                      | 6. Megacles,                               | 30    |
| 3796                                | 918                      | 666                                 | 292                                      | 7. Diognetus,                              | 28    |
| 3824                                | 890                      | 694                                 | 320                                      | 8. Pberecles,                              | 19    |
| 3843                                | 871                      | 713                                 | 339                                      | 9. Aripbron,                               | 30    |
| 3873                                | 841                      | 743                                 | 369                                      | 10. Thespieus,                             | 37    |
| 3910                                | 804                      | 780                                 | 406                                      | 11. Agamestor,                             | 26    |
| 3936                                | 778                      | 806                                 | 432                                      | 12. Aschylus,                              | 22    |
|                                     |                          |                                     |                                          |                                            |       |
|                                     |                          |                                     | Olym-<br>piads                           |                                            |       |
|                                     |                          |                                     | i.                                       |                                            |       |
| 3938                                | 776                      | 808                                 | I                                        |                                            |       |
|                                     |                          |                                     | vi.                                      |                                            |       |
| 3958                                | 756                      | 828                                 | I                                        | 13. Alcmaeon,                              | 2     |
|                                     |                          |                                     |                                          |                                            |       |
|                                     |                          |                                     |                                          | Decennial Archons.                         |       |
|                                     |                          |                                     | vi.                                      |                                            |       |
| 3960                                | 754                      | 830                                 | 3                                        | 1. Charops,<br>The First Decennial Archon. | 10    |
|                                     |                          |                                     | ix.                                      |                                            |       |
| 3970                                | 744                      | 840                                 | I                                        | 2. Asimedes,                               | 10    |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Year<br>of the<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Athick<br>Æra | Olym-<br>piads | Decennial Archons.     | Year                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 3980                               | 734                      | 850           | xi.<br>3       | 3. <i>Clidicus</i> ,   | 10                        |
| 3990                               | 724                      | 860           | xiv.<br>1      | 4. <i>Hippomenes</i> , | 10                        |
| 4000                               | 714                      | 870           | xvi.<br>3      | 5. <i>Leocrates</i> ,  | 10                        |
| 4010                               | 704                      | 880           | xix.<br>1      | 6. <i>Apsander</i> ,   | 10                        |
| 4020                               | 694                      | 890           | xxi.<br>3      | 7. <i>Eryxias</i> ,    | 10                        |
|                                    |                          |               |                |                        |                           |
|                                    |                          |               |                | Annual<br>Archons.     | <i>Arundin.<br/>Mart.</i> |
|                                    |                          |               | xxiv.          |                        |                           |
| 4030                               | 684                      | 900           | 1              | 1. <i>Creon</i> .      |                           |
| 4031                               | 683                      | 901           | 2              | 2. * * *               |                           |
| 4032                               | 682                      | 902           | 3              | 3. <i>Lysias</i> .     |                           |
| 4033                               | 681                      | 903           | 4              | 4. <i>Tlesias</i> .    |                           |
|                                    |                          |               | xxv.           |                        |                           |
| 4034                               | 680                      | 904           | 1              | 5. * * *               |                           |
| 4035                               | 679                      | 905           | 2              | 6. * * *               |                           |
| 4036                               | 678                      | 906           | 3              | 7. * * *               |                           |
| 4037                               | 677                      | 907           | 4              | 8. * * *               |                           |
|                                    |                          |               | xxvi.          |                        |                           |
| 4038                               | 676                      | 908           | 1              | 9. * * *               |                           |
| 4039                               | 675                      | 909           | 2              | 10. * * *              |                           |
| 4040                               | 674                      | 910           | 3              | 11. * * *              |                           |
| 4041                               | 673                      | 911           | 4              | 12. * * *              |                           |



A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| The Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons. | Arundelian Marbles.  |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|                   |                    |             | XXVII.     |                 |                      |
| 4042              | 672                | 912         | 1          | 13.             | * * *                |
| 4043              | 671                | 913         | 2          | 14.             | <i>Leosthratus.</i>  |
| 4044              | 670                | 914         | 3          | 15.             | * * *                |
| 4045              | 669                | 915         | 4          | 16.             | <i>Pisistratus.</i>  |
|                   |                    |             | XXVIII.    |                 |                      |
| 4046              | 668                | 916         | 1          | 17.             | <i>Autosthenes.</i>  |
| 4047              | 667                | 917         | 2          | 18.             | * * *                |
| 4048              | 666                | 918         | 3          | 19.             | * * *                |
| 4049              | 665                | 919         | 4          | 20.             | * * *                |
|                   |                    |             | XXIX.      |                 |                      |
| 4050              | 664                | 920         | 1          | 21.             | <i>Miltiades.</i>    |
| 4051              | 663                | 921         | 2          | 22.             | * * *                |
| 4052              | 662                | 922         | 3          | 23.             | * * *                |
| 4053              | 661                | 923         | 4          | 24.             | * * *                |
|                   |                    |             | XXX.       |                 |                      |
| 4054              | 660                | 924         | 1          | 25.             | * * *                |
| 4055              | 659                | 925         | 2          | 26.             | <i>Miltiades II.</i> |
| 4056              | 658                | 926         | 3          | 27.             | * * *                |
| 4057              | 657                | 927         | 4          | 28.             | * * *                |
|                   |                    |             | XXXI.      |                 |                      |
| 4058              | 656                | 928         | 1          | 29.             | * * *                |
| 4059              | 655                | 929         | 2          | 30.             | * * *                |
| 4060              | 654                | 930         | 3          | 31.             | * * *                |
| 4061              | 653                | 931         | 4          | 32.             | * * *                |
|                   |                    |             | XXXII.     |                 |                      |
| 4062              | 652                | 932         | 1          | 33.             | * * *                |
| 4063              | 651                | 933         | 2          | 34.             | * * *                |
| 4064              | 650                | 934         | 3          | 35.             | * * *                |
| 4065              | 649                | 935         | 4          | 36.             | * * *                |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | The<br>Attick<br>Æra. | Olym-<br>piads. | Annual<br>Archons.                    | <i>Arundina<br/>Martia.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|                         |                          |                       | XXXiii.         |                                       |                             |
| 4066                    | 648                      | 936                   | I               | 37. * * *                             |                             |
| 4067                    | 647                      | 937                   | 2               | 38. * * *                             |                             |
| 4068                    | 646                      | 938                   | 3               | 39. * * *                             |                             |
| 4069                    | 645                      | 939                   | 4               | 40. <i>Dropides, or<br/>Dropilus,</i> | A M                         |
|                         |                          |                       | XXXiv.          |                                       |                             |
| 4070                    | 644                      | 940                   | I               | 41. * * *                             |                             |
| 4071                    | 643                      | 941                   | 2               | 42. * * *                             |                             |
| 4072                    | 642                      | 942                   | 3               | 43. * * *                             |                             |
| 4073                    | 641                      | 943                   | 4               | 44. * * *                             |                             |
|                         |                          |                       | XXXv.           |                                       |                             |
| 4074                    | 640                      | 944                   | I               | 45. <i>Damafias.</i>                  |                             |
| 4075                    | 639                      | 945                   | 2               | 46. * * *                             |                             |
| 4076                    | 638                      | 946                   | 3               | 47. * * *                             |                             |
| 4077                    | 637                      | 947                   | 4               | 48. * * *                             |                             |
|                         |                          |                       | XXXvi.          |                                       |                             |
| 4078                    | 636                      | 948                   | I               | 49. <i>Epænetus.</i>                  |                             |
| 4079                    | 635                      | 949                   | 2               | 50. * * *                             |                             |
| 4080                    | 634                      | 950                   | 3               | 51. * * *                             |                             |
| 4081                    | 633                      | 951                   | 4               | 52. * * *                             |                             |
|                         |                          |                       | XXXvii.         |                                       |                             |
| 4082                    | 632                      | 952                   | I               | 53. * * *                             |                             |
| 4083                    | 631                      | 953                   | 2               | 44. * * *                             |                             |
| 4084                    | 630                      | 954                   | 3               | 55. * * *                             |                             |
| 4085                    | 629                      | 955                   | 4               | 56. * * *                             |                             |
|                         |                          |                       | XXXviii.        |                                       |                             |
| 4086                    | 628                      | 956                   | I               | 57. * * *                             |                             |
| 4087                    | 627                      | 957                   | 2               | 58. * * *                             |                             |
| 4088                    | 626                      | 958                   | 3               | 59. * * *                             |                             |
| 4089                    | 625                      | 959                   | 4               | 60. * * *                             |                             |

A Chronological Table of the *Atbenian* Archons.

| The Julian Period | Years before J. C. | The Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.        | Arundelian Marbles. |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|                   |                    |                 | XXXIX.     |                        |                     |
| 4090              | 624                | 960             | 1          | 61. <i>Draco.</i>      |                     |
| 4091              | 623                | 961             | 2          | 62. * * *              |                     |
| 4092              | 622                | 962             | 3          | 63. * * *              |                     |
| 4093              | 621                | 963             | 4          | 64. * * *              |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | XL.        |                        |                     |
| 4094              | 620                | 964             | 1          | 65. * * *              |                     |
| 4095              | 619                | 965             | 2          | 66. * * *              |                     |
| 4096              | 618                | 966             | 3          | 67. * * *              |                     |
| 4097              | 617                | 967             | 4          | 68. * * *              |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | XLI.       |                        |                     |
| 4098              | 616                | 968             | 1          | 69. * * *              |                     |
| 4099              | 615                | 969             | 2          | 70. <i>Hæniobides.</i> |                     |
| 4100              | 614                | 970             | 3          | 71. * * *              |                     |
| 4101              | 613                | 971             | 4          | 72. * * *              |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | XLII.      |                        |                     |
| 4102              | 612                | 972             | 1          | 73. * * *              |                     |
| 4103              | 611                | 973             | 2          | 74. * * *              |                     |
| 4104              | 610                | 974             | 3          | 75. * * *              |                     |
| 4105              | 609                | 975             | 4          | 76. * * *              |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | XLIII.     |                        |                     |
| 4106              | 608                | 976             | 1          | 77. * * *              |                     |
| 4107              | 607                | 977             | 2          | 78. * * *              |                     |
| 4108              | 606                | 978             | 3          | 79. * * *              |                     |
| 4109              | 605                | 979             | 4          | 80. <i>Aristocles.</i> | A. M.               |
|                   |                    |                 | XLIV.      |                        |                     |
| 4110              | 604                | 980             | 1          | 81. * * *              |                     |
| 4111              | 603                | 981             | 2          | 82. * * *              |                     |
| 4112              | 602                | 982             | 3          | 83. * * *              |                     |
| 4113              | 601                | 983             | 4          | 84. * * *              |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | Tome II.   |                        |                     |
|                   |                    |                 | Y          |                        |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | The<br>Attick<br>Æra. | Olym-<br>piads. | Annual<br>Archons.          | Arundelian<br>Marbles. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
|                          |                          |                       | xliv.           |                             |                        |
| 4114                     | 600                      | 984                   | 1               | 85. <i>Megacles.</i>        |                        |
| 4115                     | 599                      | 985                   | 2               | 86. <i>Philombrotus.</i>    |                        |
| 4116                     | 598                      | 986                   | 3               | 87. <i>Solon.</i>           |                        |
| 4117                     | 597                      | 987                   | 4               | 88. <i>Dropides II.</i>     |                        |
|                          |                          |                       | xlvi.           |                             |                        |
| 4118                     | 596                      | 988                   | 1               | 89. <i>Eucrates.</i>        |                        |
| 4119                     | 595                      | 989                   | 2               | 90. * * *                   |                        |
| 4120                     | 594                      | 990                   | 3               | 91. <i>Critias.</i>         | A. M.                  |
| 4121                     | 593                      | 991                   | 4               | 92. * * *                   |                        |
|                          |                          |                       | xlvii.          |                             |                        |
| 4122                     | 592                      | 992                   | 1               | 93. * * *                   |                        |
| 4123                     | 591                      | 993                   | 2               | 94. <i>Cimon.</i>           | A. M.                  |
| 4124                     | 590                      | 994                   | 3               | 95. <i>Damas II.</i>        | A. M.                  |
| 4125                     | 589                      | 995                   | 4               | 96. * * *                   |                        |
|                          |                          |                       | xlviii.         |                             |                        |
| 4126                     | 588                      | 996                   | 1               | 97. <i>Phænippus.</i>       |                        |
| 4127                     | 587                      | 997                   | 2               | 98. * * *                   |                        |
| 4128                     | 586                      | 998                   | 3               | 99. * * *                   |                        |
| 4129                     | 585                      | 999                   | 4               | 100. * * *                  |                        |
|                          |                          |                       | xlix.           |                             |                        |
| 4130                     | 584                      | 1000                  | 1               | 101. * * *                  |                        |
| 4131                     | 583                      | 1001                  | 2               | 102. * * *                  |                        |
| 4132                     | 582                      | 1002                  | 3               | 103. * * *                  |                        |
| 4133                     | 581                      | 1003                  | 4               | 104. * * *                  |                        |
|                          |                          |                       | l.              |                             |                        |
| 4134                     | 580                      | 1004                  | 1               | 105. * * *                  |                        |
| 4135                     | 579                      | 1005                  | 2               | 106. * * *                  |                        |
| 4136                     | 578                      | 1006                  | 3               | 107. * * *                  |                        |
| 4137                     | 577                      | 1007                  | 4               | 108. <i>Archestratides.</i> |                        |



A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| The<br>Julian<br>Period | Years<br>b-f-re<br>J. C. | The<br>Attick<br>Æra | Olym-<br>piads. | Annual<br>Archons.                                          | Arundelian<br>Marbles.                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
|                         |                          |                      | li.             |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4138                    | 576                      | 1008                 | 1               | 109.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4139                    | 575                      | 1009                 | 2               | 110.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4140                    | 574                      | 1010                 | 3               | 111.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4141                    | 573                      | 1011                 | 4               | 112.                                                        | * * *                                           |
|                         |                          |                      | lii.            |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4142                    | 572                      | 1012                 | 1               | 113.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4143                    | 571                      | 1013                 | 2               | 114.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4144                    | 570                      | 1014                 | 3               | 115.                                                        | <i>Aristomenes.</i>                             |
| 4145                    | 569                      | 1015                 | 4               | 116.                                                        | * * *                                           |
|                         |                          |                      | liii.           |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4146                    | 568                      | 1016                 | 1               | 117.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4147                    | 567                      | 1017                 | 2               | 118.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4148                    | 566                      | 1018                 | 3               | 119.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4149                    | 565                      | 1019                 | 4               | 120.                                                        | * * *                                           |
|                         |                          |                      | liv.            |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4150                    | 564                      | 1020                 | 1               | 121.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4151                    | 563                      | 1021                 | 2               | 122.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4152                    | 562                      | 1022                 | 3               | 123.                                                        | <i>Hippoclide.</i>                              |
| 4153                    | 561                      | 1023                 | 4               | 124.                                                        | <i>Comias.</i> A. M.                            |
|                         |                          |                      |                 | The Beginning of the Tyranny of the<br><i>Pisistratida.</i> |                                                 |
|                         |                          |                      | lv.             |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4154                    | 560                      | 1024                 | 1               | 125.                                                        | <i>Hegesistratus,</i><br>or <i>Hegestratus.</i> |
| 4155                    | 559                      | 1025                 | 2               | 126.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4156                    | 558                      | 1026                 | 3               | 127.                                                        | * * *                                           |
| 4157                    | 557                      | 1027                 | 4               | 128.                                                        | * * *                                           |
|                         |                          |                      | lvi.            |                                                             |                                                 |
| 4158                    | 556                      | 1028                 | 1               | 129.                                                        | <i>Euthydemus.</i> A. M.                        |
| 4159                    | 555                      | 1029                 | 2               | 130.                                                        | * * *                                           |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Athenic Era. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.         | Arundelian Marston. |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 4160           | 554                | 1030         | 3          | 131. * * *              |                     |
| 4161           | 553                | 1031         | 4          | 132. * * *              |                     |
|                |                    |              | lvii.      |                         |                     |
| 4162           | 552                | 1032         | 1          | 133. * * *              |                     |
| 4163           | 551                | 1033         | 2          | 134. * * *              |                     |
| 4164           | 550                | 1034         | 3          | 135. * * *              |                     |
| 4165           | 549                | 1035         | 4          | 136. * * *              |                     |
|                |                    |              | lviii.     |                         |                     |
| 4166           | 548                | 1036         | 1          | 137. <i>Erxielides.</i> |                     |
| 4167           | 547                | 1037         | 2          | 138. * * *              |                     |
| 4168           | 546                | 1038         | 3          | 139. * * *              |                     |
| 4169           | 545                | 1039         | 4          | 140. * * *              |                     |
|                |                    |              | lix.       |                         |                     |
| 4170           | 544                | 1040         | 1          | 141. * * *              |                     |
| 4171           | 543                | 1041         | 2          | 142. * * *              |                     |
| 4172           | 542                | 1042         | 3          | 143. * * *              |                     |
| 4173           | 541                | 1043         | 4          | 144. * * *              |                     |
|                |                    |              | lx.        |                         |                     |
| 4174           | 540                | 1044         | 1          | 145. * * *              |                     |
| 4175           | 539                | 1045         | 2          | 146. * * *              |                     |
| 4176           | 538                | 1046         | 3          | 147. * * *              |                     |
| 4177           | 537                | 1047         | 4          | 148. * * *              |                     |
|                |                    |              | lxi.       |                         |                     |
| 4178           | 536                | 1048         | 1          | 149. <i>Alcaeus,</i>    | AM                  |
| 4179           | 535                | 1049         | 2          | 150. * * *              |                     |
| 4180           | 534                | 1050         | 3          | 151. * * *              |                     |
| 4181           | 533                | 1051         | 4          | 152. <i>Thericles.</i>  |                     |
|                |                    |              | lxii.      |                         |                     |
| 4182           | 532                | 1052         | 1          | 153. <i>Heraclides.</i> |                     |
| 4183           | 531                | 1053         | 2          | 154. * * *              |                     |
| 4184           | 530                | 1054         | 3          | 155. * * *              |                     |

## A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olym. piads. | Annual Archons.                                    | Arundelian Marbles. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4185          | 529                | 1055        | 4            | 156. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxiii.       |                                                    |                     |
| 4186          | 528                | 1056        | 1            | 157. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4187          | 527                | 1057        | 2            | 158. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4188          | 526                | 1058        | 3            | 159. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4189          | 525                | 1059        | 4            | 160. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxiv.        |                                                    |                     |
| 4190          | 524                | 1060        | 1            | 161. <i>Miltiades.</i>                             |                     |
| 4191          | 523                | 1061        | 2            | 162. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4192          | 522                | 1062        | 3            | 163. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4193          | 521                | 1063        | 4            | 164. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxv.         |                                                    |                     |
| 4194          | 520                | 1064        | 1            | 165. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4195          | 519                | 1065        | 2            | 166. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4196          | 518                | 1066        | 3            | 167. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4197          | 517                | 1067        | 4            | 168. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxvi.        |                                                    |                     |
| 4198          | 516                | 1068        | 1            | 169. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4199          | 515                | 1069        | 2            | 170. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4200          | 514                | 1070        | 3            | 171. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4201          | 513                | 1071        | 4            | 172. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxvii.       |                                                    |                     |
| 4202          | 512                | 1072        | 1            | 173. <i>Clisthenes.</i>                            |                     |
|               |                    |             |              | The End of the Tyranny of the <i>Pisistratide.</i> |                     |
| 4203          | 511                | 1073        | 2            | 174. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4204          | 510                | 1074        | 3            | 175. * * *                                         |                     |
| 4205          | 509                | 1075        | 4            | 176. * * *                                         |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxviii.      |                                                    |                     |
| 4206          | 508                | 1076        | 1            | 177. <i>Isagoras.</i>                              |                     |
| 4207          | 507                | 1077        | 2            | 178. * * *                                         |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Athenic Era. | Olympiads | Annual Archons.                                                  | Arundelian Minutes. |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4208          | 506                | 1078         | 3         | 179. * * *                                                       |                     |
| 4209          | 505                | 1079         | 4         | 180. * * *                                                       |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxi.      |                                                                  |                     |
| 4210          | 504                | 1080         | 1         | 181. <i>Acestorides.</i>                                         |                     |
| 4211          | 503                | 1081         | 2         | 182. * * *                                                       |                     |
| 4212          | 502                | 1082         | 3         | 183. * * *                                                       |                     |
| 4213          | 50                 | 1083         | 4         | 184. * * *                                                       |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxx.      |                                                                  |                     |
| 4214          | 500                | 1084         | 1         | 185. <i>Myrus.</i>                                               |                     |
| 4215          | 499                | 1085         | 2         | 186. * * *                                                       |                     |
| 4216          | 498                | 1086         | 3         | 187. * * *                                                       |                     |
| 4217          | 497                | 1087         | 4         | 188. * * *                                                       |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxxi.     |                                                                  |                     |
| 4218          | 496                | 1088         | 1         | 189. <i>Hipparchus.</i>                                          |                     |
| 4219          | 495                | 1089         | 2         | 190. <i>Pythocritus.</i> A.M.                                    |                     |
| 4220          | 494                | 1090         | 3         | 191. <i>Lacratides.</i>                                          |                     |
| 4221          | 493                | 1091         | 4         | 192. <i>Themistocles.</i>                                        |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxxii.    |                                                                  |                     |
| 4222          | 492                | 1092         | 1         | 193. <i>Diognetus.</i>                                           |                     |
| 4223          | 49                 | 1093         | 2         | 194. <i>Phænippus II.</i> A.M.<br>The Battle of <i>Marathon.</i> |                     |
| 4224          | 490                | 1094         | 3         | 195. <i>Aristides.</i> A.M.                                      |                     |
| 4225          | 489                | 1095         | 4         | 196. <i>Hybrilides.</i>                                          |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxxiii.   |                                                                  |                     |
| 4226          | 488                | 1096         | 1         | 197. <i>Anchises.</i>                                            |                     |
| 4227          | 487                | 1097         | 2         | 198. <i>Philip.</i>                                              |                     |
| 4228          | 486                | 1098         | 3         | 199. <i>Philocrates.</i> A.M.                                    |                     |
| 4229          | 485                | 1099         | 4         | 200. <i>Phædon.</i>                                              |                     |
|               |                    |              | lxxiv.    |                                                                  |                     |
| 4230          | 484                | 1100         | 1         | 201. <i>Leostratus.</i>                                          |                     |
| 4231          | 483                | 1101         | 2         | 202. <i>Nicodemus.</i>                                           |                     |



A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.                                                                | <i>Arundelian Marbles.</i>                                       |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4232           | 482                | 1102        | 3          | 203. <i>Aphepsion.</i>                                                         |                                                                  |
| 4233           | 481                | 1103        | 4          | 204. * * *                                                                     |                                                                  |
|                |                    |             |            | The <i>Arundelian Marbles</i> place <i>Callias</i> and the other successively. |                                                                  |
| lxxv.          |                    |             |            |                                                                                |                                                                  |
| 4234           | 480                | 1104        | 1          | 205. <i>Calliades.</i>                                                         | Battle of <i>Thermopylae</i> and <i>Salamis</i> .                |
| 4235           | 479                | 1105        | 2          | 206. <i>Xanthippus.</i>                                                        | Battle of <i>Plataea</i> .                                       |
| 4236           | 478                | 1106        | 3          | 207. <i>Timosthenes.</i>                                                       |                                                                  |
| 4237           | 477                | 1107        | 4          | 208. <i>Adimantus.</i>                                                         |                                                                  |
| lxxvi.         |                    |             |            |                                                                                |                                                                  |
| 4238           | 476                | 1108        | 1          | 209. <i>Phædon II.</i>                                                         |                                                                  |
| 4239           | 475                | 1109        | 2          | 210. <i>Democclides.</i>                                                       |                                                                  |
| 4240           | 474                | 1110        | 3          | 211. <i>Acestorides.</i>                                                       |                                                                  |
| 4241           | 473                | 1111        | 4          | 212. <i>Menon.</i>                                                             |                                                                  |
| lxxvii.        |                    |             |            |                                                                                |                                                                  |
| 4242           | 472                | 1112        | 1          | 213. <i>Chares.</i>                                                            |                                                                  |
| 4243           | 471                | 1113        | 2          | 214. <i>Praxiergus.</i>                                                        |                                                                  |
| 4244           | 470                | 1114        | 2          | 215. <i>Demotion.</i>                                                          |                                                                  |
|                |                    |             |            | According to the <i>Arundelian Marbles</i> , <i>Apsephion</i> .                |                                                                  |
| 4245           | 469                | 1115        | 4          | 216. <i>Phædon.</i>                                                            | Pursuant to the <i>Arundelian Marbles</i> , <i>Theagenides</i> . |
| lxxviii.       |                    |             |            |                                                                                |                                                                  |
| 4246           | 468                | 1116        | 1          | 217. <i>Theagenides.</i>                                                       | According to others, <i>Phædon</i> , or <i>Aristides</i> .       |
| 4247           | 467                | 1117        | 2          | 218. <i>Lysistratus.</i>                                                       |                                                                  |
| 4248           | 466                | 1118        | 3          | 219. <i>Lysanias.</i>                                                          |                                                                  |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons:                                                | Arundelian Marbles. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4249          | 465                | 1119        | 4          | 220. <i>Lysitheus</i> .                                        |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxix.     |                                                                |                     |
| 4250          | 464                | 1120        | 1          | 221. <i>Archidemides</i> .                                     |                     |
| 4251          | 463                | 1121        | 2          | 222. <i>Tlepolemus</i> .                                       |                     |
|               |                    |             |            | According to the <i>Arundelian Marbles</i> , <i>Eutippus</i> . |                     |
| 4252          | 462                | 1122        | 3          | 223. <i>Conon</i> .                                            |                     |
| 4253          | 461                | 1123        | 4          | 224. <i>Euippus</i> , or <i>Euthippus</i> .                    |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxx.      |                                                                |                     |
| 4254          | 460                | 1124        | 1          | 225. <i>Pbrasicles</i> .                                       |                     |
| 4255          | 459                | 1125        | 2          | 226. <i>Philocles</i> .                                        |                     |
| 4256          | 458                | 1126        | 3          | 227. <i>Bion</i> .                                             |                     |
| 4257          | 457                | 1127        | 4          | 228. <i>Mnesibides</i> .                                       |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxi.     |                                                                |                     |
| 4258          | 456                | 1128        | 1          | 229. <i>Callias</i> .                                          | A. M.               |
| 4259          | 455                | 1129        | 2          | 230. <i>Sofistratus</i> .                                      |                     |
| 4260          | 454                | 1130        | 3          | 231. <i>Ariston</i> .                                          |                     |
| 4261          | 453                | 1131        | 4          | 232. <i>Sysicrates</i> .                                       |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxii.    |                                                                |                     |
| 4262          | 452                | 1132        | 1          | 233. <i>Chærephanes</i> .                                      |                     |
| 4263          | 451                | 1133        | 2          | 234. <i>Antidotus</i> .                                        |                     |
| 4264          | 450                | 1134        | 3          | 235. <i>Euthydemus</i> .                                       |                     |
| 4265          | 449                | 1135        | 4          | 236. <i>Pedieus</i> .                                          |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxiii.   |                                                                |                     |
| 4266          | 448                | 1136        | 1          | 237. <i>Philiscus</i> .                                        |                     |
| 4267          | 447                | 1137        | 2          | 238. <i>Timarchides</i> .                                      |                     |
| 4268          | 446                | 1138        | 3          | 239. <i>Callimachus</i> .                                      |                     |
| 4269          | 445                | 1139        | 4          | 240. <i>Lysimachides</i> .                                     |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxiv.    |                                                                |                     |
| 4270          | 444                | 1140        | 1          | 241. <i>Praxiteles</i> .                                       |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.           | Arundelian Marbles. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 4271          | 443                | 1141        | 2          | 242. <i>Lysanias.</i>     |                     |
| 4272          | 442                | 1142        | 3          | 243. <i>Diphilus.</i>     | A. M.               |
| 4273          | 441                | 1143        | 4          | 244. <i>Timocles.</i>     |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxv.     |                           |                     |
| 4274          | 440                | 1144        | 1          | 245. <i>Myrichides.</i>   |                     |
| 4275          | 439                | 1145        | 2          | 246. <i>Glaucides.</i>    |                     |
| 4276          | 438                | 1146        | 3          | 247. <i>Theodorus.</i>    |                     |
| 4277          | 437                | 1147        | 4          | 248. <i>Euthymenes.</i>   |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxvi.    |                           |                     |
| 4278          | 436                | 1148        | 1          | 249. <i>Nausimachus.</i>  |                     |
| 4279          | 435                | 1149        | 2          | 250. <i>Antiloehides.</i> |                     |
| 4280          | 434                | 1150        | 3          | 251. <i>Chares.</i>       |                     |
| 4281          | 433                | 1151        | 4          | 252. <i>Apseudes.</i>     |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxvii.   |                           |                     |
| 4282          | 432                | 1152        | 1          | 253. <i>Pythodorus.</i>   |                     |
| 4283          | 431                | 1153        | 2          | 254. <i>Euthydemus.</i>   |                     |
| 4284          | 430                | 1154        | 3          | 255. <i>Apollodorus.</i>  |                     |
| 4285          | 429                | 1155        | 4          | 256. <i>Epaminondas.</i>  |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxviii.  |                           |                     |
| 4286          | 428                | 1156        | 1          | 257. <i>Diotimus.</i>     |                     |
| 4287          | 427                | 1157        | 2          | 258. <i>Euclides.</i>     |                     |
| 4288          | 426                | 1158        | 3          | 259. <i>Euthydemus.</i>   |                     |
| 4289          | 425                | 1159        | 4          | 260. <i>Stratocles.</i>   |                     |
|               |                    |             | lxxxix.    |                           |                     |
| 4290          | 424                | 1160        | 1          | 261. <i>Isarchus.</i>     |                     |
| 4291          | 423                | 1161        | 2          | 262. <i>Anupryas.</i>     |                     |
| 4292          | 422                | 1162        | 3          | 263. <i>Alcæus.</i>       |                     |
| 4293          | 421                | 1163        | 4          | 264. <i>Aristion.</i>     |                     |
|               |                    |             | xc.        |                           |                     |
| 4294          | 420                | 1164        | 1          | 265. <i>Aristophylus.</i> |                     |
|               |                    |             | Tome II.   | Z                         |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.               | Arundelian Marbles. |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4295          | 419                | 1155        | 2          | 266. <i>Archias.</i>          |                     |
| 4296          | 418                | 1166        | 3          | 267. <i>Antiphon.</i>         |                     |
| 4297          | 417                | 1167        | 4          | 268. <i>Euphemus.</i>         |                     |
| xci.          |                    |             |            |                               |                     |
| 4298          | 416                | 1168        | 1          | 269. <i>Aristomnestus.</i>    |                     |
| 4299          | 415                | 1169        | 2          | 270. <i>Chabrias.</i>         |                     |
| 4300          | 414                | 1170        | 3          | 271. <i>Pisander.</i>         |                     |
| 4301          | 413                | 1171        | 4          | 272. <i>Cleocritus.</i>       |                     |
| xcii.         |                    |             |            |                               |                     |
| 4302          | 412                | 1172        | 1          | 273. <i>Callias.</i>          |                     |
| 4303          | 411                | 1173        | 2          | 274. <i>Theopompus.</i>       |                     |
| 4304          | 410                | 1174        | 3          | 275. <i>Glaucippus.</i>       |                     |
| 4305          | 409                | 1175        | 4          | 276. <i>Diocles.</i>          |                     |
| xciii.        |                    |             |            |                               |                     |
| 4306          | 408                | 1176        | 1          | 277. <i>Euctemon.</i>         | A. M.               |
| 4307          | 407                | 1177        | 2          | 278. <i>Antigenes.</i>        | A. M.               |
| 4308          | 406                | 1178        | 3          | 279. <i>Callias.</i>          | A. M.               |
| 4309          | 405                | 1179        | 4          | 280. <i>Alexias.</i>          |                     |
| xciv.         |                    |             |            |                               |                     |
| 4310          | 404                | 1180        | 1          | 281. <i>Pythodorus.</i>       |                     |
|               |                    |             |            | The Thirty Tyrants of Athens. |                     |
| 4311          | 403                | 1181        | 2          | 282. <i>Euclides.</i>         |                     |
| 4312          | 402                | 1182        | 3          | 283. <i>Micion, or Micon.</i> | A. M.               |
| 4313          | 401                | 1183        | 4          | 284. <i>Exænetus.</i>         |                     |
|               |                    |             |            | End of the Thirty Tyrants.    |                     |
| xcv.          |                    |             |            |                               |                     |
| 4314          | 400                | 1184        | 1          | 285. <i>Laches.</i>           | A. M.               |
| 4315          | 399                | 1185        | 2          | 286. <i>Aristocrates.</i>     | A. M.               |
| 4316          | 398                | 1186        | 3          | 287. <i>Ibicles.</i>          |                     |
| 4317          | 397                | 1187        | 4          | 288. <i>Lysicles.</i>         |                     |



A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.                   | Arundelian Marbles. |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|                |                    |             | xcvi.      |                                   |                     |
| 4318           | 396                | 1188        | 1          | 289. Phormio.                     |                     |
| 4319           | 395                | 1189        | 2          | 290. Diophantus.                  |                     |
| 4320           | 394                | 1190        | 3          | 291. Eubulides.                   |                     |
| 4321           | 393                | 1191        | 4          | 292. Demostratus.                 |                     |
|                |                    |             | xcvii.     |                                   |                     |
| 4322           | 392                | 1192        | 1          | 293. Philocles.                   |                     |
| 4323           | 391                | 1193        | 2          | 294. Nicoteles.                   |                     |
| 4324           | 390                | 1194        | 3          | 295. Demosthenes.                 |                     |
| 4325           | 389                | 1195        | 4          | 296. Antipater.                   |                     |
|                |                    |             | xcviii.    |                                   |                     |
| 4326           | 388                | 1196        | 1          | 297. Pyrrhion.                    |                     |
| 4327           | 387                | 1197        | 2          | 298. Theodotus.                   |                     |
| 4328           | 386                | 1198        | 3          | 299. Mystichides.                 |                     |
| 4329           | 385                | 1199        | 4          | 300. Dexitheus.                   |                     |
|                |                    |             | xcix.      |                                   |                     |
| 4330           | 384                | 1200        | 1          | 301. Dietrephes.                  |                     |
| 4331           | 383                | 1201        | 2          | 302. Menander, or Phanostratus.   |                     |
| 4332           | 382                | 1202        | 3          | 303. Menander, or Evander.        |                     |
| 4333           | 381                | 1203        | 4          | 304. Demophilus.                  |                     |
|                |                    |             | c.         |                                   |                     |
| 4334           | 380                | 1204        | 1          | 305. Pytheas.                     | A. M.               |
| 4335           | 379                | 1205        | 2          | 306. Nikon.                       |                     |
| 4336           | 378                | 1206        | 3          | 307. Nausicrates, or Nausinichus. |                     |
| 4337           | 377                | 1207        | 4          | 308. Callias.                     | A. M.               |
|                |                    |             | ci.        |                                   |                     |
| 4338           | 376                | 1208        | 1          | 309. Chariander.                  |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Athenic Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.                                                      | <i>Arundelian Marbles.</i> |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4339          | 375                | 1209         | 2          | 310. <i>Hippodamus.</i>                                              |                            |
| 4340          | 374                | 1210         | 3          | 311. <i>Socratides.</i>                                              |                            |
| 4341          | 373                | 1211         | 4          | 312. <i>Asteus, or Aristæus.</i>                                     | A. M.                      |
|               |                    |              | cii.       |                                                                      |                            |
| 4342          | 372                | 1212         | 1          | 313. <i>Alcisthenes.</i>                                             |                            |
| 4343          | 371                | 1213         | 2          | 314. <i>Pbrasicles.</i>                                              | A. M.                      |
|               |                    |              |            | The Battle of <i>Leuctra.</i>                                        |                            |
| 4344          | 370                | 1214         | 3          | 315. <i>Dyscinetus.</i>                                              |                            |
| 4345          | 369                | 1215         | 4          | 316. <i>Lysistratus.</i>                                             |                            |
|               |                    |              | ciii.      |                                                                      |                            |
| 4346          | 368                | 1216         | 1          | 317. <i>Nausigenes.</i>                                              | A. M.                      |
| 4347          | 367                | 1217         | 2          | 318. <i>Polyzelus.</i>                                               |                            |
| 4348          | 366                | 1218         | 3          | 319. <i>Cephisodorus.</i>                                            |                            |
| 4349          | 365                | 1219         | 4          | 320. <i>Chion.</i>                                                   |                            |
|               |                    |              | civ.       |                                                                      |                            |
| 4350          | 364                | 1220         | 1          | 321. <i>Timocrates.</i>                                              |                            |
| 4351          | 363                | 1221         | 2          | 322. <i>Charicles.</i>                                               |                            |
| 4352          | 362                | 1222         | 3          | 323. <i>Molon.</i>                                                   |                            |
| 4353          | 361                | 1223         | 4          | 324. <i>Nicophemus, or Agathocles,</i> according to <i>Diodorus.</i> |                            |
|               |                    |              | cv.        |                                                                      |                            |
| 4354          | 360                | 1224         | 1          | 325. <i>Callimedes.</i>                                              |                            |
| 4355          | 359                | 1225         | 2          | 326. <i>Eucharistus.</i>                                             |                            |
| 4356          | 358                | 1226         | 3          | 327. <i>Cephisodorus.</i>                                            | A. M.                      |
| 4357          | 357                | 1227         | 4          | 328. <i>Agathocles.</i>                                              | A. M.                      |
|               |                    |              | cv.        |                                                                      |                            |
| 4358          | 356                | 1228         | 1          | 329. <i>Elpinices.</i>                                               |                            |
| 4359          | 355                | 1229         | 2          | 330. <i>Callistratus.</i>                                            | A. M.                      |
| 4360          | 354                | 1230         | 3          | 331. <i>Diotimus.</i>                                                |                            |

A Chronological Table of the *Atbenian* Archons.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons.                 | Arundelian Marbles. |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4361           | 353                | 1231        | 4          | 332. Eudemus.                   |                     |
|                |                    |             | CVII.      |                                 |                     |
| 4362           | 352                | 1232        | 1          | 333. Aristodemus.               |                     |
| 4363           | 351                | 1233        | 2          | 334. Theſſalus.                 |                     |
| 4364           | 350                | 1234        | 3          | 335. Apollodorus.               |                     |
| 4365           | 349                | 1235        | 4          | 336. Callimachus.               |                     |
|                |                    |             | CVIII.     |                                 |                     |
| 4366           | 348                | 1236        | 1          | 337. Theophilus.                |                     |
| 4367           | 347                | 1237        | 2          | 338. Themistocles.              |                     |
| 4368           | 346                | 1238        | 3          | 339. Archias.                   |                     |
| 4369           | 345                | 1239        | 4          | 340. Eubulus.                   |                     |
|                |                    |             | CIX.       |                                 |                     |
| 4370           | 344                | 1240        | 1          | 341. Aristolochus, or Lyciscus. |                     |
| 4371           | 343                | 1241        | 2          | 342. Pythodorus.                |                     |
| 4372           | 342                | 1242        | 3          | 343. Sofigenes.                 |                     |
| 4373           | 341                | 1243        | 4          | 344. Nicomachus.                |                     |
|                |                    |             | CX.        |                                 |                     |
| 4374           | 340                | 1244        | 1          | 345. Theophrastus.              |                     |
| 4375           | 339                | 1245        | 2          | 346. Lysimachides.              |                     |
| 4376           | 338                | 1246        | 3          | 347. Charondas.                 |                     |
| 4377           | 337                | 1247        | 4          | 348. Phrynichus.                |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXI.       |                                 |                     |
| 4378           | 336                | 1248        | 1          | 349. Pythodorus.                |                     |
| 4379           | 335                | 1249        | 2          | 350. Euænetus.                  |                     |
| 4380           | 334                | 1250        | 3          | 351. Ctesicles.                 |                     |
| 4381           | 333                | 1251        | 4          | 352. Nicocrates.                |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXII.      |                                 |                     |
| 4382           | 332                | 1252        | 1          | 353. Nicetes.                   |                     |
| 4383           | 331                | 1253        | 2          | 354. Aristophanes.              |                     |
| 4384           | 330                | 1254        | 3          | 355. Aristophon.                |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian.<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Aetick<br>Æra. | Olym-<br>piads. | Annual<br>Archons.          | Arundelian<br>Marbles. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 4385               | 329                      | 1255           | 4               | 356. Cephisophon.           |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXiii.          |                             |                        |
| 4386               | 328                      | 1256           | 1               | 357. Euthycritus.           |                        |
| 4387               | 327                      | 1257           | 2               | 358. Chremes.               |                        |
| 4388               | 326                      | 1258           | 3               | 359. Anticles.              |                        |
| 4389               | 325                      | 1259           | 4               | 360. Socrates.              |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXiv.           |                             |                        |
| 4390               | 324                      | 1260           | 1               | 361. Hegesias.              |                        |
| 4391               | 323                      | 1261           | 2               | 362. Cephisodorus.          |                        |
| 4392               | 322                      | 1262           | 3               | 363. Philocles.             |                        |
| 4393               | 321                      | 1263           | 4               | 364. Apollodorus.           |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXv.            |                             |                        |
| 4394               | 320                      | 1264           | 1               | 365. Archippus.             |                        |
| 4395               | 319                      | 1265           | 2               | 366. Apollodorus.           |                        |
| 4396               | 318                      | 1266           | 3               | 367. Phocion.               |                        |
| 4397               | 317                      | 1267           | 4               | 368. Demogenes.             |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXvi.           |                             |                        |
| 4398               | 316                      | 1268           | 1               | 369. Democles.              |                        |
| 4399               | 315                      | 1269           | 2               | 370. Praxibulus.            |                        |
| 4400               | 314                      | 1270           | 3               | 371. Nicodorus.             |                        |
| 4401               | 313                      | 1271           | 4               | 372. Theophrastus.          |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXvii.          |                             |                        |
| 4402               | 312                      | 1272           | 1               | 373. Polemon.               |                        |
| 4403               | 311                      | 1273           | 2               | 374. Simonides.             |                        |
| 4404               | 310                      | 1274           | 3               | 375. Hieronymus.            |                        |
| 4405               | 309                      | 1275           | 4               | 376. Demetrius.             |                        |
|                    |                          |                | CXviii.         |                             |                        |
| 4406               | 308                      | 1276           | 1               | 377. Charinus.              |                        |
| 4407               | 307                      | 1277           | 2               | 378. Anaxicrates.           |                        |
| 4408               | 306                      | 1278           | 3               | 379. Coræbus, or<br>Xenias. |                        |



A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads | Annual Archons.                           | Arundelian Marbles. |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 4409           | 305                | 1279        | 4         | 380. <i>Xenippus</i> .                    |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXIX.     |                                           |                     |
| 4410           | 304                | 1280        | 1         | 381. <i>Pherecles</i> .                   |                     |
| 4411           | 303                | 1281        | 2         | 382. <i>Leosttratus</i> .                 |                     |
| 4412           | 302                | 1282        | 3         | 383. <i>Nicocles</i> .                    |                     |
| 4413           | 301                | 1283        | 4         | 384. <i>Calliarchus</i> .                 |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXX.      |                                           |                     |
| 4414           | 300                | 1284        | 1         | 385. <i>Hegemachus</i> .                  |                     |
| 4415           | 299                | 1285        | 2         | 386. <i>Euctemon</i> .                    |                     |
| 4416           | 298                | 1286        | 3         | 387. <i>Mnesidemus</i> .                  |                     |
| 4417           | 297                | 1287        | 4         | 388. <i>Antiphates</i> .                  |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXXI.     |                                           |                     |
| 4418           | 296                | 1288        | 1         | 389. <i>Nicias</i> .                      |                     |
| 4419           | 295                | 1289        | 2         | 390. <i>Nicostratus</i> .                 |                     |
| 4420           | 294                | 1290        | 3         | 391. <i>Olympiodorus</i> .                |                     |
| 4421           | 293                | 1291        | 4         | 392. <i>Dipbilus</i> , or <i>Philip</i> . |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXXII.    |                                           |                     |
| 4422           | 292                | 1292        | 1         | 393. * * *                                |                     |
| 4423           | 291                | 1293        | 2         | 394. <i>Gorgias</i> .                     |                     |
| 4424           | 290                | 1294        | 3         | 395. <i>Anaxicrates</i> .                 |                     |
| 4425           | 289                | 1295        | 4         | 396. <i>Democles</i> .                    |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXXIII.   |                                           |                     |
| 4426           | 288                | 1296        | 1         | 397. * * *                                |                     |
| 4427           | 287                | 1297        | 2         | 398. * * *                                |                     |
| 4428           | 286                | 1298        | 3         | 399. * * *                                |                     |
| 4429           | 285                | 1299        | 4         | 400. * * *                                |                     |
|                |                    |             | CXXIV.    |                                           |                     |
| 4430           | 284                | 1300        | 1         | 401. * * *                                |                     |
| 4431           | 283                | 1301        | 2         | 402. <i>Pytharatus</i> .                  |                     |
| 4432           | 282                | 1302        | 3         | 403. * * *                                |                     |

A Chronological Table of the *Athenian* Archons.

| Julian Period.  | Years before J. C. | Attick Æra. | Olympiads. | Annual Archons. | Arundelian Marbles.                                                        |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <del>4433</del> | 281                | 1303        | 4          | 404.            | * * *                                                                      |
|                 |                    |             | CXXV.      |                 |                                                                            |
| 4434            | 280                | 1304        | 1          | 405.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4435            | 279                | 1305        | 2          | 406.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4436            | 278                | 1306        | 3          | 407.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4437            | 277                | 1307        | 4          | 408.            | * * *                                                                      |
|                 |                    |             | CXXvi.     |                 |                                                                            |
| 4438            | 276                | 1308        | 1          | 409.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4439            | 275                | 1309        | 2          | 410.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4440            | 274                | 1310        | 3          | 411.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4441            | 273                | 1311        | 4          | 412.            | * * *                                                                      |
|                 |                    |             | CXXvii.    |                 |                                                                            |
| 4442            | 272                | 1312        | 1          | 413.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4443            | 271                | 1313        | 2          | 414.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4444            | 270                | 1314        | 3          | 415.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4445            | 269                | 1315        | 4          | 416.            | * * *                                                                      |
|                 |                    |             | CXXviii.   |                 |                                                                            |
| 4446            | 268                | 1316        | 1          | 417.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4447            | 267                | 1317        | 2          | 418.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4448            | 266                | 1318        | 3          | 419.            | * * *                                                                      |
| 4449            | 265                | 1319        | 4          | 420.            | <i>Diognetus</i> , whose Year is the last Epoch of the Arundelian Marbles. |

Of the Last *KINGS* of the  
LACEDÆMONIANS.

WE have already carried the two Races of Spartan Kings down to *Alcamenes* and *Theopompus*, who reign'd at the Beginning of the 1st Olympiad, in the 3938th Year of the Julian Period, the 776th before JESUS CHRIST: This was the 4th Year of the Reign of *Alcamenes*, and the 30th of that of *Nicander*. The Continuation of the Series of these Kings follows.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of  
the last Kings of the Lacedæmonians.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Olympiads. | Euristhenidæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Proclidæ.                                           |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 3938          | 776                | i.<br>I    | 9. <i>Alcamenes</i> .<br>The 4th Year of his Reign.                                                                                                                                                                                             | 9. <i>Nicander</i> .<br>The 30th Year of his Reign. |
| 3947          | 767                | iii.<br>I  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 10. <i>Theopompus</i> .                             |
| 3971          | 743                | ix.<br>I   | <i>Alcamenes</i> takes <i>Amphias</i> a Messenian City: <i>Euphaes</i> being then King of the Messenians. <i>Pausanias</i> .                                                                                                                    |                                                     |
| 3970          | 742                | 2          | <i>Alcamenes</i> dies, and is succeeded by<br>10. <i>Polydorus</i> ,<br>his Son, who reigns seventeen Years. 17                                                                                                                                 |                                                     |
| 3976          | 738                | x.<br>2    | <i>Euphaes</i> King of the Messenians attacks the Lacedæmonians at <i>Amphias</i> : The Battle is interrupted by the Approach of Night, and the Lacedæmonians retreat.                                                                          |                                                     |
| 3977          | 737                | 3          | <i>Theopompus</i> and <i>Polydorus</i> with an Army enter the Country of the Messenians, with whom they fight, with equal Success on both Sides: But the Macedonians, weary of the War, fortify <i>Ithome</i> , and retreat. <i>Pausanias</i> . |                                                     |
| Tome II.      |                    |            | A a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                     |

# A Chronological Table of the last Kings of the *Lacedæmonians*.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Olympiads. | Euristhenidæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Proclidæ.                                                                                                                          |
|----------------|--------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3984           | 730                | xii.<br>2  | The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> attack <i>Ithome</i> : The Battle again interrupted by Night. <i>Epistates</i> King of the <i>Messenians</i> , in this Action receives a Wound of which he died, after having reigned thirteen Years, wholly spent in a continued War against the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                    |
| 3989           | 725                | xiii.<br>3 | I I. <i>Eurycrates</i> , Son of <i>Polydorus</i> , succeeds his Father, who was kill'd by <i>Polydorus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                    |
| 3991           | 723                | xiv.<br>1  | The <i>Messenians</i> , after having held out a Siege of five Months, press'd by <i>Farnius</i> and <i>Ithome</i> ; and <i>Aristodemus</i> , who succeeded <i>Epistates</i> , kill'd him. After having reigned 12 Years, and some Months. The <i>Messenians</i> disperse themselves; and the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> possess themselves, not only of <i>Ithome</i> , but all their other Cities. |                                                                                                                                    |
| 3994           | 720                | 4          | The <i>Argives</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> make War for the Country of the <i>Tyreans</i> . <i>Teleclus</i> could not be present in this War, by reason of his Age and Weakness <i>Pausanias</i> . This War ended by a decisive Battle of 300 Men each on each Side. <i>Herodotus</i> says the <i>Argives</i> the <i>Egyptians</i> were introduced into the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> Government.  |                                                                                                                                    |
| 3995           | 719                | xv.<br>1   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | I I. <i>Xenodamus</i> Son of <i>Artemon</i> Son of <i>Peloponnesus</i> succeeds in his Father's Throne, succeeds his Grand-father. |
| 4030           | 684                | xiv.<br>1  | I 2. <i>Anaxandrus</i> , Son. The 20 <sup>th</sup> War betwixt the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and <i>Messenians</i> . The Battle of <i>Dera</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | I 2. <i>Anaxidamus</i> , Son                                                                                                       |



A Chronological Table of the last Kings  
of the *Lacedæmonians*.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Olympiads.   | Euristhenidæ.                                                                                                                                                   | Proclidæ.                                                                         |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4031          | 683                | 2            | The <i>Lacedæmonians</i> defeated by <i>Aristomenes</i> .                                                                                                       |                                                                                   |
| 4032          | 682                | 3            | The <i>Messenians</i> defeated by the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .<br>13. <i>Euricrates</i> .                                                                         |                                                                                   |
|               |                    |              | 14. <i>Leon</i> .<br>15. <i>Anaxandrides</i> .                                                                                                                  | 13. <i>Archidamus</i> , Son.<br>14. <i>Agasicles</i> .<br>15. <i>Ariston</i> .    |
|               |                    |              | 16. <i>Cleomenes</i> drives out the <i>Pisistratida</i> at <i>Athens</i> , and assists <i>Isagoras</i> .<br>17. <i>Leonides</i> , Brother to <i>Cleomenes</i> . | 16. <i>Demaratus</i> , expell'd by <i>Cleomenes</i> .<br>17. <i>Leotychides</i> . |
| 4234          | 480                | lxxv.<br>1   | <i>Leonides</i> kill'd at the Battle of <i>Thermopyla</i> .<br>18. <i>Plistarchus</i> , Brother to <i>Leonidas</i> , succeeds him, and reigns one Year.         |                                                                                   |
| 4235          | 478                | 3            | 19. <i>Plistoanax</i> , Son of <i>Cleombrotus</i> reign'd sixty eight Years.<br>68                                                                              |                                                                                   |
| 4239          | 475                | lxxvi.<br>2  |                                                                                                                                                                 | 18. <i>Archidamus</i> , son of <i>Xenxidamus</i> , reign'd 42                     |
| 4280          | 434                | lxxxvi.<br>3 | 20. <i>Pausanias</i> , Son, reign'd 39                                                                                                                          | 19. <i>Agis</i> , Son of <i>Archidamus</i> . 37                                   |
| 4317          | 397                | xcv.<br>4    | A a 2                                                                                                                                                           | 20. <i>Agésilas</i> , Brother to <i>Agis</i> , 41                                 |

# A Chronological Table of the last Kings of the *Lacedæmonians*.

| Julian<br>Period. | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | Olym-<br>piads. | Euristhenidæ.                                                                                               | Proclidæ.                                                                                     |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4319              | 395                      | XCvi.<br>2      | 21. <i>Agessipolis</i> ,<br>reign'd 15 Years. 15                                                            |                                                                                               |
| 4334              | 380                      | C.<br>1         | 22. <i>Cleombrotus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Pausanias</i> , and<br>Brother to <i>Agessipolis</i> , 9              |                                                                                               |
| 4343              | 371                      | cii.<br>1       | 23. <i>Agessipolis</i> II.                                                                                  |                                                                                               |
| 4344              | 370                      | 3               | 24. <i>Cleomenes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Cleombrotus</i> , and<br>Brother to <i>Agessipolis</i> , 34             |                                                                                               |
| 4358              | 356                      | CVi.<br>1       |                                                                                                             | 21. <i>Archidamus</i><br>Son of <i>Agessipolis</i> ,<br>reign'd 23 Years. 2                   |
| 4378              | 336                      | CXi.<br>1       | 25. <i>Arcus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Acratus</i> , Son<br>of <i>Cleomenes</i> , 44                               |                                                                                               |
| 4381              | 333                      | 4               |                                                                                                             | 22. <i>Eudamidas</i><br>Son of <i>Archidamus</i>                                              |
| 4422              | 292                      | CXXii.<br>1     | 26. <i>Acratus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Arcus</i> . 23                                                            | 23. <i>Agis</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Eudamidas</i> ,<br>kill'd in Prison, by<br>Order of the Ep. m. |
| 4445              | 269                      | CXXvii.<br>4    | 27. <i>Arcus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Acratus</i> , died<br>at the Age of eight<br>Years                          | 24. <i>Euridamidas</i><br>Son of <i>Agis</i> , poison'd<br>by <i>Cleomenes</i> .              |
|                   |                          |                 | 28. <i>Leonidas</i> ,<br>Grandson of <i>Cleomenes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Acratus</i> , Son<br>of <i>Arcus</i> . | The Race of the<br><i>Proclidæ</i> extinct.                                                   |
|                   |                          |                 | 29. <i>Cleombrotus</i> ,<br>Son-in-Law of <i>Leonidas</i> ,<br>an Urturper                                  |                                                                                               |
|                   |                          |                 | 30. <i>Cleomenes</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Leonidas</i> .                                                          | 25. <i>Epiclidus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Leonidas</i> , Son<br>of <i>Cleomenes</i> .               |
|                   |                          |                 | Both <i>Euristhenidæ</i> .                                                                                  |                                                                                               |

Of the PHOENICIANS, TYRIANS,  
and SIDONIANS.

THE *Phœnicians*, as is already hinted, boast a very great Antiquity. *Sanchoniathon*, who, according to *Porphyrius*, liv'd in the Time of *Semiramis*, reports that their Priests then reckon'd 3000 Years from the Time of *Hypsuranius*, who first peopled *Tyre*, and built Houses of Reeds, Rushes, and Barks. He adds, That a Difference arising betwixt *Hypsuranius* and his Brother *Ufous*, the latter was the first which ventur'd to Sea with a Bark cut out of the Trunk of a Tree ; which occasion'd that of the Poet *Tibullus* :

*Prima ratem ventis credere docta Tyros.*

'Tis certain that the *Phœnicians* were the first who practis'd the Art of *Navigation*, and that they sent an infinite Number of Colonies to several Countries. But the pretended Antiquity of that Nation, and particularly of the *Tyrians*, is wholly fabulous.

The *Sidonians* are elder, and were known long before the *Tyrians*. They descended from *Sidon* the eldest Son of *Canaan*, and are mention'd in the Histories of *Moses*, *Joshua*, and the *Judges*, as also in *Jacob's Prophecy* in *Gen. 49. ver. 13.* Whilst Holy Writ does not mention *Tyre* before *David's* reign ; for that Passage of *Joshua, chap. 19. ver. 29.* which the *Vulgar* renders thus, *Usque ad urbem multissimam Tyrum* ; the *Hebrew* Name may be Appellative, and signifie a strong City, or in the Country of the *Tyrians* in general ; or perhaps the very Name of *Tyre* may be substituted in the Place of

some more ancient: However, 'tis certain from Prophane History, that *Tyre* was not then built, for *Tragus Pompeius* says, that 'twas long after that the *Sidonians*, beaten by the King of the *Ascalonians*, came in their Ships, and landing at this Place, built the City of *Tyre*, some Years before the Taking of *Troy*: And *Josephus* fixes the Time of the Building of this City, by telling us, that the Interval betwixt its Foundation, and the Building of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, was 240 Years; and the latter, we know, was begun by *Solomon* in the 3506th Year of the *Julian Period*; from whence deduct this 240 Years, and it will appear that *Tyre* was not built before the 3466th of the *Julian Period*, and 1248 Years before *JESUS CHRIST*, and about 40 before the Taking of *Troy*. *Sidon* is also much more celebrated in the Works of the Poets. *Homer*, who frequently mentions *Sidon* and the *Sidonians*, takes no notice of *Tyre*, as is observ'd by *Strabo*, who also adds, that the City of *Sidon*, before it was taken by the *Persians*, was the largest of all the Maritime Cities. *Diodorus* says also that it was the most potent and rich Town in *Phœnicia*; but afterwards the City of *Tyre* came to equal, and even surpass it. This ancient *Tyre* was situate on the Continent, and was Taken by *Nebuchadnezzar*. After which the *Tyrians* retired to an Island, and there built the so famous and large *New Tyre*, which was Taken by *Alexander*.

We are left wholly ignorant of the Series of the *Tyrian* Kings before the Death of *Abibalus*; where begins the Succession which *Josephus* has furnish'd us with from *Menander* and *Dius*, who wrote the *Tyrian* Story. *Hiram*, or *Hirom*, succeeded his Father *Abibalus* in the 33d Year of *David's* Reign, for the Year in which *Solomon* began to build the Temple of *Jerusalem*, was, according to *Josephus*, the 11th or 12th of the Reign of *Hiram* the So



of *Abibalus*, who liv'd 53, tho' he reign'd but 34 Years, but did several great Actions. We have already, in the Beginning of this Work, inserted the whole Passages cited out of the *Phœnician* Historians by *Josiphus*, and the Succession of their Kings from *Abibalus* to *Pygmalion*: But that Author is deceiv'd in the Supputation of the Gross of their Reigns, which from the Beginning of *Hiram's* Reign, to the Time of *Dido's* Flight from *Tyre*, and beginning to build *Carthage*, he makes to amount to 155 Years, 8 Months: When, according to the Number of Years of each Reign, they really amount to no more than 137 Years, 8 Months. So that instead of reckoning, as he does, 143 Years from the Foundation of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, to the Flight of *Dido*, which happen'd in the 7th Year of *Pygmalion*, we ought to allow but 125 Years, and 8 Months. The Foundation of *Carthage* fell then in the 3832d Year of the *Julian Period*, and the 882d before JESUS CHRIST: Which agrees with the *Prophane* Historians; for *Solinus* says that *Carthage* was destroy'd 737 Years after it was built by *Eliza* a *Phœnician* Woman. *Carthage* was destroy'd in the Consulate of *Cn. Lentulus* and *Lucius Nummius*, which was the 608th Year of the *Roman Æra*, or the 4568th of the *Julian Period*; from whence deduct 737 Years, and the Remainder will direct you to the 3831st of the same *Period*. *Philistus* of *Naucratis* is very wide of Truth, when he says that *Carthage* was built within 32 Years before the *Trojan War*, by *Zorus* and *Carthage*; for *Zor*, or *Tzor*, was the *Phœnician* Name of the City of *Tyre*; and *Carthage* is not the Name of a Man, but an Appellative which signifies the *New Town*. This Anachronism is pardonable in a Poet, to whom Fiction is allow'd, but inexcusable in an Historian.

*Pygmalion* reign'd 40 Years at *Tyre*, after the Departure of *Dido*, that is, to the 3872d of the *Julian Period*. We have no Notice of any more than two of his Successors : The first nam'd *Itulæus*, who liv'd in the Time of *Salmanasar* King of *Assyria*, and reign'd 36 Years. He sail'd to *Cyprus* with a Fleet, and reduc'd the rebellious Inhabitants of that Isle. But *Salmanasar*, coming with an Army, made himself Master of all *Phœnicia* : Upon which, *Sidon* and the other *Phœnician* Cities abandon'd their Alliance with the *Tyrians*, and yielded to the *Assyrian* King. But the *Tyrians* utterly refusing to submit, that Prince, who was return'd, after having made Peace with all the *Phœnician* Cities, came again, and fell upon the *Tyrians* with a Fleet of 60 Sail, and 800 Rowers, with which the *Phœnicians* had furnish'd him. The *Tyrians* coming to meet him with 12 Gallies, dispers'd the Enemies Fleet, and took 800 Prisoners. This Victory rendred them illustrious and formidable. The King of *Assyria* retreating, plac'd Guards along by the River and Aqueducts, to hinder the *Tyrians* coming at the Water ; which they having endur'd for five Years, were forc'd to drink Well-Water. This Story is told by *Menander*, from whom *Josephus* cites it ; and the Fact happen'd in the Reign of *Salmanasar* King of *Assyria*, when he was in *Syria*, about the 3990th Year of the *Julian Period*, 724 before JESUS CHRIST, and 289 Years after the Foundation of the Temple. The last King mention'd by *Menander*, is *Ithobal* II. in whose Time *Nebuchadnezzar* King of *Babylon* besieg'd, took by Storm, and utterly destroy'd *Tyre*. This Event is mention'd not only in *Josephus*, but also predicted by the Prophet *Ezekiel*. The *Tyrians* retir'd to an Island where they built a new City, and were govern'd by Kings, or Priests, sent them from *Babylon*. *Josephus* gives us  
the

the Series of them down to the Reign of *Cyrus*. During this Time, this new City became very potent, before it was Taken by *Alexander* the Great, and subjected to the *Macedonians*.

Out of *Phœnicia* issued a vast Number of Colonies, which settled themselves in all Parts of the World, in *Cyprus*, *Egypt*, *Asia*, the Isles of the *Mediterranean*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, the *African* Coasts, *Spain*, and several other Countries. On this Head, *Monfieur Bochart's* learned Work, intituled *Canaan*, or of the *Phœnician Colonies and Language*, ought to be consulted. The Chronological Table of the *Tyrian Kings* now follows.

## A Chronological T A B L E of the T Y R I A N K I N G S.

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | Years before and after the Foundation of the Temple. | Tyrian Kings.                                                                                                                      | Years. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 3466           | 1248               | Before, 240                                          | The Foundation of the City of Tyre.                                                                                                |        |
| 3641           | 1073               | 65                                                   | 1. <i>Abibalus</i> , reign'd                                                                                                       | 53     |
| 3694           | 1020               | 12                                                   | 2. <i>Hiram</i> , Son,                                                                                                             | 34     |
| 3706           | 1008               | 1 <sup>st</sup> Year.                                | The Foundation of the Temple of <i>Jerusalem</i> , in the 12th Year of the Reign of <i>Hiram</i> , and the 4th of <i>Solomon</i> . |        |
| 3728           | 986                | After, 23                                            | 3. <i>Baleazar</i> ,                                                                                                               | 7      |
| 3735           | 979                | 30                                                   | 4. <i>Abdestartus</i> ,<br>Son, kill'd by his Nurse's Sons,                                                                        | 9      |
| 3744           | 970                | 39                                                   | 5. * * *<br>the eldest Son of <i>Abdestartus's</i> Nurse, reigns,                                                                  | 12     |



A Chronological Table of the *Tyrian* Kings.

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | Years after the Building of the Temp. | Tyrian Kings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Years.     |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 3756          | 958                | 51                                    | 6. <i>Astartus</i> ,<br>Son of <i>Deaastartus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | reign'd 12 |
| 3768          | 946                | 63                                    | 7. <i>Aferymus</i> ,<br>Brother to <i>Astartus</i> ; kill'd by <i>Pheles</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 9          |
| 3777          | 937                | 72                                    | 8. <i>Pheles</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 8 Months.  |
| 3778          | 936                | 73                                    | 9. <i>Ithobal</i> ,<br>Priest of <i>Astartus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 32         |
|               |                    |                                       | In his Reign happen'd a great Drought, Heaven not having bestow'd any Rain within the compass of one whole Year. <i>Ithobal</i> built <i>Botrys</i> in <i>Phœnicia</i> , and <i>Anza</i> in <i>Africa</i> . <i>Jezebel</i> , <i>Ahab's</i> Wife, was Daughter to this Prince. The above-mention'd Drought happen'd in <i>Ahab's</i> Reign, in the 93d Year of the Temple. It is mention'd in the <i>Tyrian Annals</i> , and 1 <i>King</i> . ch. 17. |            |
| 3810          | 904                | 105                                   | 10. <i>Badazorus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Son, 6     |
| 3816          | 898                | 111                                   | 11. <i>Matgenus</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Son, 9     |
| 3825          | 889                | 120                                   | 12. <i>Pygmalion</i> ,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 47         |
| 3832          | 882                | 127                                   | <i>Dido</i> flies from <i>Tyre</i> in the 7th Year of <i>Pygmalion's</i> Reign, and goes to <i>Africa</i> , where she builds <i>Carthage</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |            |
| 3872          | 842                | 167                                   | The End of <i>Pygmalion's</i> Reign at <i>Tyre</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |            |
| 3990          | 724                | 289                                   | We have no Notice of the Kings from <i>Pygmalion</i> , to<br><i>Itulæus</i> ,<br>who reigned <i>Sardanapalus</i> King of <i>Assyria</i> , and reign'd                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |            |
| 4114          | 600                | 409                                   | <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> laid Siege to <i>Tyre</i> , in the 7th Year of his Reign.<br><i>I. Ithobal II.</i><br>being King of <i>Tyre</i> , according to <i>Philostratus</i> , cited by <i>Josephus</i> : This Siege continued thirteen Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |            |





*A General TABLE of the EPOCHAS  
of the Beginning and End of Empires, King-  
doms, and Nations ; and the most remarkable  
Facts of Prophane History, from the Deluge,  
to the Reign of Alexander the Great.*

**A**FTER having exhibited the particular and separate Chronology of the Empires and Nations, and back'd it with due Evidence ; 'tis proper to represent, in a single Table, the Beginning and End of Empires, and the most remarkable Events of History, in order to furnish a general Idea of the Art of distinguishing Times aright : This is what is design'd in the following Table, which, pursuant to our Method throughout, refers to the Years of the *Julian Period*, and those which preceded the *Vulgar Era* of the Birth of **JESUS CHRIST** ; to the End that the Chronology of Empires and Nations may be easily compar'd.

| Julian<br>Period | Years<br>before<br>J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                  |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2365             | 2349                     | The <b>Universal Deluge</b> in <i>Noah's</i> Time.                                                                                             |
| 2505             | 2209                     | The Building of the Tower of <i>Babel</i> ,<br>and Original of the City of <i>Ba-<br/>bylon</i> .<br><i>Menes</i> first King of <i>Egypt</i> . |
| 2520             | 2194                     | The Beginning of the Kingdom of<br>the <i>Sicyonians</i> ; but fabulous.                                                                       |
| 2550             | 2164                     | <i>Ashur</i> , or <i>Assur</i> , Son of <i>Shem</i> , and<br>Grandson of <i>Noah</i> .                                                         |
|                  |                          | The                                                                                                                                            |

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2567           | 2147               | The Division of <i>Egypt</i> into Four Kingdoms, viz. that of the <i>Thebans</i> , <i>Thinites</i> , <i>Memphites</i> , and the <i>Lower Egypt</i> .                                                                                                                   |
| 2808           | 1912               | <i>Assyria</i> divided into several small Kingdoms.<br><i>Chaldean</i> and <i>Arabian</i> Kings in <i>Assyria</i> , for the space of 440 Years.                                                                                                                        |
| 2822           | 1892               | <i>Inachus</i> , the first King of the <i>Argives</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2872           | 1842               | <i>Phoroneus</i> , the second King of the same Nation.<br>In his Reign, the <i>Telchines</i> , being driven out of <i>Peloponnesus</i> , settled in the Isle of <i>Rhodes</i> .                                                                                        |
| 2918           | 1796               | A Deluge happens in the Reign of <i>Ogyges</i> King of <i>Attica</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3132           | 1582               | The Reign of <i>Cecrops</i> at <i>Athens</i> , and the Beginning of the <i>Attick</i> <i>Æra</i> .                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3140           | 1574               | <i>Prometheus</i> King of <i>Hæmonia</i> , afterwards call'd <i>Thessaly</i> .<br>The Beginning of the Reign of <i>Deucalion</i> .                                                                                                                                     |
| 3173           | 1541               | <i>Nitocris</i> Queen of <i>Egypt</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 3182           | 1532               | <i>Cranaus</i> , the second King of <i>Athens</i> .<br>The Institution of the <i>Areopagus</i> at <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3185           | 1529               | The Deluge in the Reign of <i>Deucalion</i> Son of <i>Prometheus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3191           | 1523               | <i>Amphyction</i> Son of <i>Deucalion</i> , and Son-in-Law to <i>Cranaus</i> , expels his Father-in-Law, renders himself Master of a considerable Part of <i>Greece</i> , and institutes the Assemblies of the <i>Grecian</i> Cities at <i>Thermopylæ</i> .<br>Hellen, |

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | A general Chronological Table, &c.                                                                                                                                                                     |              |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 3193           | 1521               | <i>Hellen</i> , second Son of <i>Deucalion</i> , reign'd in the <i>Pbtbiotis</i> .<br>The <i>Panathenæa</i> instituted in Honour of <i>Minerva</i> .                                                   |              |
| 3195           | 1519               | <i>Cadmus</i> built the City of <i>Thebes</i> .                                                                                                                                                        |              |
| 3198           | 1516               | <i>Eurotas</i> and <i>Lacedæmon</i> reign'd in <i>Laconia</i> .<br>The last of them builds the City of <i>Sparta</i> .                                                                                 |              |
| 3201           | 1513               | <i>Erichthonius</i> , having forc'd <i>Amphyction</i> out of his Country, seiz'd the Kingdom of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                        |              |
| 3203           | 1511               | <i>Danaus</i> leaves <i>Egypt</i> , and goes to <i>Greece</i> .                                                                                                                                        |              |
| 3205           | 1509               | The <i>King-Pastors</i> in <i>Egypt</i> . The Beginning of the Kingdom of the <i>Lesser Diospolis</i> .                                                                                                |              |
| 3209           | 1505               | The Beginning of the Kingdom of <i>Troy</i> , under <i>Dardanus</i> .                                                                                                                                  |              |
| 3251           | 1463               | <i>Pandion</i> and <i>Teucer</i> reign at <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                              |              |
| 3282           | 1432               | <i>Minos</i> I. reigns at <i>Crete</i> .                                                                                                                                                               |              |
| 3291           | 1423               | The Reign of <i>Erichtheus</i> at <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                      |              |
| 3305           | 1409               | <i>Ceres</i> comes to <i>Athens</i> , and there teaches the Art of Sowing Corn.                                                                                                                        |              |
| 3341           | 1373               | <i>Cecrops</i> II. King of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                             |              |
| 3353           | 1361               | <i>Sisyphus</i> , Son of <i>Aolus</i> , King of <i>Corinth</i> , instituted the <i>Isthmian Games</i> .<br>His Descendants succeed him in that Kingdom, for the space of 259 Years, to <i>Aletes</i> . |              |
| 3381           | 1333               | <i>Pandion</i> II. King of <i>Athens</i> .<br>He Dying, his four Sons, <i>Ægeus</i> , <i>Lycus</i> , <i>Pallas</i> and <i>Nisus</i> , divide his Kingdom.                                              |              |
| 3406           | 1308               | <i>Ægeus</i> is King of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                                | <i>Minos</i> |



| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                               |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3415           | 1299               | <i>Minos II. King of Crete, sends his Son Androgeus to Athens, where he is kill'd : Upon which he makes War against the Athenians.</i>                                      |
| 3420           | 1294               | <i>Minos imposes a Tribute on the Athenians, on Account of the Death of his Son Androgeus.</i>                                                                              |
| 3446           | 1268               | <i>The Expedition of the Argonauts.</i>                                                                                                                                     |
| 3454           | 1260               | <i>Theseus Son of Ægeus, by killing the Minotaur, discharges the Tribute of the Athenians.</i>                                                                              |
| 3455           | 1259               | <i>Theseus reigns at Athens, and begins to reform the Constitution.</i>                                                                                                     |
| 3463           | 1251               | <i>The First Theban War begins.</i>                                                                                                                                         |
| 3466           | 1248               | <i>The Foundation of the City of Tyre.</i>                                                                                                                                  |
| 3477           | 1237               | <i>The Second War against Thebes.</i>                                                                                                                                       |
| 3484           | 1230               | <i>Menestheus becomes King of Athens, after the Expulsion of Theseus.</i>                                                                                                   |
| 3485           | 1229               | <i>The Beginning of the Assyrian Empire under Belus.</i>                                                                                                                    |
| 3491           | 1223               | <i>Argon, one of the Heraclidæ, expelling the Atyadæ, possesses himself of the Kingdom of Lydia.</i>                                                                        |
| 3505           | 1209               | <i>Troy taken by the Greeks, on the 24th Day of the Month Thargelion.</i>                                                                                                   |
| 3506           | 1208               | <i>Agamemnon King of Mycenæ, kill'd by Ægisthus, and his own Wife, Clytæmnestra. Upon which Orestes, to revenge the Death of his Father, kills his Mother Clytæmnestra.</i> |
| 3507           | 1207               | <i>Demophoon Son of Theseus recovers the Kingdom of Athens.</i>                                                                                                             |
| 3508           | 1206               | <i>Orestes is acquitted of the Murther of his Mother Clytæmnestra, by the Areopagus.</i>                                                                                    |

*Teucer*

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3512           | 1201               | <i>Teucer</i> builds <i>Salamis</i> in <i>Cyprus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 3535           | 1179               | <i>Egypt</i> reduc'd to Subjection to one King.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3540           | 1174               | <i>Ninus</i> , after large Conquests, subdues <i>Assyria</i> , lays the Foundation of that great Empire, and reigns 52 Years.                                                                                           |
|                |                    | <i>Oxyntes</i> Son of <i>Demophoon</i> King of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3552           | 1162               | <i>Aphidas</i> Son of <i>Oxyntes</i> reigns one Year at <i>Athens</i> , and is succeeded by his Brother <i>Timæthes</i> .                                                                                               |
| 3561           | 1153               | <i>Melantbus</i> the <i>Messenian</i> is elected King of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                |
| 3584           | 1130               | The Descent of the <i>Heraclidæ</i> into <i>Peloponnesus</i> .<br><i>Aristodemus</i> King of the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> ; <i>Cresphontes</i> , of the <i>Messenians</i> ; and <i>Cypselus</i> , of the <i>Arcadians</i> . |
| 3592           | 1121               | <i>Semiramis</i> Queen of the <i>Assyrians</i> reigns 42 Years.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3598           | 1116               | <i>Codrus</i> Son of <i>Melantbus</i> King of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3612           | 1102               | <i>Aletes</i> , a Descendant of <i>Hercules</i> , possesses himself of the Kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> , and leaves it to his Posterity.                                                                                  |
| 3619           | 1095               | Upon the Death of <i>Codrus</i> , the <i>Athenians</i> create perpetual <i>Archons</i> .                                                                                                                                |
| 3625           | 1089               | An <i>Æolian</i> Colony in <i>Asia</i> .<br><i>Lesbos</i> peopled by them.                                                                                                                                              |
| 3634           | 1080               | <i>Ninias</i> Son of <i>Semiramis</i> succeeds his Mother in the <i>Assyrian</i> Empire, and                                                                                                                            |

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                |                    | and reigns 38 Years. After him, a Succession of Kings is continued down to <i>Sardanapalus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3635           | 1079               | <i>Cumæ</i> inhabited by the <i>Æolians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 3637           | 1077               | A Colony of <i>Ionians</i> carried to <i>Asia</i> by <i>Neleus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3641           | 1073               | <i>Abibalus</i> , the first known King of <i>Tyre</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3642           | 1072               | <i>Eurysthenes</i> and <i>Procles</i> , Sons of <i>Aristodemus</i> , and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , found two Families, each of which supply the <i>Spartans</i> with a Race of Kings.                                                                                                                                         |
| 3655           | 1059               | <i>Smyrna</i> built by the <i>Cumani</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3709           | 1005               | <i>Sesostris</i> King of <i>Egypt</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3760           | 954                | <i>Egypt</i> divided into Three Kingdoms, viz. the <i>Upper Egypt</i> , that of <i>Diospolis</i> , and that of <i>Tanis</i> .<br><i>Bacchis</i> King of <i>Corinth</i> , who is followed by his Descendants.                                                                                                               |
| 3819           | 895                | <i>Phidon</i> sets himself up Tyrant of <i>Argos</i> ; invents Weights and Measures, and coins the first Silver-Money in the Isle of <i>Ægina</i> .<br><i>Caranus</i> , Brother to <i>Phidon</i> , the first King of <i>Macedon</i> , and was succeeded by <i>Cænus</i> and <i>Tyrmas</i> , who reign'd together 50 Years. |
| 3830           | 884                | The Re-establishment of the <i>Olympian Games</i> by <i>Iphitus</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3832           | 882                | <i>Dido</i> flies from <i>Tyre</i> , and builds <i>Carthage</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3843           | 871                | <i>Lycurgus</i> the <i>Lacedæmonian</i> Legislator.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                |                    | <i>Tome II.</i> <i>B b</i> <i>The</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3910           | 804                | The King of <i>Niniveh</i> converted by the Preaching of <i>Jonah</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 3938           | 776                | The Beginning of the Vulgar <i>Olympiads</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3943           | 771                | <i>Pbul</i> King of the <i>Assyrians</i> enters the Kingdom of <i>Israel</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 3950           | 764                | The <i>Prytanes</i> created at <i>Corinth</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3956           | 758                | Colonies planted by <i>Archias</i> the <i>Corinthian</i> at <i>Corcyra</i> , and in <i>Sicily</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3960           | 754                | The <i>Athenian</i> Archons become <i>Decennial</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 3967           | 747                | <i>Nabonassar</i> King of <i>Babylon</i> .<br><i>Tiglath-Pil-Eser</i> King of <i>Niniveh</i> , call'd <i>Tilgannus</i> by <i>Ælian</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 3971           | 743                | Here begins the First War betwixt the <i>Messinians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> , which lasted 20 Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3976           | 738                | <i>Perdiccas I.</i> King of <i>Macedon</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3982           | 732                | <i>Sabacn</i> the <i>Æthiopian</i> possesses himself of the Kingdom of <i>Egypt</i> , and dethrones <i>Anysis</i> .<br>He puts <i>Bocchoris</i> to Death. His Sons, <i>Senecbus</i> and <i>Tarachus</i> , reign in his Absence. After their Death he returns to <i>Egypt</i> , and kills <i>Nechacn</i> King of <i>Sais</i> , and Father of <i>Psammitichus</i> . |
| 3986           | 728                | <i>Shalmaneser</i> , or <i>Selmanasar</i> , or <i>Salman-Assar</i> , King of <i>Niniveh</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3996           | 718                | The End of the Reign of <i>Candaules</i> the last of the <i>Heracliidæ</i> in <i>Lydia</i> . To him succeeded the Race of the <i>Mermnadæ</i> , which continued 170 Years. <i>Gyges</i> , the first King of this Family.                                                                                                                                          |



| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4000           | 714                | <i>Sennacherib</i> succeeds his Father <i>Shalmaneser</i> in the Kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 4004           | 710                | <i>Dejoces</i> lays the Foundation of the Empire of the <i>Medes</i> , which he afterwards extends as far as the River <i>Halys</i> .                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 4026           | 688                | <i>Efar-Haddon</i> , or <i>Assaraddon</i> , Son of <i>Sennacherib</i> , succeeds his Father in the Kingdom of <i>Assyria</i> .                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 4029           | 685                | The Second War betwixt the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and <i>Messenians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 4030           | 684                | The Establishment of the <i>Annual Archons</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 4033           | 681                | <i>Ardys</i> King of <i>Lydia</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4054           | 660                | <i>Psammitichus</i> sole King of all <i>Egypt</i> makes large Conquests.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 4057           | 657                | <i>Phraortes</i> , second King of the <i>Medes</i> , reigns 22 Years, and is kill'd by the <i>Assyrians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 4059           | 655                | <i>Cypselus</i> seizes on the Kingdom of <i>Corinth</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 4080           | 634                | <i>Cyaxares</i> , third King of the <i>Medes</i> , makes War against the <i>Assyrians</i> .                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 4082           | 632                | The Irruption of the <i>Scythians</i> into <i>Media</i> , which they possess for 28 Years.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 4089           | 625                | <i>Sadyattes</i> King of <i>Lydia</i> .<br><i>Sardanapalus</i> , the last King of <i>Niniveh</i> , despoil'd of his Kingdom, and the <i>Assyrian</i> Empire destroy'd.<br><i>Nechaon</i> King of <i>Egypt</i> is dispossess'd of all his Territories out of <i>Egypt</i> , by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> . |

| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4111           | 603                | <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> succeeds his Father <i>Sennacherib</i> .                                                                                                                                  |
| 4114           | 600                | <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> besieges <i>Tyre</i> , which he takes, after lying before it 13 Years. The <i>Tyrians</i> retire into an Island.                                                          |
| 4121           | 593                | <i>Astyages</i> succeeds <i>Cyaxares</i> in the Kingdom of the <i>Medes</i> .                                                                                                                   |
| 4123           | 591                | The Restoration of the <i>Pythian Games</i> by the <i>Amphyctions</i> .                                                                                                                         |
| 4137           | 577                | The <i>Tyrians</i> govern'd by <i>Suffetes</i> or <i>Judges</i> .                                                                                                                               |
| 4152           | 562                | <i>Cræsus</i> King of <i>Lydia</i> begins his Reign.                                                                                                                                            |
| 4153           | 561                | <i>Pisistratus</i> sets himself up Tyrant of <i>Athens</i> .                                                                                                                                    |
| 4154           | 560                | <i>Evilmerodach</i> succeeds his Father <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> .                                                                                                                                 |
| 4155           | 559                | <i>Astyages</i> dispossest'd of the Kingdom of the <i>Medes</i> by <i>Cyrus</i> .<br>The End of the <i>Median</i> Empire.<br>The Beginning of the Reign of <i>Cyrus</i> .                       |
| 4156           | 558                | <i>Neriglissor</i> King of <i>Babylon</i> succeeds <i>Evilmerodach</i> .                                                                                                                        |
| 4160           | 554                | <i>Labrosoarchodus</i> King of <i>Babylon</i> succeeds his Father <i>Neriglissor</i> , and is kill'd nine Months after.<br><i>Nabonides</i> , or <i>Darius the Mede</i> , is set on his Throne. |
| 4166           | 548                | <i>Cyrus</i> takes <i>Sardis</i> , and destroys the Kingdom of <i>Lydia</i> .                                                                                                                   |
| 4176           | 537                | <i>Darius the Mede</i> conquer'd by <i>Cyrus</i> .<br>The End of the <i>Babylonian</i> , and<br>Begin                                                                                           |

| Italian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                             |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                 |                    | Beginning of the <i>Persian</i> Empire.                                                                                                   |
| 4185            | 529                | <i>Cambyſes</i> ſucceeds <i>Cyrus</i> in the Kingdom of <i>Persia</i> .                                                                   |
| 4186            | 528                | <i>Piſiſtratus</i> being dead, is ſucceeded by his Son <i>Hipparchus</i> .                                                                |
| 4193            | 521                | <i>Oropastes</i> . the <i>Magus</i> reigns in <i>Persia</i> 7 Months.<br><i>Darius</i> , Son of <i>Hystaſpes</i> , reigns there 36 Years. |
| 4198            | 516                | <i>Hipparchus</i> , Son of <i>Piſiſtratus</i> Tyrant of <i>Athens</i> , is kill'd by <i>Hannodius</i> and <i>Ariſtogiton</i> .            |
| 4202            | 512                | <i>Hippias</i> and the <i>Piſiſtratidæ</i> are expell'd <i>Athens</i> .                                                                   |
| 4223            | 491                | The <i>Marathonian</i> Battle, in which <i>Miltiades</i> the <i>Athenian</i> General defeats the <i>Persians</i> .                        |
| 4229            | 485                | <i>Xerxes</i> ſucceeds <i>Darius</i> in the <i>Persian</i> Empire.                                                                        |
| 4232            | 482                | <i>Gelo</i> , Son of <i>Dinomenes</i> , makes himſelf Tyrant of <i>Syracuse</i> .                                                         |
| 4234            | 480                | <i>Xerxes's</i> Expedition into <i>Greece</i> .<br>The Battles of <i>Thermopylæ</i> and <i>Salamis</i> .                                  |
| 4235            | 479                | The Battle of <i>Platææ</i> . The <i>Persians</i> driven out of <i>Greece</i> .                                                           |
| 4241            | 473                | <i>Hiero</i> ſucceeds his Brother <i>Gelo</i> in the Tyranny of <i>Syracuse</i> .                                                         |
| 4250            | 464                | <i>Artaxerxes Longimanus</i> ſucceeds <i>Xerxes</i> .                                                                                     |
| 4265            | 449                | The <i>Lacedæmonian</i> Holy War, for the Temple of <i>Delphi</i> .                                                                       |
| 4268            | 446                | A Thirty Years Truce betwixt the <i>Athenians</i> and <i>Lacedæmonians</i> .                                                              |
|                 |                    | B b 3 The                                                                                                                                 |

| Julian Period | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                 |  |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 4283          | 431                | The Beginning of the <i>Peloponnesian</i> War.                                                |  |
| 4289          | 425                | <i>Xerxes</i> II. reigns one Year in <i>Persia</i> .                                          |  |
| 4290          | 424                | <i>Sogdianus</i> seizes on the Throne, and reigns 7 Months.                                   |  |
| 4291          | 423                | <i>Ochus</i> , or <i>Darius</i> <i>Nothus</i> , is declar'd King of <i>Persia</i> .           |  |
| 4303          | 411                | The Alteration of the <i>Athenian</i> Government.                                             |  |
|               |                    | <i>Athens</i> taken by <i>Lyfander</i> .                                                      |  |
|               |                    | The Establishment of the Thirty Tyrants at <i>Athens</i> .                                    |  |
| 4311          | 403                | The Thirty Tyrants abolish'd. A Peace concluded, and the End of the <i>Peloponnesian</i> War. |  |
| 4313          | 401                | Younger <i>Cyrus's</i> War against his Brother <i>Artaxerxes</i> .                            |  |
| 4320          | 394                | The Battle of <i>Coronea</i> .                                                                |  |
| 4326          | 388                | A Peace concluded betwixt the <i>Greeks</i> and <i>Persians</i> , by <i>Antalcidas</i> .      |  |
| 4342          | 372                | A Peace concluded betwixt all the <i>Greeks</i> , except the <i>Thebans</i> .                 |  |
| 4343          | 371                | The Battle of <i>Leuctræ</i> , betwixt the <i>Lacedæmonians</i> and <i>Thebans</i> .          |  |
| 4346          | 368                | <i>Dionysius</i> Jun. succeeds his Father in the Tyranny of <i>Syracuse</i> .                 |  |
| 4351          | 363                | The Battle of <i>Mantineæ</i> .                                                               |  |
| 4353          | 361                | <i>Artaxerxes</i> <i>Ochus</i> King of <i>Persia</i> .                                        |  |
| 4355          | 359                | The War of the <i>Athenians</i> and their Allies, against the Revolters.                      |  |
| 4356          | 358                | <i>Philip</i> King of <i>Macedon</i> , Father to <i>Alexander the Great</i> .                 |  |
|               |                    | The <i>Phocæans</i> plunder the Temple of <i>Delphi</i> .                                     |  |

Dionysius



| Julian Period. | Years before J. C. | <i>A general Chronological Table, &amp;c.</i>                                                                                                         |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4357           | 357                | <i>Dionysius</i> dispossessed of the Government of <i>Syracuse</i> , by <i>Dio</i> .                                                                  |
| 4359           | 355                | The Holy War.                                                                                                                                         |
| 4360           | 354                | <i>Calippus</i> killing <i>Dio</i> , seizes on the Tyranny of <i>Syracuse</i> .                                                                       |
| 4376           | 338                | <i>Artaxerxes</i> kill'd by <i>Bagoas</i> , and <i>Arses</i> set on the Throne.                                                                       |
| 4378           | 336                | <i>Darius Codomannus</i> King of <i>Persia</i> .<br>The Beginning of the Reign of <i>Alexander the Great</i> .                                        |
| 4382           | 332                | <i>Alexander</i> gains the Battle of <i>Arbela</i> , and the Empire of <i>Asia</i> is translated from the <i>Persians</i> to the <i>Macedonians</i> . |
| 4383           | 331                | <i>Alexander the Great</i> takes <i>Tyre</i> .                                                                                                        |

This is all that we could collect from Prophane Authors, and the yet remaining Monuments of Antiquity, relating to the Chronology of the ancient Empires and Nations, and the Succession of their Kings. We have not touch'd on the Chronology of Sacred History, which is much more certain, and better follow'd ; because 'tis a different Subject : But it will not be very difficult to reconcile the one with the other, the Sacred History having been very serviceable to us in elucidating the Chronological Controversies in Prophane Story. Which we very easily discover to abound with Uncertainties, and to be cover'd with such Obscurities, as are very difficult to clear up and dissipate. We soon find that we know very little of Antiquity, and that the

small Part, of which we have any Notice, is very dark: That there are an infinite Number of Nations, of which we have no ancient History; and that the Accounts which we have, do not run very far back, or are originally so intermix'd with Fiction, that 'tis difficult to distinguish Truth from Falshood. The manifest Contradictions of Historians and Chronologists, throw us into a further Perplexity and Confusion: So that, to conclude, nothing can better discover the Ignorance of Men, than their small Pittance of Knowledge of the History of the World.

### Of CONON.

[ N. B. *This Author ought to have been placed between Apollodorus and Diodorus Siculus.* ]

**T**Hough *Conon* did not write before the Time of *Archelaus Philopator*, to whom he dedicated his History, he ought yet to be inserted into this Tome of Historians, by reason that the fifty Narrations of which his Work is compos'd, regard the fabulous Ages, and first Histories of Greece, and are very serviceable to the elucidating of several Particulars relating to the Grecian Kings and Nations of which we have been speaking: So that having omitted him next *Apollodorus*, where he ought to have been plac'd, on Account of the Conformity of his Subject, we shall here return back to him. We have not indeed his intire Work, no more than that of *Apollodorus*; but *Photius* has preserv'd us very ample Extracts of it, in the 186th Code of his *Bibliothèque*, of which we here exhibit a Translation, which will not be disagreeable to the Publick.

*Conon's* first Narration, is that of *Midas* and the *Erigians*. He there relates in what manner *Midas* found

found a Treasure, and at once became very rich ; how that after having heard *Orpheus* on Mount *Pierius*, he made himself King of the *Brigians*, by several Artifices ; and that *Silenus* appear'd in *Midas's* Reign, on Mount *Brime*, the Country around which that Nation inhabited ; how this Monster, which was cloath'd with a strange and unknown, tho' humane Shape, was carried : That all the Edibles tendred to *Midas* were converted into Gold ; and that making use of this Prodigy, he perswaded his Subjects to remove out of *Europe* to the *Hellepontine* Country, and settled himself in *Mysia* ; after which, he alter'd the National Name of his Subjects, from that of *Brigians*, to that of *Phrygians*, not very different from the former. This *Midas* had a great Number of Spies, which inform'd him of what his Subjects did and said ; whence he reign'd to a very old Age, without any Conspiracy against him ; which occasion'd that Report of him, That he had Long Ears, which were afterwards made to be those of an Ass : So that what was first said only in Raillery, in process of Time ran current in the World for Truth.

The second Narration, is that of *Byblis*, Daughter of *Miletus*, and Sister to *Caunus*. *Miletus*, before the *Ionians* came thither from *Athens* under the Conduct of *Neleus*, was inhabited by the *Carians*, a populous Nation, which was dispers'd in several Towns. *Caunus*, being to Distraction enamour'd of his Sister *Byblis*, and not being able to compass the Enjoyment of her, after all imaginable Endeavours, abandon'd his Country. He no sooner disappear'd, than *Byblis*, most sensibly afflicted with his Departure, quitted her Father's House. After long wandring in desert Countries, despairing her Love's ever succeeding, she hang'd herself with a Girdle on a Walnut-tree, and whilst hanging shed Streams of Tears, which are supposed



posed to have been chang'd into a Spring, to which the Inhabitants gave the Name of *Byblis*. *Caunus*, after long wandring, came to *Lycia*, where *Pronoe* one of the *Naiades* coming out of a River, inform'd him what had happen'd to *Byblis*, and that Love occasion'd her Death. *Caunus*, being thus acquainted with the Death of *Byblis*, marry'd *Pronoe*, to obtain the Crown of that Kingdom, which was bestow'd on that Virgin. He had by her *Ægialus*, who reign'd after the Death of his Father, and, gathering together the scatter'd Inhabitants of several Places, built on the River a large and rich City, which he call'd *Caunus*, from his Father's Name.

The third Narration, of *Conon*, contains the following Story. There is in the *Ionian* Sea an Island nam'd *Scheria*, near *Epirus* and the *Ceraunian* Mountains, which is inhabited by the *Phæaces*, who at first were Natives of that Country : But afterwards a Colony of *Corinthians* settled there, and gave the Name of *Corcyra* to the Island, which exercis'd an Imperial Authority over the Sea around it. After the Death of King *Phæacus*, the Sons of *Alcinous* and *Locrus* contended for the Kingdom ; but at last agreed, that the former should remain King of *Phæacia* ; and that the latter should quit that Country, with Allowance to carry with him a Colony, and several rich and precious Moveables. *Locrus* then went into *Italy*, and was well receiv'd by *Latinus* King of the *Italians*, who bestow'd on him in Marriage his Daughter *Laurina*. Which is the reason that the *Phæaces* acknowledge the *Italian Locrians* for their Country-men. It happen'd at the same time, that *Hercules* carrying away *Geryon's* fat Oxen from *Erythra*, went to *Italy*, and was well receiv'd by *Locrus*. *Latinus*, who was then come to visit his Daughter, seeing these Oxen, was resolv'd to have them, and accordingly



sordingly drove them away. Which coming to the knowledge of *Hercules*, he kill'd him with an Arrow at one Shot. *Locrus*, (for that Prince was valiant and brave) fearing *Hercules* might meet a rough Treatment from *Latinus*, disguis'd himself in another Dress, to go to the Assistance of his Guest: But *Hercules* seeing him approach, and mistaking him for some other Person which came to the Assistance of *Latinus*, shot him dead with an Arrow. Being afterwards inform'd what he had done, he deplored, and paid his last Duties to his Friend; and after his Death, appear'd to the People, and order'd them to build a City on the Place where the Sepulchre of *Locrus* was.

The fourth Narration, is of the City of *Olynthus*, and *Strymon* King of *Thrace*, who gave his Name to the River anciently call'd *Ionea*. *Strymon* is said to have had three Sons, viz. *Brangasus*, *Rhesus*, and *Olynthus*. *Rhesus* coming to *Troy*, to the Assistance of *Priam*, was kill'd by *Diomedes*. *Olynthus*, engaging a Lion as he was Hunting, was kill'd. Which hard Fate extremely afflicted his Brother *Brangasus*, who buried him in the same Place where he fell, and went to *Scythonia*, where he built a large rich City, which he call'd *Olynthus*, from the Name of his Brother.

The fifth Narration, is of *Rbeginus* and *Eunomus* of *Locri*, Instrumental Musicians, who came to *Delphi*: The Author here observes, that the *Rbegians* and *Locrians* were separated by a River call'd *Alex*. That the first of them had in their Country a sort of mute Grasshoppers; and the latter another sort which sang. He adds, that *Eunomus* contending with *Rbeginus*, carry'd the Prize, by the Assistance of one of these singing Insects, which when one of the Strings of his Instrument broke, supply'd that Defect.

The

The sixth Narration, is concerning *Mopsus* the Son of *Manto* and *Apollo*. After the Death of his Mother, the Portion allotted him was the Oracle of *Apollo* at *Claros*. At that Time *Calchas* wandering from Place to Place, after the Taking of *Troy*, was cast upon *Colophon*, where *Mopsus* utter'd his Oracles. These two being engag'd in a Dispute, each preferring his own Oracle, *Amphimachus* King of *Lycia* went to the Wars, and ended their Contest; for *Mopsus* predicted that he should be beaten; whilst *Calchas*, on the other hand, assur'd him of Victory, and exhorted him to go to the Battle. This King being vanquish'd, *Mopsus* was held in greater Reputation than ever, and *Calchas* kill'd himself.

*Conon* relates, in the seventh Narration, that *Phylammon*, Son of that *Phileides* who was Son of *Bosphorus* and *Cleobæa* at *Taurica* in *Attica*, was so extraordinary beautiful, that one of the Nymphs (whose Name was *Argione*, pursuant to *Apollonius*) being charm'd with him, became with Child by him; and that Shame obliging her to quit *Peloponnesus*, she cross'd to the other Side of the Sea, where she was Deliver'd of a Son nam'd *Thamyris*, who being grown, became such an excellent Musician, that the *Scythians*, tho' a Stranger, made him their King; but that presuming to Sing with the *Muses*, on Condition that he should marry one of them if he excell'd them, and that if he was vanquish'd, they should do with him what they pleas'd; the latter happening, they tore out his Eyes.

The eighth, is concerning *Proteus* an Egyptian Poet, whose Daughter *Theonoe* grew enamour'd of *Canobus*, *Menelaus's* Pilot, without being able to satisfy her Passion. This *Canobus*, who was young and handsom, being ready to depart with *Menelaus* and *Helen*, from *Egypt* where they had landed,

was bitten on the Leg by a Viper ; soon after which he died, and was buried in a Place where afterwards a City was built, call'd by his Name. The last of the Mouths of the Nile is also call'd *Canobus*, or *Canobicus*, from this Pilot.

The ninth Narration, relates to *Semiramis*. *Conon* affirms, that she was not the Wife of *Ninus*, as several Historians pretend, but his Daughter ; and, in a word, ascribes to her all which others say of *Atossa* the *Assyrian*. 'Tis hard to guess whether he thought this *Atossa* had two Names, or whether he was not well enough acquainted with the Story of *Semiramis*. He also relates, that *Semiramis* first ignorantly lay with her Son in private, but afterwards discovering 'twas him, she publickly marry'd him ; and that after that Time it was allow'd, with Impunity, by the *Medes* and *Persians*, to commit Incest with their Mothers, which pass'd for abominable before.

The tenth Narration tells us, that *OEtbon*, the Son of *Neptune* and *Ossa*, King of the *Thracian Cherronesus*, had a Daughter nam'd *Pallene* by the *Mendeide*, who being courted by several, was promis'd, with the Kingdom, as a Prize of Victory, to him that should vanquish *OEtbon*. *Merops* of *Antemusa*, and *Periphetes* King of *Mygdonia*, being the first kill'd, *OEtbon* would not fight any more, but order'd those who pretended to his Daughter, to fight with one another. *Dryas* and *Clitus* then fought, and the former was kill'd by the Treachery of *Pallene* ; which coming to her Father's knowledge, he had put his Daughter to Death, if *Venus* had not in the Night call'd the Inhabitants to her Assistance, who sav'd her Life. And *Pallene* and *Clitus* had the Kingdom, which, from her Name, was afterwards call'd *Pallene*.



In the eleventh, he gives the Reason why the *Lindians* use Imprecations in their Sacrifices to *Hercules*, and pretend, that Custom to have deriv'd its Original from the Action of a *Lindian* Ploughman, who refus'd Victuals to *Hercules*, and his Son *Hyllus* which accompanied him : At which the *Hero* enrag'd, immediately kill'd the Plough-man's Oxen, fell to eating their Flesh, and gave some of it to his Son. The Peasant in the Interim curs'd him : But *Hercules*, slighting his Curses, told him, " That he never eat more delicious Meat than " this season'd with Imprecations."

The twelfth contains some Particulars of the Life of *Tros* the Son of *Erichthonius*, and Grandson of *Dardanus*, who reign'd in the Country near Mount *Ida*, and had, by *Callirrhoe* Daughter of *Scamander*, *Ilus*, who imparted his Name to *Ilium* ; *Assarachus*, and *Ganymede* who was taken up to Heaven by *Jupiter*. *Assarachus* reign'd with his Father in *Dardania* the Royal City of the *Trojans*. *Ilus* built *Ilium* or *Ilion*, beat *Ryses* King of the *Bebrycians*, and very much enlarg'd the Kingdom of *Ilium*.

*Conon*, in the thirteenth, speaks of *Ethilla* the Daughter of *Laomedon*, and Sister to *Priam*, whom *Protesilaus* having put on-board his Ships with the other *Ilian* Captives, could not without great Difficulty (being several times driven back by Storm) get to Shore betwixt *Mende* and *Scione* ; and that, whilst he and his Men were gone far into the Country in Search of Fresh-Water, *Ethilla* prevail'd on the Prisoners to fire the Ships. Thus the *Greeks* were compell'd, against their Will, to stay in that Country, where they built the City of *Scione*.

The fourteenth Narration, is of *Endymion*, the Son of *Atrus* Son of *Jupiter*, and *Protogena* the Daughter of *Deucalion*. He had two Sons, *Eurypilus*, and *Atolus*, the last of which left *Peloponnesus* his Native



Native Country, and remov'd to that opposite to it, carrying with him a Troop of Followers, expell'd the *Curetes*, and chang'd the Name of the Country from *Curetis* to *Atolia*. *Elis* Daughter of *Neptune* marry'd *Eurypylus*, had the Kingdom of her Maternal Grandfather *Endymion*, and gave the Name of *Elis* to the City of *Endymion*.

The fifteenth speaks of the *Pheneates*, of *Ceres*, and of *Proserpine*, who was, unknown to her Mother, carried into Hell by *Pluto*, and tells us, that the *Pheneates* shew'd *Ceres* a Passage through which she might descend into Hell, ( it was a deep Pit in *Cylini* or *Cylene* ) in Reward of which, *Ceres* made them several Presents, and, amongst other Favours, promis'd never to suffer them to lose above an hundred Men in their Wars.

The sixteenth contains the Relation of the Amours of *Promachus* and *Peucnomas*, two *Gnostians*. And the seventeenth, the Passion of *Hercules* for the Daughter of *Syleus* Son of *Neptune*, which he had kill'd.

The eighteenth informs us, that the *Locrians*, because *Ajax* was of their Nation, usually leave a Place vacant in their Army, as tho' he ought to supply that Post : That being rang'd in Order of Battle, in their Fight with the *Crotoniates*, *Autoleon* the *Crotoniate* attempted to Force their Camp by that void Place, and surrounded it ; but that he was wounded in the Thigh by a Spectre, and forc'd to flee : That he could not be cur'd of his Wound, 'till, by the Direction of the Oracle, he went to *Achillæa* ( an Island in the *Euxine*, which is above the *Taurica* when we pass the *Ister* ) where he appeas'd the *Manes* of the *Heroes*, and particularly those of *Ajax*, and recover'd his Health. 'Tis added, that at his Departure out of this Isle, *Helen* warn'd him to tell *Stesichorus*, That if he would recover his Sight, he should sing a *Palinodia*, or Recantation of  
what

what he had written concerning her. Pursuant to which, *Stesichorus* wrote Verses in Praise of *Helen*, and immediately recover'd his Sight.

The nineteenth runs thus : *Psamatbo* Daughter of *Crotopus* had a Son by *Apollo* ; which, dreading her Father's Anger, she expos'd, giving him the Name of *Linus*. A Shepherd finding the Infant, bred him as his own Son ; but his Dogs devour'd him. The Death of this Child so nearly touch'd the Mother, that *Crotonus* discover'd that she had had a Child, and put her to Death, out of a firm Perswasion that she had suffer'd her Honour to be violated, and falsely father'd the spurious Issue on *Apollo*. That God, enrag'd at the Death of his Mistress, reveng'd it, by punishing the *Argives* with a Plague ; and being consulted on the Ways of diverting that Chastisement, he himself answer'd, *That they must appease Psamatho and Linus*. The *Argives*, besides other Honours which they paid them, sent their Wives and Daughters to deplore the Death of *Linus*. These Women intermix'd Repetitions with their Lamentations, bewailing not only the Misfortunes of *Linus* and *Psamatbo* or *Psamatbe*, but also their own Miseries : And the Manner of Expressing their Grief for the Death of *Linus* was so well receiv'd, that from that Time forwards the Poets, in all their Lamentations, never fail'd mentioning of *Linus*. The *Argives* also, for this Reason, bestow'd the Name of *Arnæus* on one of their Months, because *Linus* was nurs'd amongst the Lambs ; and instituted Sacrifices, and a Festival call'd *Arnæ* or *Arneidæ*, in which they sacrificed all the Dogs which they could find. But this did not yet stop the Pest, 'till *Crotopus*, by Command of the Oracle, quitted *Argos*, and resided in a City which he built in the Country of *Megara*, nam'd *Tripodiscion*.

The twentieth tells us ; That *Theoclus* of *Chalcitis*, being taken by the *Bisaltæ* ( a *Thracian* Nation opposite to *Pallene* ) and having privately warn'd the *Chalcitians*, betray'd the *Bisaltæ* ; while the *Chalcitians*, unexpectedly falling on, defeated, and forc'd them to flee into their City ; which the *Chalcitians* afterwards took, by the Treachery and secret Correspondence of *Bucalus* and *Dolus*, which they had taken Prisoners ; but, distrusting the former, they kill'd him : which drew on them the Vengeance of Heaven, which continued on them, 'till, by the Advice of the Oracle, they erected a magnificent Tomb in Memory of him, and offer'd a Sacrifice, when the Evil ceas'd.

The twenty-first. *Dardanus* and *Jason* were Sons of *Jupiter* and *E'ëtra*, Daughter of *Atlas*. They dwelt in the Isle of *Samothrace* : But *Jason*, attempting to affront an Apparition of *Ceres*, was struck dead with a Clap of Thunder. *Dardanus*, terrified by his Brother's Example, leaving the Island, put to Sea on Rafts, Ships not being then in Use, and landed on the opposite Shore, a Champain Country in which was Mount *Ida*. It was then possess'd by *Teucer*, Son of the River *Scamander* and an *Indian* Nymph, who had given his Name to both the Country and its Inhabitants. *Dardanus*, conferring with him, obtain'd a Moiety of the Country, and built the City of *Dardania*, in the Place where he landed with his Floats ; and at last, after the Death of *Teucer*, became sole Master of the whole Country.

The twenty-second, is a Story of a *Cretan* Boy who tamed and foster'd a young Dragon, which growing big, and consequently terrifying the Inhabitants, he was forc'd to turn him into a desert Place, tho' not without Regret : After which, whilst he was Hunting, happening to be set upon by Robbers, he cried out for Help : Upon which



the Dragon, acquainted with his Voice, flew to wards that Sound, and deliver'd the Youth from the Danger to which he was expos'd, giving him also Marks of his ancient Friendship. This Story is also told by *Ælian*.

The twenty-third Narration tells us, That *Corytbus* was Son of *Alexander*, or of *Paris* and *OEnone*; (whom he married before his Rape of *Helen*). That he surpass'd his Father in Beauty : That his Mother sent him to *Helen*, as well to make *Paris* jealous of her, as to lay a Train for the Destruction of that Woman. *Corytbus* accordingly got into her good Graces ; and *Paris*, finding him seated with her on a Bed, kill'd him. *OEnone* was surpris'd at this Affront, and at the Death of her Son, loaded *Paris* with Imprecations ; and being skill'd in the Divining Art, and the Knowledge of the Virtues of Herbs, she predicted, “ That he  
“ should one Day be wounded by the *Greeks*, and  
“ finding no Cure, should be forced to have re-  
“ course to her.” After this Prediction he retir'd Home. Long after, *Paris* fighting for *Troie* against the *Greeks*, and being grievously wounded by *Achilles*, caus'd himself to be carried to Mount *Ida*, and, by a Messenger, import'd the Assistance of *OEnone* ; who receiv'd his Compliment with great Contempt, answering, “ That  
“ *Paris* ought to apply himself to *Helen*.” He dy'd on the Way ; but before *OEnone* was inform'd of it, she repented of what she had said, and taking with her the necessary Herbs, mount'd her Chariot, in order to dress his Wounds. She was met on the Road with the News of his Death which was aggravated by the Messenger's charging her with being the Cause of it : which not being able to bear, she broke his Head with a Stone after which, she embrac'd the Corps of *Paris*, and then, extremely deploring both her Husband and



and her own Fate, strangled her self with her Girdle.

The twenty-fourth runs thus : In the City of *Thespiæ* in *Bœotia*, situate near *Helicon*, was born *Narcissus* a charming beautiful Youth, which look'd on the Passion of Love and Lovers with utmost Contempt. So that all those who lov'd him, were forc'd to quit all Thoughts of Enjoying him ; none persisted besides *Aminias*, who perpetually courted his Favours. But *Narcissus* still remaining deaf, she drew a Sword and kill'd her self before *Narcissus's* Door, praying the Gods to revenge her. *Narcissus*, one Day seeing a Reflection of himself in a Fountain, and contemplating the Charms of his Face, was the first and only Person which ever fell distractedly in Love with himself : The Passion grew to that height, that not knowing what to do, and believing himself justly punish'd for his disdainful Refusal of *Aminias*, he kill'd himself. The Oracle declar'd on this Head, *That a particular Honour, Worship and Sacrifice ought to be offer'd to Love.* The Inhabitants of this Country believe, that the first Flower call'd by his Name grew in their Country, and was tinctur'd with the Blood of *Narcissus*.

The twenty-fifth. *Minos*, Son of *Jupiter* and *Europa*, was King of *Crete* : He carried a Fleet to *Sicania* ( now call'd *Sicily* ) in quest of *Dædalus*, and was there kill'd by *Cocalus* King of the Coast. The *Cretans*, to revenge the Death of their King, made War with the *Sicilians* ; but, being defeated, they were by a Tempest carried to *Fapygia*, where establishing themselves, they quitted the Name of *Cretans*, and assum'd that of *Fapyges*. Afterwards, part of these Inhabitants being driven out of the Country by Sedition, consulted the Oracle ; and were answer'd, “ That they should fix their  
“ Dwelling in that Place where the People should  
C c 2 “ furnish

“ furnish them with Earth and Water.” On this Response, they settled in the Country of the *Bottiaei*; by reason that at their Arrival there, they found the Children, in their Playing, making Loaves of Mud, which they offer'd to them when they ask'd them for Bread. They then believ'd the Oracle fulfill'd; and requesting a Country to settle in of the King of *Macedon*, he granted them that of the *Bottiaens*; and they a second time chang'd their Name, becoming afterwards Part of the *Macedonians*.

*Cæcen*, in the twenty-sixth Narration, relates, That a Spectre of *Æpollo*, nam'd *Carno*, which follow'd the *Dorian* Army, was struck by *Hippotas* of the Race of *Hercules*, when the *Heracidae* return'd to the *Peloponnesus*. In Punishment of which, they being afflicted with a Plague, banish'd *Hippotas* out of their Camp, pursuant to the Order which they receiv'd from the Oracle. This Spectre assisted the *Dorians* in Quality of a Diviner. The *Heracidae* then went to *Peloponnesus*; but *Hippotas*, being left without any certain Abode, had a Son to whom he gave the Name of *Altes*, that is, *Errant*: He coming to manly Years, got together a Number of *Dorian*, and drove out of *Corinth* the *Sisypidae*, of which Race were their Kings, and the *Ionians*. After having establish'd himself in that City, he march'd against *Attica*, and was inform'd by the Oracle, That he should be victorious, if he could attain killing the King of the Athenians. Which that Nation being acquainted with, prevail'd on *Codrus* their King, then aged 70 Years, to devote himself voluntarily to his Country. Accordingly that Prince, disguising himself in the Habit of a Peasant, was kill'd by a *Dorian*. Which when the *Dorians* knew, they despair'd of Victory, and made Peace with the *Athenians*.

The twenty-seventh begins with the History of *Deucalion* who reign'd in *Phthiotis*, and that of the Inundation of *Greece*, which happen'd in his Time. His Son *Hellen* (whom some make Son of *Jupiter*) succeeded him in the Kingdom, and had three Sons. To *Æolus*, the eldest, he gave the Kingdom where he had first reign'd, betwixt the Rivers *Asopus* and *Nipæus*. 'Twas from this Prince that the *Æolians* descended. *Dorus*, the second, carrying with him part of that Nation, planted a Colony elsewhere, and at the Foot of *Parnassus* built the Cities of *Booz*, *Clinian*, and *Ermea*; and from him descended the Name of *Dorians*. The youngest, coming to *Athens*, built in *Attica* the four Cities, *OEnoe*, *Probalintbe*, *Tricoritbe*, and *Marathon*. He married *Creusa* the Daughter of *Erechtheus*, by whom he had *Achæus* and *Ion*. *Achæus*, being banish'd for Murther, came to *Peloponnesus*, and there built the four Cities of *Achaia*; from him descended the *Achæans*. *Ion*, after the Death of his Maternal Grandfather *Erechtheus*, by his Virtue and Merit, became King of *Athens*; the *Athenians* then beginning to call themselves *Ionians*, and their whole Country *Ionia*.

The twenty-eighth runs thus: *Tennes* and *Hemithæa* being the Children of *Cygnus* King of *Troy*; that King, after the Death of his first Wife, married another, who became passionately in Love with her Son-in-Law *Tennes*; and not being able to compass the Enjoyment of him, she falsely accus'd him of attempting her Honour. *Cygnus*, without hearing his Son, lock'd him up in a Chest with his Sister *Hemithæa*, who had lamented her Brother's Misfortune, and caus'd the Coffin to be thrown into the Sea. It was then wafted to an Island, and then taken out of the Sea by the Inhabitants, who offer'd the Government of their Country to *Tennes* and *Hemithæa*. This Isle, an-



ciently nam'd *Leucephrys*, was thence call'd *Tennes*, *Cognus*, repenting of what he had done, went to that Island to find his Son, and, on-board his Ship, entreated him to forgive what was past. But *Tennes*, to prevent his Father's Landing, took a Hatchet and cut the Cable: Whence comes that common Expression, made use of when a Person does any thing bluntly, *That he makes use of Tennes's Hatchet*.

*Canon's* twenty ninth Narration tells us, That the *Magnians*, which in his Time inhabited *Magnesia in Asia*, formerly dwelt near the River *Peneus*, and the Mountain *Pelias*. That going to the *Trojan* War, under the Command of *Prothous*, they were call'd *Magnifians*. That at their Return from *Troy*, they consecrated the Tenth of their Eocky to the Temple of *Delphi*. That some Time after, leaving *Delphi*, and re-imbarking on their Ships, they made to *Creta*, from whence they were driven, and then went into *Asia*, where they deliver'd the *Ionians* and *Helians*, not long before sent'd there, from the ill Treatment they suffer'd from the Natives, fighting in Conjunction with them against their Enemies. At last they came (says he) to the Place where they are at present, and so call'd it *Magnia*, from the Name of this old Country.

The thirty-first runs thus: *Tereus* King of the *Thracians*, which came from *Daulia* and the rest of *Pieria*, marry'd *Procne* Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, and falling passionately in Love with her Sister *Philomela*, ravish'd her, and cut off her Tongue, fearing her Discovery of that base Action; but she made a Veil, on which she wrote in Embroidery, the Misfortune which he happen'd to her. *Procne*, coming to the Knowledge of it, to revenge the barbarous Crime serv'd up to *Tereus's* Table, her own Son (*Im-*  
*Tereus*



*Tereus* being inform'd by *Procne* her self, of the miserable Feast with which she had entertain'd him, took up his Sword and pursu'd her, and her Sister, whom he suppos'd also an Accomplice. The Fable adds, That they were carried away, and that *Procne* was chang'd into a *Swallow*, and *Philomela* into a *Nightingale*, Birds which continually chant out their Calamities, and that *Tereus* was transform'd to a *Cuckoo*: But 'tis suppos'd, that tho' their Natures were chang'd, they yet retain'd their irreconcilable Hatred; whence it is that the *Cuckoo's* perpetually chase the *Swallows* and *Nightingales*.

*Conon's* thirty-second Narration, is concerning the Rape of *Europa* the Daughter of *Phœnix*, who sent his Sons in Search of their Sister. *Cadmus*, one of them, fearing the Tyranny of *Rufiris*, departed out of *Egypt* with *Proteus*. After having long travell'd without finding *Europa*, they came to *Pallene*, where *Proteus* gain'd the Friendship of *Clitus*; (he was a wise and good King, who govern'd the *Sythons*, a *Thracian* Nation,) and married his Daughter *Chrysonoe*; after which, in Conjunction with his Father-in-Law, he warred against, and drove the *Bisaltæ* out of their Country, over which he made himself King. His Children, very different from their Father, were cruel and unjust, and were afterwards kill'd by *Hercules*. Their Father caus'd them to be buried, and himself expiated *Hercules* of their Murder.

The thirty-third tells us, That *Democleus* of *Delphi* had a very handsome Son, nam'd *Smicrus*: That going to *Miletus* to consult the Oracle, he took the Boy, then aged Thirteen Years, with him. After which, returning in haste, he carelessly left his Son behind him in the Isle of *Miletus*. A Shepherd, Son of *Eritharsus*, meeting *Smicrus*

very disconsolate, carried him to his Father ; who having learn'd the Circumstances and Family of *Smicrus*, bred him up as his own : This is the Beginning of this Narration of *Conon*. He next speaks of *Sycnus*, taken, with his two Sons ; of their Dispute ; and of the *Leucothean* Spectre, which directed the Sons to advertise the *Milesian*, “ That they ought to worship her, and institute a “ Combat of Boys in Honour of her.” He adds, That *Smicrus* married the Daughter of a rich *Milesian* : That his Wife, being near her Time of Delivery, dreamt, that the Sun entred at her Mouth, and issued out by her Entrails. The Diviners declar'd it a good Omen, and she was deliver'd of a Son, which she nam'd *Branchus*, from her having seen the Sun enter her Mouth in a Dream. This Child grew one of the handsomest Youths in the World ; and *Apollo* himself, having seen him feed his Flocks in the Place where an Altar was erected to the amorous *Apollo*, became passionately in Love with him. *Branchus* being by *Apollo* endued with the Gift of Prophecy, utter'd Oracles at *Didyme*, even in *Conon's* Time. And of all the Oracles, next to that of *Delphi*, that of the *Branchidæ* was the most celebrated.

The thirty-fourth Relation runs thus : After the Death of *Paris*, *Helenus* and *Deiphobus*, Sons of *Priam*, contended which of them should marry *Helen*. Which Dispute *Deiphobus* carried, by the Interest and Authority of the Nobility. Upon which, *Helenus* resenting the Affront, and resolving on a retired Life, to that end settled at Mount *Ida*. The *Greeks* which besieg'd *Troy*, by the Advice of *Calchas*, took him Prisoner. He then discover'd to them, partly by Menaces, and partly by Hatred, that the Fate of *Troy* was, to be Taken by a Wooden Horse ; which yet should  
ne

not happen till the *Greeks* should have Taken the *Palladium*, or Buckler of *Minerva*, dropt from *Heaven*, being the least amongst the Bucklers. *Ulysses* and *Diomedes* were by the *Greeks* sent to steal the *Palladium*. *Diomedes*, mounted on the Shoulders of *Ulysses*, leap'd over the Wall, and resolving not to take *Ulysses* with him, went directly to, and seiz'd the *Palladium* ; and when he had Taken it, return'd to *Ulysses*, and both of them made towards their Camp ; but whilst they were yet on their Way, *Ulysses* ask'd *Diomedes* the Particulars of his getting it. *Diomedes*, very well acquainted with the Subtilty of *Ulysses*, would not tell him truly how he came by it, but assur'd him, that he had not gotten the Buckler which *Helenus* meant, but the first which he could come at. *Ulysses* however knew, by the moving of the Buckler, that it was the *Palladium*, and getting behind *Diomedes*, drew his Sword to kill him, in order to secure to himself the Honour of bringing the *Palladium* to the *Greeks* : But the Moment he was going to strike, *Diomedes*, by the Moon, saw his Sword glister, turn'd about, took his own in Hand, reproach'd him with Baseness, and, beating him with the Flat of his Sword, forc'd him to go foremost ; whence comes the Proverb of a *Diomedean Necessity*, applied to those who act against their Inclination.

The thirty-fifth, is a Fable concerning the two Shepherds of the Mountain *Lysia* near *Ephesus* ; which has no Affinity with History.

The thirty-sixth is wholly Historical. *Philonorus* the *Lacedæmonian*, having deliver'd *Sparta* to the *Dorians*, receiv'd in Recompense the City of *Amyclæ* ; where he assembled the Inhabitants of *Imbros* and *Lemnos*, who, three Ages afterwards, raising a seditious Tumult against the *Dorians*,  
were



were banish'd *Amyclæ*, and taking with them several *Spartans*, they sail'd to *Crete*, under the Conduct of *Polites* and *Delphos*. But whilst their Fleet was at Sea, *Apeidasmus* peopled *Melos*, and from thence drew to him the *Pelicans* of the *Spartan* Nation. The others seiz'd on *Gortyn* without any Resistance, and dwelt there with the *Cretans*.

In the thirty-seventh, *Conon* observes, That the Isle of *Tafos* was so named, from *Tafus* the Brother of *Cadmus*, whom he left on Shore there, bestowing on him Part of his Army. That *Cadmus*, who had a powerful Interest amongst the *Phœnicians*, was sent into *Europe* by the King of that Nation. At that Time the *Phœnicians* are reported to have been very potent ; and we are told, that after having reduc'd to their Obedience a Part of *Asia*, they fix'd the Seat of their Kingdom at *Thebes* in *Egypt*. That *Cadmus* was not sent, as the *Greeks* say, in Search of *Europa* the Daughter of *Phœnix*, which they pretend to have been ravish'd by *Jupiter*, who is said, to that end, to have assum'd the Shape of a Bull ; but that really designing the Foundation of an Empire in *Europe*, the Pretence he made use of was, travelling in Search of his Sister ; whence also proceeded the *Greek* Fable of the Rape of *Europa*. As he sail'd the *European* Sea, he left his Brother *Tafus* in an Island, and proceeding forwards to *Bœotia*, there built the City of *Thebes*, bestowing on it the Name of his own Country, after he had enclos'd it with Walls. The *Bœotians* coming to attack him, his *Phœnicians* were at first defeated ; but soon got the better of the *Bœotians*, by their Ambushes and Stratagems, and the Fear which the Sight of the *Phœnician* Arms gave them ; for the *Greeks* were then ignorant of the Use of *Calque*  
and



and *Buckler*. Thus, *Cadmus* becoming Master of *Beotia*, all those who remain'd after the Defeat flying to their respective Cities, establish'd the *Phœnicians* at *Thebes*, and married *Harmonia* the Daughter of *Mars* and *Venus*. The Terroure which the *Phœnician* Armour and Ambuscade struck into the *Beotians*, made them believe that these Men sprang out of the Earth so arm'd; and they call'd them *Spartans*, from a Supposition, that they were sown in that Country. This, in *Conon's* Opinion, is the true History of *Cadmus*, and the Foundation of *Thebes*; and the other, a Fable invented to please the Ear.

The thirty-eighth runs thus: A *Milesian*, in a Time when his Country was in Danger, in the Reign of *Cyrus*, designing for *Taurominium* a City in *Sicily*, and having deposited his Money in the Hands of a well known Banker, return'd Home to his Country. *Cyrus*, afterwards becoming Master of *Miletus*, and forbearing the giving that City any of the ill Treatment which it fear'd, the *Milesian* return'd to *Taurominium*, to call in his Money. The Banker did not deny the Receipt of it, but averr'd, that he had repaid it. The *Milesian*, after a great many Disputes and Shifts, brought him upon his Oath: To elude which, the Banker thought of the following Invention; he caus'd a Stick to be made hollow, into which he run the Gold deposited in his Hands; and when he was ready to swear, having brought the Stick with him as a Walking-Staff, he clapt it into the Hands of the *Milesian*, and swore, that he had restor'd to him the Gold which he left with him. The injur'd Plaintiff, enrag'd, threw down the Stick, exclaiming, that there was no Faith left in Man; the Staff opening in the Fall, the Fraud was detected: The *Milesian* had his Gold; and the Banker,

Banker, utterly confounded, and finding that he should every-where be known to be a Cheat, hang'd himself.

The thirty-ninth. *Melanthus*, one of the Race of the *Elides*, which were Kings of *Pylæ* and *Mycenæ* after *Neptune*, was driven out by the *Heracidae*, who rendred themselves Masters of that Country. He fled to *Athens*, pursuant to the Response of the Oracle, and taking up the Freedom of that City, grew into great Credit. It happen'd that the *Athenians* made War with the *Bæotians* for *OEnoe*, and that the Dispute was agreed to be decided by a Combat betwixt the two Kings. *Thymoetes*, at that Time King of *Athens*, being afraid to fight, offer'd to yield his Kingdom to any Person that would fight the King of the *Bæotians*. *Melanthus* took up the Challenge, on that Condition, and the Treaty was concluded. When he was engag'd in the Duel with *Xanthus*, there seem'd to him, that there was a Young-man behind that King which follow'd him; upon which he cry'd out, That 'twas very unjust, and contrary to Articles, to bring a Second. *Xanthus*, surpris'd at this false Accusation, turn'd about; at which Moment *Melanthus* run him in with his Lance. Thus, by one single Combat, he conquer'd *OEnoe* for the *Athenians*, and got the Kingdom of *Athens*, which by this means pass'd from the Race of the *Erichtheidae*, to that of the *Melanthidae*, of which Number was *Codrus*. After that Time, the *Athenians* built a Temple to the *Melanthian Bacchus*, to whom they annually sacrific'd, as well as to *Jupiter the Deceiver*, by reason of the Artifice used by *Melanthus* in the Combat.

*Coron's* fortieth History, is that of *Andromeda*, which he relates wholly different from the *Greeks* Story of her. He says, That *Cepheus* and *Phineus* were

were two Brothers : That *Cepheus's* Kingdom was that which was afterwards call'd *Phœnicia*, before nam'd *Joppa*, from a Maritime Town of that Name. That the Limits of that Kingdom extended from our Sea to *Arabia* which bounds on the *Red-Sea*. That *Cepheus* had a very beautiful Daughter, nam'd *Andromeda*, courted by a *Phœnician*, and also by *Phineus* himself, her Father's Brother. That *Cepheus*, upon mature Deliberation, resolv'd to bestow her on the *Phœnician*, and conceal the Consent he gave to this Match, by making him steal her. That accordingly *Andromeda* was stole from a desert Island, whither she was accustomed to retire to sacrifice to *Venus*. That when she was on-board this *Phœnician's* Ship, which was call'd the *Whale*, either from its resembling that Fish, or by some other Chance, she burst out into Tears, and cried aloud for Help, believing this Rape to be without her Father's Consent. That *Perseus*, Son of *Danae*, by chance sailing near this Vessel, stopt it, and, captivated by the Beauty of the Virgin, as well as touch'd at the same time with Love and Pity, he took her alive by Force, and kill'd all on-board the Ship, whom he had before so terrified, that they look'd as if they were turn'd into Stones. That 'tis from hence, that the *Greeks* have, in their Fables, fancied this Whale and these Men to have been turn'd into Stones, at the Sight of the *Gorgon's* Head. That *Perseus* married *Andromeda*, and carried her with him to *Greece* in his Ship, and that the City of *Argos* began to be inhabited in his Reign.

The forty-first contains what follows. The *Pelasgians* inhabited *Antandros*, which was given them, as some believe, by *Ascanius*, as the Price of his Ransom, when' he was taken in an Ambush by that Nation, and releas'd. 'Tis affirm'd,



affirm'd, That the Name of *Antandros*, came from its being deliver'd, ἀντ' ἐνός 'Ανδρός, that is, *for one Man*. This *Antanius* was Son of *Aeneas*, and, after the Taking of *Troy*, reign'd in the Country of Mount *Idæ*. Other Authors give a different Reason for the *Pelasgians* Peopling *Antandros*, taken from the Name of that City: They say, that from *Anius* Son of *Apollo* and *Creusa*, came *Andrus*, who inhabited an Island, and gave it the Name of *Andros*, but that being forc'd out of it by Sedition, he chose a Country near Mount *Idæ*, and not far from *Andros*, where he built a City which he call'd *Antandros*. That yet the *Pelasgians* settled in *Andros*, which lay desart and unpeopled, as well as *Cyzicus*, which was also peopled by *Pelasgians*; for *Cyzicus*, Son of *Apollo*, King of the *Pelasgians* in *Thessaly*, being, together with his Subjects, driven out of his Country by the *Ælians*, built in the *Cherroneus* of *Asia* a City of his own Name, which, tho' small, yet became very considerable, when *Cyzicus* married *Clite* Daughter of *Mereps*, who was King of the Country about *Ryndacc*. After this, *Jason's* Associates, who went with him to the Conquest of the *Golden Fleece*, touch'd at *Cyzicus*, and that King was come on-board the Ship *Arges*, when *Jason* undesignedly kill'd him, whilst he endeavoured to part those who were fighting. Some *Pelasgians* were kill'd with him, and the *Argo* set sail for *Colchis*. The *Pelasgians*, afflicted at the Loss of their King, who left no Heir, conferr'd the Government on the principal Men, till they were expell'd that Country by the *Tyrrhenians*, who, possessing themselves of the *Cherroneus*, in one Battle conquer'd the Inhabitants, which were a Colony of *Atilefians* who had peopled this Isle.

The



The forty-second. *Gelo* the *Sicilian*, resolving to seize on the Government, made his court to the People of *Hymera*, which City he defended against the Nobility. For this Reason the Populace so far encourag'd him, as to allow him Guards as soon as he desir'd them: When *Stesichorus*, an *Himeræan* Poet, suspecting his Design, represented the Evils which afterwards happen'd, by reciting to the People the following *Apologue*.  
 " A Horse at Grass ( says he ) went to a Spring  
 " to drink, when a Stag, which grazed in the  
 " Field, trod down the Grass, and muddied the  
 " Water. The Horse; resolv'd on Revenge,  
 " and not being so swift at the Course, as his  
 " Adversary, call'd a Hunter to his Assistance.  
 " The Sports-man promis'd him Revenge, if he  
 " would suffer himself to be bridled and back'd.  
 " This done, the Man kill'd the Stag; but the  
 " Horse soon found himself enslav'd to Man.  
 " I fear the same, ( adds he ) Oh, ye *Himeræans*,  
 " who are at present a Republick, lest *Gelo*,  
 " after having reveng'd you of your Enemies,  
 " should subject you to his Domination; for  
 " the Receiver is most fond of a given Power,  
 " when he finds the Giver no longer in a Con-  
 " dition easily to revoke the Gift."

The forty-third Narration of *Conon* tells us, That the Gulfs of Mount *Ætna* cast out such Quantities of Fire into the Country, that the Flames overspread all Parts of it, with equal Rapidity to that of the Current of a River. *Catana*, a *Greek Sicilian* City, was threaten'd with a sudden and general Conflagration. Its Inhabitants fled with utmost haste, some carrying with them their Gold and Silver, and others what they believed might prove of greatest Use to them in their Exile. And none but *Anapias*  
 and

and *Amphincus* carried off and saved their decrepit Fathers and Mothers on their Shoulders : The Flames consum'd all the rest, whilst they surrounded them without so much as touching 'em, so that they were, in a sort, in the midst of an Island of Fire. The *Sicilians* call'd that Place, *The Country of Picus Men* ; and erected Statues on the Tombs of these two Men, as Monuments of their Piety, and the Reward which they received of the Gods.

The forty-fourth, is concerning *Leodamas* and *Pbitres*, who both pretended to the Kingdom of the *Milesians*, being both of the Royal Family. The People, being aggrieved by their Divisions, at last reconciled them, by determining, That, he who should render the greatest Services to the *Milesian* Nation, should be their sole King. The *Milesians* were then at Enmity with two Nations, which were the *Charystians* and *Melians*. *Pbitres* attack'd *Melos*, that Part of the War falling to him by Lot, and return'd unsuccessful. *Leodamas*, on the other side, having successfully and bravely engag'd the *Charystians*, taken their City, and subdued their Nation, return'd victorious to *Miletus*, and was declared sole King, pursuant to the precedent Contract. He sent to the *Branchidae*, by Order of the Oracle, a *Charystian* Prisoner with her Sucking Infant, several Presents, and the Tithe of their Spoils. *Branchus*, who then presided at the Temple and Oracle, was tenderly careful of the Captive Woman, and adopted her Child, which grew in an extraordinary and prodigious manner, and was endued with Wisdom far above its Age. *Branchus* made use of him to utter his Oracles, and nam'd him *Evangelus*. When he was grown up, he succeeded *Branchus* in the Distribution of Oracles,

Oracles, and became the Founder of the Family of the *Evangelidae* amongst the *Milesians*.

The forty-fifth Narration relates, That *Orpheus*, Son of *OEagrus* and *Calliope*, one of the *Nine Muses*, was King of *Macedonia* and *Odrysis*. He apply'd himself to Musick, and more especially to the Harp, (the *Thracians* and *Macedonians* being fonder of that Instrument than any other) by which means *Orpheus* render'd himself agreeable to the People. He is said to have descended into Hell, to fetch from thence his Wife *Eurydice*, whom he passionately lov'd, and who, by his Song, charm'd *Pluto* and *Proserpine*: That they restor'd herto him; but that he was render'd incapable of the Enjoyment of the Favour they granted her, of Living again, by a Failure in the Observance of the prescribed Rules. His Musick is also reported to have been so charming, that Savage Beasts, Birds, and even Woods and Stones, follow'd it, as tho' attracted by hearing its Charms. As for his Death, he is reported to have been torn in Pieces by the *Thracian* and *Macedonian* Women, for refusing to impart to them his *Orgia*, or perhaps for some other Reason; for the Death of his Wife is said to have so grievously afflicted him, that he hated the whole Sex. It happen'd then, that one Day the *Thracians* and *Macedonians* being assembled in a large House, in order to celebrate the *Orgia*, and having left their Arms at the Gate, the women, who saw them, and thought themselves despis'd, took up the Mens Arms, kill'd all that they met, and, amongst others, cut *Orpheus* in Pieces, which they immediately threw into the Sea. After this, the Land was infested with a Plague, for neglecting the Punishment of the Women. The Oracle, be-



ing consulted what Course was to be taken to divert the Contagion, answer'd, *That it should stop, if they could find and bestow Sepulture on the Head of Orpheus.* It was accordingly at last found at the Mouth of the River *Meles* by a Fisherman, yet Singing, without being disfigured by the Sea-Waves, or without being touch'd by any of the Accidents which happen to dead Corps ; it was, on the contrary, living, in its natural Estate, of a beautiful Colour, and full of Blood. They took this Head, and plac'd it in a large Sepulchre, which they surrounded with an Enclosure ; and that which then pass'd for no more than a Hero's Tomb, was afterwards ador'd as the Temple of a God ; for *Orpheus* is there honour'd with Sacrifices, and the same Ceremonies which are yielded to the Gods ; and Women are wholly forbidden to enter his Temple.

The forty-sixth is, That during the Siege of *Troy*, *Priam* sent into *Lydia* the two Sons of *Hector*, *Oxyrius* and *Scamander*. When the City of *Troy* was Taken, *Aeneas*, Son of *Anchises* and *Venus*, flying from the *Greeks*, first sat down at *Mount Ida*. But *Oxyrius* and *Scamander*, being return'd from *Lydia*, seiz'd on all the circumjacent Country, as an Inheritance which in Right of Succession descended to them from their Father. *Aeneas*, then taking with him his Father *Anchises*, and all that he possibly could of those which accompanied him in his Flight, march'd Eastwards, by the Direction of his Mother *Venus* ; and, crossing the *Hellespont*, he came to the Gulch call'd *Therme*, where having Interred his Father *Anchises*, and refusing to accept the Crown of that Country, which the Inhabitants offer'd him, he went to *Brusias*, where he was belov'd and highly valu'd by all those with whom he con-





thence to the Isle of *Rhodes*, which 'till that Time was peopled by the Natives of the Country, govern'd by the *Ilians*, who were afterwards expell'd by the *Phœnicians* who had rendred themselves Masters of the Island : But were also driven out and the *Carians* possess'd this Island, when they subdued part of the other Islands of the *Ægean* Sea. The *Dorians* then having made a Descent into the Isle of *Rhodes*, overthrew the *Carian* Government, built *Lindus*, *Gelyzus*, and *Camyra*. From which Time, to this present, (says *Conon*) the *Dorians* have continued in Possession of it ; and the three Towns, which they at first built, were united in one rich and very considerable City, to which they gave the Name of *Rhodes*.

*Conon's* forty-eighth Narration, regards *Remus* and *Romulus*, and the Foundation of *Rome*. Which we forbear reciting, 'till we come to treat of that Empire, being determin'd not to insert any here besides those relating to *Eastern* History, of which Nature are the two last which follow.

The forty-ninth. There was in the Isle of *Anaphe*, which is above *Thera* near *Lacedæmon*, a Temple dedicated to *Apollo Ægletes*, or the *Æglean*, in which the Insulars offer'd Sacrifices, in the Performance of which, they rallied one another: The Reason of which was ; *Jason*, returning from *Colchis*, and bringing with him *Medea*, whom he had stole away, was attack'd by such a violent Storm, that he had no hope left of Escaping. In this Exigence, the *Argives* had recourse to Vows and Prayers : *Apollo* bent his Bow, diverted the Evil with which they were threatned ; and the Heavens being all on-Fire, there arose from the Bottom of the Sea an Island, on which they all landed ; it was call'd *Anaphe*, because that Earth had not yet been expos'd to the Rays of the Sun  
they

they consecrated it to *Apollo Ægletes*, and there celebrated his Festival-Day with all manner of Mirth and jovial Entertainments, for their being sav'd from an almost inevitable Danger. But *Medea*, and the Women which *Jason* had bestow'd on her at his Marrying her, after they had drank, to divert themselves, rallied the Hero's during the Night ; and they accordingly repaid their Banter in the same Coin : Whence the Inhabitants of this Island ( for *Anaphe* was afterwards peopled ) took up the Custom of annually Celebrating the Festival of *Apollo*, and Bantering each other, in Imitation of this first Feast.

The fiftieth. *Alexander*, Tyrant of *Pherea*, was kill'd by his Wife *Thebe*, Daughter to *Jason* formerly King of *Thessaly*. She had three Uterine Brothers, the Sons of *Eulabes* or *Eualces*, viz. *Tisiphonus*, *Lycophron*, and *Pytholaus*. *Alexander* having entertain'd some Jealousies of them, design'd to put them to Death ; and not doubting in the least but that *Thebe* would be highly displeas'd at the Death of her Brothers, resolv'd to rid himself of her also. He conceal'd his Design when sober ; but as soon as he had drank to any pitch, ( for he lov'd Drinking ) he disclos'd it. By which means *Thebe* coming to the knowlege of his wicked Intentions, furnish'd each of her Brothers with a Dagger, and urg'd them to kill him. After making him drunk, and setting him to sleep, she sent away his Attendants, on Pretext of intending to bathe her self, and then excited her Brothers to strike the Blow : But all of them wanting Resolution, especially the youngest, she threatned them to awaken *Alexander*, and accuse them as only guilty of the Conspiracy, and by these Means forc'd them to commit the Crime. They then  
kill'd



kill'd the sleeping *Alexander* ; and *Thebe* immediately calling the Captains of the Guards, engag'd them, partly by Threats, and partly by Promises, to help to set her on the Throne. They granted her Request, and she retain'd all the Power in her own Hands, allowing barely the Name of *Tyrant* to *Tisiphonus* her eldest Brother.

These are the Extracts which *Photius* has preserv'd of *Conon's* fifty Narrations ; and the Judgment he gives of this Author runs thus :  
“ His Style (says he) is *Attick*, his Thoughts  
“ and Words agreeable, and well chosen ; but  
“ he has a particular Turn, which very few can  
“ enter into.”

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F I N I S.

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